This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY STANFORD
2 45 0417 5567

BUREAU OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

PHILADELPHIA

1896.

LANE

MEDICAL LIBRARY

LEVI COOPER LANE FUND

LANE

MEDICAL LIBRARY

LEVI COOPER LANE FUND

SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

CHARLES F. WARWICK

Mayor of the City of Philadelphia

WITH

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

FRANK M. RITER

Director of the Department of Public Safety

AND OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

ISSUED BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, 1897.

PHILADELPHIA:
DUNLAP PRINTING CO., 1306-8-10 FILBERT STREET
1897.

THE LIBRARY

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

PHILADELPHIA.

Mayor:
CHARLES F. WARWICK.

Secretary:
JOHN K. McCARTHY.

Chief Clerk:
HARRY C. GILL.

Contract and License Clerk:
JOSEPH F. JONES.

Stenographer and Typewriter.
HENRY W. PEIRSON.

Ass't Stenographer and Typewriter
HARRY M. FISLER.

Messenger:
WILLIAM G. LEE.

26940

SECOND
ANNUAL MESSAGE

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1897.

TO THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of June 1, 1885, I herewith transmit to your Honorable Bodies this, my Second Annual Message, upon the financial and general conditions of the Municipality. I also send the annual reports of the Directors of the Departments of Public Safety and Public Works, and of the President of the Department of Charities and Correction for the year 1896.

FINANCE.

The City Controller's report shows that the total receipts from all sources for the year 1896 were $27,965,890.26; and that there has been credited a proportion of the moneys due by the State for Personal Property Tax and Schools, in accordance with a resolution of Councils dated January 22, 1897, amounting to $1,459,569.03 making a total of $29,425,459.29. The total expenditures were $29,228,617.82 showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $196,841.47.

This is an improvement over the condition of affairs as shown by the report made in 1896 for the year 1895,

in which year there was an excess of expenditures over receipts.

The net funded debt of the City for the year 1896 is about the same as it was for the year 1895; the report of the Controller for 1896 shows that there is but a slight increase of about $240,000.

The real estate owned by the City of Philadelphia as appraised by the Board of Revision of Taxes for the year 1897 shows an increase over the appraisement of January 1, 1896, of $1,934,600.

The City's credit has been steadily maintained as has been shown during the last year in the sale of her bonds.

The question in relation to the capacity of the City to further borrow money under certain loans authorized by your Honorable Bodies is to be submitted to the Court at an early date for an opinion. It is to be hoped that this matter will reach a speedy termination as many improvements of a pressing and urgent nature are dependent upon a favorable opinion in this case.

Councils very properly passed ordinances providing for the creation of loans having in view the appropriation and expenditure of moneys for important public work, and until this money be made available many improvements will be delayed, and the progress of the City, in a great measure, held in check.

The City has continued to advance and her progress is very perceptible, but it will still require vast sums of money to bring about many improvements that are absolutely necessary and essential to her well being.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

The present Director of the Department of Public Safety took office on the seventeenth day of February, 1896. He has loyally and intelligently discharged the duties of his office.

Bureau of Police.

On the evening of April 29, 1896, a railway strike was ordered by the Board of Street Railway employees. Every precaution was taken for the preservation of order, and it was known that the authorities were fully prepared and equipped to enforce obedience to law and to maintain the public peace. Fortunately the excitement subsided and the peril passed away.

The police force is under complete discipline, and too much commendation cannot be given to the officers and men for the faithful discharge of their duties.

In this connection let me say that it will be greatly to the advantage of the City to further increase the number of patrolmen. There are some localities that do not receive sufficient police surveillance, and it requires constant and careful watching to provide ample protection. The increased traffic in the centre of the City necessitated the stationing of Reserve officers at street corners and crossings to protect the lives of pedestrians.

It will be seen that the Director in his report suggests that there should be an increase of about seven hundred patrolmen, which would be sufficient to meet every requirement, and would protect not only the crowded sections of the City, but the suburbs as well. Let me say, just here, that the Park Guards should be brought under the direction and control of the Department of Public Safety as provided for by law.

Philadelphia has a large area, and every foot of it if possible should be fully protected and amply guarded.

A most efficient arm of the service is the mounted squad. Not only is this body able to cover extensive beats in the rural sections, but it is of the greatest use in times of excitement and turbulence.

A matter of importance for the consideration of your Honorable Bodies is that provision should be made for

the erection of more station houses and the improvement of many of those that now exist.

Bureau of Fire.

This Bureau is in a high state of efficiency, and the heroism so often displayed by the members of the force is worthy of special comment.

I must urge that appropriations be made providing in many instances better accommodations for the men and for the fire apparatus.

The case in which the question has been raised as to the right of the City to appropriate money to the Police and Firemen's Pension Funds has been argued in the Supreme Court, but the opinion has not yet been delivered. It is, however, most anxiously awaited, and, as I stated in my last message, it is to be hoped that the Courts may find some way that will allow the Municipality to make appropriations for the relief of those men who undergo such dangers and perform such heroic work. This is a matter in which the Municipality has a deep interest.

Even brave men will hesitate to assume a risk in the face of danger when they feel that in case of accident or death there is no provision made for them or their families, and surely these men who so often are compelled to imperil their lives in the preservation of the public peace or in the protection of property should, if possible, from simple motives of gratitude and humanity, be provided for in case they meet with injury.

During the last year three deaths of firemen occurred, resulting from injuries received in the actual performance of duty and 190 men sustained injuries.

Electrical Bureau.

The Electrical Bureau is one of the best equipped Bureaus of this character in this or in any other country.

Our Municipal Electrical Plant has attracted attention throughout the world. Its reputation has gone abroad, and strangers visiting this City who are interested in electrical matters make it a point to visit and investigate the plant. After careful and critical inspection it has received the approval and unqualified praise of some of the most scientific men of this and other countries.

The underground system has shown its usefulness and should be continued until overhead wires are entirely removed from the streets.

This system for police and fire service extends throughout the centre of the City, and is most effective in every way. We have, however, but 885 fire alarm boxes, which the Director, in his report, is compelled to say, after careful consideration, is totally inadequate, considering the area of the City. New York has over 2,500 such boxes and I cannot too strongly urge that appropriations be made providing for the extension of this system in all directions throughout the City.

Philadelphia is one of the best lighted cities in this country. We have at this time in use 6,361 electric lights, of which number the City pays for 6,228.

These lights are a great protection to life and property, and it is in no sense false economy to increase the number of lights in every section of the City. This matter involves not only the question of illumination but of protection.

The matter of the establishment of an Electric Light Plant to be owned by the City has not made much progress. An Ordinance was passed by Councils providing for the selection of an expert by the Mayor, one by Councils and another by the two experts so named. Pursuant to that ordinance I appointed an expert, Councils did the same, but the expert named by Councils declined to serve, and subsequently your Honorable Bodies appointed an-

other. The matter is now in the hands of these two experts, to decide upon a third and make report.

Bureau of Health.

The Bureau of Health still maintains its great efficiency and the members of that Bureau deserve the highest praise for the loyal and devoted service they give to the matters that fall under their supervision.

Every section of the City is carefully inspected and every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of disease. It is a matter of congratulation that our City last year was not visited by any epidemic and that its general health was good. Nothing induces to health more than cleanliness, and it may be said that in this direction improved pavements have accomplished much good. Further appropriations should be made by your Honorable Bodies, providing for the paving of the small streets, alleys and by-ways of the City with improved pavements and for underground drainage. During the heated term of last summer arrangements were made to utilize the unoccupied wharves on the river front as places of resort after nightfall for the public in the crowded districts. Benches were procured and the wharves were made places of rest and recreation.

There is nothing that is of greater necessity in all large cities than facilities for bathing, and provisions should be made for the erection of public bath houses throughout the City. This matter has received special attention in the cities of the old world, and the results flowing therefrom have been most useful and beneficial.

Bureau of City Property.

The public squares may be called the lungs of the City; they are the breathing spots, and I am glad to say that much of the land condemned by the City for this purpose

has been utilized. There is nothing that so adds to the appearance of a city or is more conducive to health and to the pleasure of the people than public parks.

Independence Hall will soon be restored to its condition as it existed in 1776. Plans have been prepared and arrangements made to go on with the work at the earliest practicable moment, and it is to be hoped that by the end of this year, the work will be almost completed and that this property so restored and improved will be the most interesting historical spot on this continent.

Building Inspection.

I have again to call the attention of your Honorable Bodies to the inadequate force of Elevator Inspectors, as required by Ordinance of April 10, 1894. No action has yet been taken to provide for the carrying out of the provisions of this ordinance. At the lowest calculation it would take 20 Inspectors to do the work required. With our present force it is utterly impossible for us to fully comply with the law, and it must be borne in mind that this is a matter of importance in view of the fact that so many tall buildings are being erected in the centre of the City, and that the elevators in these buildings are being used day after day without that inspection which should be given and which the law demands. It would be better to repeal the ordinance and do away with the inspection altogether rather than to provide for it inadequately.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Director of the Department of Public Works is to be commended for his intelligent administration of that most important office. The report herewith annexed gives but a faint idea of the work done under his direction.

Bureau of Gas.

An examination of the report of the Chief of this Bureau shows that the receipts for the year 1896 were $162,188.61 more than during the previous year, or, in other words, they were $3,318,145.08 for 1896 as against $3,155,956.47 for 1895.

The total output of gas was 501,489,580 cubic feet in 1896 more than during the year 1895. The largest amount of gas made in any twenty-four hours was 19,128,000 cubic feet, and the greatest consumption of gas in any one day was 20,010,000 cubic feet, on December 24th.

A number of improvements have been made, including a pumping station at the Twenty-fifth Ward Works, five charging machines at the Point Breeze Works, together with all the necessary apparatus for breaking and conveying the coal to the machines, the erection of a new holder of 3,000,000 cubic feet capacity, the placing of a third lift on the holder at the Germantown Station, and the construction of a Wilbraham 15-horse power vertical exhaust engine at the Manayunk Station, together with the laying of 42.44 miles of mains and distributing pipes.

In order, however, to bring the City's plant to a proper standard, it will be necessary that large sums of money be expended not only in the introduction of additional improved and modern machinery for the manufacture of gas but in the laying of new and larger mains for its proper distribution and the further increase of the holder capacity.

The gas manufactured by the Philadelphia Gas Works is equal in quality with that made in any City of the Union. In other words, the gas in the holder before distribution is a good illuminant of the necessary candle power, but unfortunately, by reason of our method of distribution, when it reaches the consumer it has lost much of its illuminating quality. This is not due to any fault of the

gas itself but to the inefficient and insufficient methods of distribution. The gas has to be forced by great pressure through many miles of small sized or inadequate mains, and by reason of this great pressure the candle power is necessarily reduced because of the excessive friction to which the gas is subjected; it is thereby robbed of its hydro-carbon, which is its light giving quality. This matter of distribution should be taken up and considered with the greatest care, and perhaps it would be advisable under all the circumstances to have an estimate made of the cost that would be involved in effecting the desired changes. Plans should be drawn showing the location, the capacity and the life of the mains, in order that this work may be done systematically and economically. For instance, in one section of the City leading from the Gas Works to supply a certain locality, years ago, a three inches main was laid, which was in that day considered of sufficient size and capacity, but as population increased and passed beyond the limit of the original calculation it was necessary to further extend the main and a six inches main was added, and subsequently, to supply the still growing demand, an eight inches main was laid; thus we have three different sized mains joining each other and used for the purpose of distributing the gas, when in truth and in fact a 20 inches main for the proper distribution of gas in that locality is absolutely required. The fault does not lie in the manufacture of our gas, which is produced from the best coal that can be purchased for the purpose and with the application of scientific methods but in the inadequate and insufficient means of distribution, and until better methods be adopted there can be but little if any improvement.

The Gas Works are a most valuable asset and should never pass from the absolute control of the City. The plant is valued at about $30,000,000, close to the actual

debt of the City at this time, and money will be well expended if the changes suggested are carried out.

Bureau of Highways.

The highways of the City of Philadelphia are not surpassed by those of any City on this Continent, but work in this direction cannot be continued to any great extent until the City is able to negotiate the loans provided for by ordinance of Councils approved July 16, 1896.

There is nothing that so characterizes a City and gives it a reputation as clean, well paved and well lighted streets. They make travel easy and safe and comparatively noiseless, thus adding to the comfort, convenience and the health of all the citizens.

Under the head of the Bureau of Health I have already referred to the paving of the small streets, but in this connection I desire to say that nothing so induces to cleanliness and comfort in a large City as the paving with asphalt of all the narrow thoroughfares, and this work should go on without interruption until every court and alley is in that condition which will prevent the accumulation of filth, or at least make its removal comparatively an easy task.

Bureau of Street Cleaning.

The work of this Bureau is being carefully supervised, and it is a matter of gratification to know that the complaints of all kinds were 1,815 less than during the year 1895; or, in other words, they fell off about one-half from the number made the previous year. It is the purpose of the authorities to insist upon a strict compliance with the specifications, and to enforce a rigid obedience to the terms of all contracts.

The authorities cannot act alone in this matter of street cleaning and much depends upon the intelligent co-operation of the citizens. The sweeping of refuse into the streets

is a clear violation of law, and when receptacles for ashes are placed upon the sidewalks the contents should be at least three or four inches below the top of the barrel. The observance of a few rules in these particulars will do much towards assisting the authorities in the keeping of the streets in a cleanly condition.

There should be an ordinance passed providing an appropriation for the removal of snow from the principal business streets in the centre of the City. The suggestions made by both the Director of the Department of Public Safety and the Director of the Department of Public Works in this regard are worthy of careful consideration. As it stands to-day there is no ordinance providing for such removal.

Bureau of Surveys.

One of the most important pieces of work in hand at this time is the construction of the Pennsylvania Avenue Subway and Tunnel. The preparatory work incident to this improvement required the preparation of elaborate plans at the hands of this Bureau. The questions involved were intricate and called for careful and scientific study. $4,500,000 of the loan authorized for this purpose has been utilized up to this time. Proposals for the greater part of the work were received after public advertisement on May 12, 1896, the contracts were awarded, and have been most actively pushed forward.

The winter weather unfortunately has in a measure interfered with the progress of the work, but so soon as the weather permits the work will be most vigorously pushed to completion. It is one of the greatest improvements that the City has ever undertaken. It will not only result in great convenience to the public, but will materially enhance the value of property in the immediate neighborhood of the improvement; at the same time it will provide a safe and beautiful access to Fairmount Park and abolish many dangerous grade crossings.

The work of deepening the channels of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers has been industriously carried on whenever the weather would permit. From Schooner Ledge, in the Delaware river, there have been removed 95,000 cubic yards of overlying material and 3,455 cubic yards of rock. The excavations have been made so as to give 26 feet clear water depth for the full width of the channel. Under the appropriation of $500,000 made by Ordinance of Councils, approved April 13, 1896, from the loan authorized January 13, 1896, surveys have been made and plans prepared for dredging at Greenwich Point, Mifflin Bar, and Schooner Ledge, and every arrangement has been made to begin the work as soon as possible.

The work of widening Delaware avenue and the extension of the City piers is well under way. Plans and specifications have been drawn and the work will be pushed to completion.

This improvement will be of incalculable benefit to the Commerce of the City, and in thus giving facilities for navigation it is to be hoped that much of the trade that has left Philadelphia will again return. Many of the owners of the property on the Delaware river front have shown a most commendable spirit in uniting with the authorities in helping forward this great project.

These matters to which I have referred under the head of the Bureau of Surveys are given in detail in the report of that Bureau, and are worthy of careful consideration.

Let me urge upon your Honorable Bodies the necessity of providing sufficient appropriations for the further construction of main and intercepting sewers. Much of the work of this Bureau in the construction of sewers is hidden from view, and improvements not seen are not sufficiently appreciated; but nothing so conduces to the health of a community as an extensive and scientific system of main and intercepting sewers. To make the system complete

it will require at your hands in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, but money so used will bring an adequate return for every penny of outlay.

Bureau of Water.

The Report of the Bureau of Water for the past year shows an increase in receipts of $49,276.09 over the year 1895. The total receipts for 1896 were $2,879,133.26, and the expenditures for the same period were $1,825,610.89, showing a net revenue of $1,053,522.37 over all expenditures, both for permanent improvements and the cost of maintenance.

In 1896 there were 37 miles of additional distributing mains laid, making in all 1,212 miles of water-pipe now in use by the City. The work of relining the south basin of the Queen Lane Reservoir has been completed, and on September 10, 1896, water was turned into that basin. The work on the north basin was in progress when the cold weather compelled a cessation. We are now furnishing water from that Reservoir to a locality which heretofore has been compelled to depend upon direct pumpage from the river.

It is of the utmost importance that provision should be made for the construction of a reservoir to supply the people of West Philadelphia; this matter should be taken up and considered at the earliest possible moment. When we have a complete system of subsiding basins and a filtration plant that will answer the purpose, the question of a pure and adequate water supply for our City, for many generations at least, will be settled. The supply and the quality of the Schuylkill water will then meet every demand and requirement. The selection, however, of a filtration plant is one that should be most carefully considered, and experiments should be scientifically made before a final decision is reached.

A supply of pure potable water is the greatest need of our City at this time. The supply has been very much improved by the construction of subsiding basins, and it remains alone for us to introduce a system of filtration that will make that supply pure and healthful. The people are interested in this question, and, so soon as it is decided that the City can create a loan, the matter should be undertaken with an eye single to the introduction of the best plant or system that can be adopted.

Another matter in relation to the use of water to which I desire to call your attention is the necessity of legislation providing against its waste. The ordinance of July 25, 1872, providing for the introduction of meters into mills and factories where water is used in great quantities for manufacturing purposes is defective in that it requires the consent of the mill owner before the meter can be introduced. Taking in view the increase in our population, there must be some provision made against the wasteful use of our water supply. Unless this be done, the time will come when our supply, no matter how great it may be, will fall short of the demand. If we insist upon measuring our gas, there is no reason why we should not measure our water. It has been stated, and no doubt the statement is based upon truth, that there is more water wasted than is legitimately used.

If there were but little waste, the demand upon our reservoir capacity would be lessened, and this in a great measure would result in furnishing a better quality of water to the consumer.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The members of this Department have given their time and devotion to the public service without remuneration save the satisfaction which comes to an official who faithfully performs his duties.

In my last message, I said it would be of great advantage to the Almshouse if it could be removed from its present situation, as that section of the City in which it now stands is improving rapidly and filling up with a new population. It would be a vast improvement if this removal could be effected.

The removal of the Almshouse to the rural districts would provide better and cleaner accommodations for its inmates. Its removal would add greatly to the advantage of the City and the institution.

The Philadelphia Hospital is not included in this suggestion, and should remain in its present location. Both institutions, the Almshouse and Philadelphia Hospital, would be greatly benefited by their separation.

It would be a wise measure to provide for the consolidation of all the poor districts in this county, and place them under the control of the Department of Charities and Correction. The Almshouse at present is overcrowded, while some of the poor houses have comparatively but very few inmates, and they could be used most advantageously by the City to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Almshouse proper. A bill has been offered in the present Legislature providing for such consolidation, and if Councils would pass a resolution urging the passage of that measure, it no doubt would have a good effect and bring about a result which would be of great benefit at this time.

The progress made by the Free Library since its establishment has been most remarkable, and the people have shown their appreciation of its usefulness.

By a reference to the report of the Board of Trustees fort he year ending September 30, 1896, it will be found that the circulation has reached 1,293,004 volumes.

No institution in this country of a similar character

can equal this record. The results have been most beneficent, and speak well for the intelligence of our community.

The success of the library has even surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

In view of this unparalleled success, your Honorable Bodies will have every reason to provide most liberal support in the matter of future adequate appropriations.

The Commercial Museums have already brought us in touch with the business interests of the world. They have been most useful to merchants and manufacturers, and the exhibits give many lessons daily in those matters with which our business men could not so easily familiarize themselves without the existence of such an institution in our midst. The reputation of the museums has gone abroad, and has done much to advance the commercial importance of our City. They have brought many strangers here who have been impressed with the importance and usefulness of these institutions, and already movements are on foot in another large city to establish museums of like character, and it remains with us as Philadelphians to support them in every honorable way and to maintain their supremacy and usefulness.

In my message I have not gone into details, but have only touched upon those questions which appeal to me as most important, urgent and pressing at this time.

I desire to take this occasion to thank the Select and Common Councils for the loyal and generous support which they have at all times given the administration in its efforts to advance the interests of our great City. If we continue to work together with one purpose, having but one object in view, our united efforts must necessarily reach important results. Together we will be able to accomplish much for the interests of our City, and the honor will be ours to enjoy in common.

I hope that in the future, as in the past, I may receive your loyal assistance in urging forward those improvements that will promote our City to the first position in her rank.

There are some matters to which we should give our early and persistent attention; the improvement of our water supply, increased facilities in the matter of the distribution of our gas, the further extension of paving as well in the courts and smaller streets as upon the principal highways, additional police protection in every section of the City, the building of main and intercepting sewers, adequate provision for the support and maintenance of the Free Library and the Commercial Museums, and last, but by no means least, ample school accommodations for our children.

These are improvements that will materially add to the comfort and prosperity of our people, and redound to the credit and honor of our City.

I am, respectfully,

CHAS. F. WARWICK,

Mayor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Safety

FOR THE

Year ending December 31, 1896.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Department of Public Safety,

December 31, 1896.

Director,

FRANK M. RITER.

SECRETARY—JAMES HOYT.
BOOKKEEPER—HIRAM HORTER, JR.

Chiefs of Bureaus:

POLICE—ROBERT J. LINDEN, Superintendent.
FIRE—JAMES C. BAXTER, JR., Chief Engineer.
ELECTRICAL—DAVID R. WALKER.
CITY PROPERTY—A. S. EISENHOWER.
BUILDING INSPECTION—WILLIAM C. HADDOCK.
BOILER INSPECTION—JOHN OVERN.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

DR. WILLIAM H. FORD, President pro-tem,
DR. PETER D. KEYSER,
ANTHONY A. HIRST,
ALBERT C. DINGEE,
COL. J. LEWIS GOOD,
FRANK M. RITER, President ex-officio.

JOHN J. McCAY, Chief Clerk.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

FRANK M. RITER, Director.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1897.

HON. CHAS. F. WARWICK,
Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the Act of Assembly I herewith transmit a summary of the operations of the Department of Public Safety, together with the reports of the Chiefs of the several Bureaus embraced therein, for the year ending December 31, 1896.

You appointed me and I took office as Director of the Department of Public Safety on the Seventeenth day of February, 1896.

The Hon. Abraham M. Beitler, my predecessor, surrendered to me a thoroughly organized Department, its various Bureaus working in harmony and a fine morale pervading them all.

Bureau of Police.

On the evening of April 29, 1896, a street railway strike was ordered by the Central Board of Street Railway Employees. Precautions were taken for the preservation of order. Viewing the strike from the standpoint of a public disorder this strike was a subsidence of the disturbances which took place in December, 1895. No unusual care was required after May 1.

The total number of arrests for all offences during the year 1896 was 58,072, showing a decrease of 2,365 from the year 1895.

Arrests for intoxication, and intoxication and disorderly conduct were 23,107, showing a decrease of 3,970 from the year 1895:

Forty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-eight lodgers were accommodated at the various district station houses during the year, being 3,650 more than on the previous year. These unfortunate men and women are universally treated with kindness by the police force and everything is done that can be to make them comfortable during the night.

Many of the station houses in use are inadequate for the purpose and the needed improvements should be made. A number of additional station houses should be built which comprehends, of course, a marked increase in the police force. An increase of about seven hundred patrolmen would I believe meet the needs of Philadelphia for some time. The total number available for street duty at present is 2,037. The beats are much too extensive to be properly covered. There is a marked absence of sufficient police force in the centre of the City to which comes during the day or night so large a percentage of the moving public of the City. At the earliest moment possible an effort will be made to remedy this by increasing the Reserve force covering Market and Chestnut streets, from the Delaware river to Fifteenth street, and increasing the force in the districts comprehended in this vicinity, so that all persons and property therein may receive adequate protection.

While there are now twenty-two police patrol stations, this number should be increased so that each district station may have its separate patrol service.

The mounted service should be extended considerably beyond its present use. They are of the greatest service to the rural districts and upon an occasion of unusual disturbances have proved themselves to be invaluable.

The use of the bicycle has taken such rapid and firm hold upon the community, being used so extensively in the pursuit of health and pleasure and in business that it has somewhat disturbed prior conditions affecting travel. Many of our greater highways are paved with asphaltum and in certain seasons of the year are almost a parade from early morning until late at night. This has necessitated the formation of a bicycle squad of the police force, which it is my intention, as far as possible, to materially increase.

The unusual number of vehicles (this to be used in its generic sense and to include bicycles and all other kinds of conveyance) has made travel by pedestrians across some of our broad thoroughfares at points attended with danger. The confusion thus arising, it is hoped, will grow less with the permanent use of the bicycle and recognition by the few reckless riders of the dangers to which they are subjecting themselves as well as others.

The work of the detective force has been in the main most satisfactory. It is small and it has had to be augmented by detailing a certain number of patrolmen as detectives. These men have been selected for their efficiency and intelligence and it is the natural and legitimate school for promotion to the detective force. An Item should be inserted in future annual appropriations providing the legitimate and necessary local expenses of this force.

Vacant houses increase the difficulties of the work of the police force. During the summer months 10,466 houses were vacant. Forty-six of these houses were at different times entered and goods amounting in value to $4,120 were stolen. Goods to the value of $2,470 were recovered.

The number of patrolmen employed at different times throughout the year for quarantine purposes was 1,104.

The profits of pool selling are supposed to be so great and the public so ready to risk its money, that it has required the greatest vigilance to keep the rooms in which bets are taken upon races, from proceeding with their demoralizing business. Every effort has been made, and with great success, to prevent them from carrying on their illegal trade. It is impossible to successfully carry on pool rooms without the employment of telegraph and telephone apparatus, and I am glad to be able to inform you that I have received assurances from the responsible managers of the respective telegraph and telephone Companies in this City, that they will not supply the service to carry on this unlawful occupation.

In substance the same may be said of "speak-easies." The constant vigilance of the police is directed to prevent this evil.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to state that I find a ready disposition on the part of the police force to pay greater attention to the arduous duties imposed upon them. In all the difficulties of responsible work they have my greatest sympathy.

The medical emergency corps have developed into a body of great activity and usefulness.

The following members of the police force have been commended for meritorious conduct during the year :

Name.	Rank.	District.
William Sauers	Patrol Sergeant	Seventh.
Walter Scott	Patrolman	Ninth.
Joseph Perrine	Patrolman	Ninth.
Harry Loane	Patrolman	Ninth.
John Cahill	Patrolman	Eleventh.
John Herd	House Sergeant	Twelfth.
George W. Miller	Patrolman	Twelfth.
James Stine	Patrolman	Sixteenth.

Name.	Rank.	District.
Daniel Davis	Patrolman	Sixteenth.
Harry Karcher	Patrolman	Sixteenth.
Adam Brey	Patrolman	Eighteenth.
John Boehm	Patrolman	Twenty-third.
William Schweibenz	Patrolman	Twenty-third.
John Schaffer	Substitute	Twenty-fifth.
Charles McNaulty	Patrolman	Twenty-eighth.
John H. Nece	Patrolman	Twenty-eighth.
Andrew Mahaffey	Patrolman	Twenty-eighth.
Robert Lockhart	Patrolman	First.

Also the officers and crew of Delaware Harbor boat No. 2 (Visitor), who on Sunday afternoon, May 10, 1896, rescued four persons from a capsized yacht off of Greenwich Point.

The Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals presented medals to the following officers :

Patrolman Mark Reeves, Twenty-ninth District, Gold Medal.
Patrolman James Ganley, Twenty-ninth District, Silver Medal.
Patrolman James Walch, Twenty-ninth District, Silver Medal.

Fire Marshal.

The total number of fires was 2,612, an increase of 580 over the preceding year, and a loss sustained of $2,439,531. Being an increase in loss of $798, 644.00 over the prior year.

But one person has been convicted for arson and that was for setting fire to the building No. 212 South Eighth street, Benjamin F. Steiner, was convicted and sentenced to two years in the County Prison.

Other arrests were made but were followed by acquittals.

Meat Inspection.

During the past year 135,189 head of cattle were inspected and of this 172 were condemned and killed as diseased animals ; 142 from Tuberculosis and 5 from Acti-

nomychosis and 25 from other diseases. Thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-two calves were inspected and 2,156 live calves were condemned as being too young and unfit to sell for food.

Bureau of Fire.

A detail statement of the various fire companies, apparatus and men, the number of alarms answered during the year will be found in the accompanying report of the Chief of the Fire Bureau.

The efficiency of the Bureau was never at a higher point. The necessities of our City, however, make it incumbent upon me to urge a marked increase in the number of fire companies protecting portions of the City that are now remote from any located company, taking in largely the entire circumference of the City, together with companies added in the more recently built up portions of the City.

For the protection of the exceedingly high buildings which have been and will likely be erected, a greater supply of water is required. Large mains should be laid from the Delaware river to Broad street, on Market, Chestnut, and Arch streets, with a pumping station at the Delaware river for the purpose of giving direct pumpage of great volume and force in case of fire ; and a similar line of mains be laid to run from the Schuylkill, eastward to Broad street, on the same streets with a pumping station located on the Schuylkill. Numerous plugs could then be placed connecting with these mains, which would throw a very great stream of water, even without the employment of the steam fire engines. By the employment of a proper series of valves the entire pressure at the pumping station could be put upon any one of these streets, or divided, as required.

A fire boat drawing less water should be added to the fire equipment, which would be able to throw a stream further than any of our present boats in present use. This

will be made necessary by widening Delaware avenue, which increases the distance from the wharf line to the buildings.

The present accommodations for many of the firemen are quite insufficient for their comfort and health, and I desire to urge your Honor to call upon Councils for such an appropriation as will enable the old and dilapidated houses to be torn down and new ones erected in their place, or in the vicinity in which they now are.

I regret to have to record that during the year, three deaths occurred in the Bureau in the performance of duty, and 190 injuries were sustained by the firemen. Of the deaths caused from injuries received at fires, I regret to inform you that Assistant Engineer William Staiger, and ladderman Hugh McGranighan were killed at the fire at Thirty-second and Market streets, on April 18, 1896, and that Ellwood Deaver lost his life at a fire in Strawberry alley on December 31, 1896.

The case involving the right of the City to appropriate money to the Police Pension Fund and the Firemen's Pension Fund has been argued in the Supreme Court, a decision of which is awaited with the greatest anxiety.

Those benefiting from the Fund of this Bureau are, three foremen, one engineman, seventeen hosemen, three widow with three children each, three widows with two children each, and two widows with one child each and five widows and two parents, making in all, forty-nine persons. The sum of $11,397.21 was paid to these beneficiaries in the year 1896.

Bureau of Building Inspection.

This Bureau is steadily advancing in importance and dignity and comprehends annually a vast deal of important work.

The record of the last year, as shown by the following table, gives an idea of the very great work accomplished by this Bureau :

Number of Permits, Operations and Estimated Cost by Months for the year 1896.

Month.	Permits.	Operat'ns.	Estimated Cost.
January	357	574	$815,980
February	405	732	1,391,635
March	588	1,391	3,156,310
April	886	2,094	3,796,415
May	779	1,699	3,769,330
June	657	1,195	1,940,840
July	615	1,267	3,041,565
August	567	943	2,800,855
September	676	1,016	1,363,610
October	755	1,026	1,108,190
November	544	761	1,035,690
December	391	533	548,980
Totals	7,220	13,231	$24,819,700

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Inspectors there are a number of persons who illegally undertake work without a permit. This is evidenced by the fact that there were 625 condemnations issued during the year for violation of law and ordinances embracing 848 buildings. There were likewise 348 condemnations of dangerous buildings, one, a row of buildings at Sixteenth and Ritner streets was condemned, the walls being dangerous. These buildings were taken down. It was with great regret that action had to be taken to compel the demolition of these buildings, but that portion of the public seeking to purchase small homes and live independently would have alone been the sufferers had not this method been adopted by the Bureau to protect them.

Some of the walls of the Haseltine building, which is on Chestnut street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets, after its destruction by fire were found to be dangerous and were taken down after an appeal had been taken from the decision of the Bureau.

I desire again to call your attention to the inadequate force of Elevator Inspectors, as required by the ordinance of April 10, 1894. As yet no action has been taken by Councils seeking to make it possible to carry out the provisions of this ordinance. To do so properly at least twenty inspectors will be needed for the work. This estimate does not include a Chief Inspector, who should be a scientifically trained engineer, nor his deputy, nor the clerical force necessary to carry on the increased office work, and I urge that a recommendation of this character be sent to Councils.

The most important and pressing need coming within the operation of the Bureau of Building Inspection is an Act of the Legislature providing for an intelligent and scientific limit upon the height of buildings. It is recommended by the Chief of the Bureau that a regulation that would limit the height of buildings in proportion to the width of the street would best serve the objects to be obtained, and his recommendation is that the height of a building be limited so that its front elevation shall not exceed one and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which it is built, and that all buildings over seventy feet in height shall be absolutely fire-proof. This would protect both the occupants of such buildings and surrounding buildings in case of fire.

Bureau of Boiler Inspection.

Total number of boilers inspected and approved by this Bureau during the year 1896 was 3201, in addition to which there were 131 locomotives inspected, which had been manufactured for use by the Governments of Russia

and Japan, by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This showed an increase of 87 inspections over the previous year. The expenses of this Bureau are met by its receipts. No explosion occurred during the year. The work of inspecting boilers seems to be about evenly divided between the City Department of Boiler Inspection and the Casualty Accident Companies.

Bureau of City Property.

This Bureau has charge and care of all City property, devoted to the use of this Department, with Public Squares, the leasing of wharf landings and market houses, the collections of vendor's licenses, ground rents, etc. A new pavilion at the Municipal Hospital has been erected and a bath house in the Nineteenth Ward, one in Germantown. Fire houses at Sixth and Sansom streets and one on Belmont avenue, and a police and patrol station in the Twenty-sixth District, comprehending the Thirty-first Ward, were likewise built. Ground has been purchased for different Bureaus and will hereafter be put in use by them. Curbing and paving has been done in Belmont Park, Dickinson Square, Wharton Square, and Allegheny Square. Restoration has been largely accomplished at Bartrams Garden and retaining walls placed in Norris Square. Alterations and repairs to numerous buildings have been made.

A City Forester was appointed in the late spring. Under his direction 740 trees, 220 hedge plants, and 64.375 bulbs have been planted in the different public squares. This cannot but make these squares more attractive. Many trees have been planted with a view that when old or damaged ones are taken up, young and vigorous trees will have already taken their place.

The Municipal Band which played in the various squares of the City from the 1st of July until the 15th of September, gave universal satisfaction ; its performances have

been listened to, as estimated by the Bureau of Police, by about 600,000 people, in sixty-six concerts. The Band for the coming year will be under the general direction of this Bureau. The appropriation having been larger the band will be enlarged and the number of concerts likewise increased.

This Bureau has charge of the restoration in progress at Independence Square. The temporary structures connecting the old line of row offices with the main building on Sixth street and the main building on Fifth street have been removed and the walls partially restored to their original condition.

All pictures and paintings in Independence Hall have been fully renovated and cleaned and are now in excellent order.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are most generously and patriotically expending a large sum of money for the restoration of the Old Council Chambers in Independence Hall building. It is hoped that this work will be completed in February, 1897. A formal announcement of its restoration will then be made by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In this restoration historians of acknowledged information have at each step confirmed the plans adopted and together with skilled mechanics have succeeded in rendering the work free from errors. The architect employed in this work has been Mr. T. Mellon Rogers, who has confirmed each step made in the progress of the work by historic research. In strengthening the structural part of this building, this Bureau called in the services of the Chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection, Mr. William C. Haddock and Mr. Howard S. Richards, an eminent architect and engineer of this City.

The contractors for this work were Messrs. Stacey Reeves and Company, and the Superintendent and mechanic who

displayed in all matters the greatest interest and intelligence was Mr. Charles B. Henks.

All this work has been under the intelligent supervision of Mr. A. S. Eisenhower, Chief of the Bureau of City Property.

Bureau of Health.

The report of this Bureau is necessarily voluminous. It is a great pleasure that I am able to state that the public health during the year 1896 was good. No epidemics visited this City and no unusual variations in death occurred except from sunstroke. Deaths from this cause were excessive in all the large Cities throughout New England, the Middle and the Western States. There were more deaths from pneumonia during the past year than from any other disease. There was also a noted increase in the number of cases of measles and consumption. The decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheria has been marked, 862 deaths occurring, which is 158 less than the number reported in 1895. There were 61 deaths from Scarlet fever, which indicates but a slight prevalence of this disease, and a smaller number of deaths has not been recorded in forty years. There were 402 recorded cases of fatal typhoid fever. This shows a decrease of 67 over the previous year. No deaths occurred from small-pox during the year nor has there been a case of this disease since the latter part of December, 1895. The deaths from whooping cough numbered 158, in which there is also shown a decrease of 93 over the number reported in 1895.

The total number of births reported during the year was 30,961,being an increase of 1,143. The number of persons applying for marriage license during the year was 13,186. The deaths recorded for the year number 23,962.

Under the law passed in 1895, which provided for the licensing of lodging-houses, 250 properties have been ex-

amined, containing 1875 rooms and 5,619 beds. Rules and regulations established by the Bureau of Health, requiring air-space have been measurably carried out. Most of these houses when first visited for inspection were found to have violated the most common rules of hygiene. It is with pleasure that I am able to report that some of the lodging-houses are models of cleanliness and good management. Many licenses have been refused, and none are granted until favorable reports from the Bureau of Police and Bureau of Fire Escapes, supplemented by an inspection by the Bureau of Health, have been received.

The annual house to house inspection began early in the spring and has been most beneficial in the preservation of health in this City. There were visited and examined 29,042 premises; upon 54,075 nuisances were found. These nuisances were of every description and were either abated upon demand by the Bureau or by the Bureau under its regulations.

The report of the operations of the House Drainage Division of the Bureau of Health shows 2,242 less plans submitted during the year 1896 than in 1895. The number of new plans submitted and approved was 6,648 and of old buildings 9,078, making a total of 15,726. The total number of inspection visits of new and old buildings during the year was 51,698. No change in the law affecting its administration should be made.

The House Drainage Division is concerned in detecting all kinds of impurities in the Schuylkill river, from Fairmount to the County line, which work it carries on uninterruptedly.

While the Bureau of Health has no authority to act in the adjoining counties in this respect, it nevertheless makes the inspections of the tributaries of the Schuylkill river beyond the limits of the City. Whenever it has been found that drainage is being discharged into the tributaries on

account of the absence of proper outlets for sewage, steps are taken for the purpose of connecting with the City's intercepting sewer. Some of these branch sewers are still in the process of construction and others are projected and when completed will materially lessen the amount of pollution that now finds its way into the Schuylkill river.

The Division of Milk Inspection made 32,577 inspections which comprehended 404,970 quarts of milk. There were 12,947 quarts of milk condemned for adulteration with water, 2,414 quarts for being skimmed and 49 quarts for the addition of coloring matter. The work of this division not only includes the inspection of milk but also the periodical examination of stables where cattle are lodged.

The Medical Inspector reports the following cases of infectious diseases: Diphtheria, 3,191; Membraneous croup, 404; Scarlet fever, 1,052; Typhoid fever, 2,490. All contagious diseases when reported by telophone, telegraph or in writing are promptly referred to the Assistant Inspectors and reports are made for such action as deemed best. Disinfection was performed in 5,407 cases. On account of the great increase in the use of the disinfecting plant at the Municipal Hospital, by far in excess of other years, the work of disinfecting the material taken from private houses has at times been considerably delayed. There is no want of capacity in the disinfecting apparatus, but in the insufficient number of horses and wagons to drive into the different parts of the City and clean up the work of each day. An increase in appropriation for this apparatus will be of great service to the City.

The Bacteriological Division has been under the charge of Dr. B. Meade Bolton. He resigned his position in September. It is hoped that we will be able to secure an able head for this Bureau who will command the confidence of the medical profession. The preparation and the supervision of anti-toxin has been continued throughout the year.

The work of this Bureau has been most beneficial to this community and cannot help but grow broader in its scope and usefulness.

The Legislature passed an act providing for the compulsory vaccination of school children. This law has been very unpopular, but the efforts made to maintain and enforce it have no doubt largely contributed toward preventing small-pox in the City.

The inspection of public schools has been conducted by the Medical Inspector and his assistants. Defects of construction and drainage have been reported from time to time and recommendations been sent to the Board of Public Education. All school buildings should be put in good sanitary condition. It is believed the Board of Health is doing what it can in the matter but is only hindered by the lack of appropriation.

The protection of the children, permit me to suggest, requires co-operation between the Board of Public Education and the Bureau of Fire Escapes. The latter has reported at different times to the Board of Public Education, school buildings requiring fire-escapes. But in some cases fire-escapes have not been erected.

The chemical laboratory has far exceeded its work of former years, not only in scope, but in the subjects to which it has given its attention. It has analyzed from time to time the City's water supply. After analysis, a number of pumps-wells have been condemned, filled up and abandoned. It is hoped that during the coming year the Bacteriological Division and chemical laboratory will be working with greater value to the City. In analyzing frequently the water supply of the same the force of the chemical laboratory should be increased.

The Bacteriological laboratory has continued to work throughout the year on the lines laid down upon its organization. No less than 5,981 microscopic examinations of

suspected exudate have been made and reported upon and a record kept thereof.

It is a matter of great concern that the admissions to the Municipal Hospital for 1896 were greater than during the year 1895. This in spite of the fact that no small-pox existed in the City during that period. Diphtheria and Scarlet fever form the bulk of diseases treated at the hospital. The accommodations at present are in every sense inadequate. Ample apporpriation should be made to thoroughly equip the hospital, which is necessary to the proper care of the poor.

Electrical Bureau.

This is a Bureau which in its work never sleeps. Each hour of the twenty-four and each day of the year find it in active operation. Its scope and object is to bring into perfect communication all the different parts of the City with the Bureaus of Police and Fire upon the shortest possible notice, thus aiding in the extinguishment of conflagrations and the prevention of disorder. It likewise has a general supervision of the electric lighting of the City, and all plans of electrical work, whether telegraph, telephone, electric light or trolley system are submitted to it for approval.

The operations of this Bureau establish conclusively that there is no part of electrical work now done but what might be not only successfully but better done by an underground system. The present underground system for Police and Fire service completely covers the centre of the City. There are 885 fire alarm boxes which of course is totally inadequate considering the area of the City and the great diversity of interest involved. These should be materially increased. In the City of New York there are over 2,500 such boxes. The same may be stated in regard to the Police Alarm System. Ample provision should be

made for the speedy construction of underground conduits enabling both the systems to be entirely free from interference by storms, atmospheric conditions, or intentional interference by persons.

From a very careful investigation of the report of the Chief of the Bureau a greater advantage would accrue to the City if a method were devised and adopted by which all underground work of the various telegraph, telephone, electric light and other companies was put under the direction and control of this Bureau. Instead of having as many conduits as there are companies, sometimes two or three occupying the sub-service of a street, involving the unnecessary tearing up of the highway, all should be constructed and maintained under the control of the City in a general conduit, and space leased as it should be required. I believe this would be less expensive to the companies; a source of legimate revenue to the City.

The cost of electric lights is steadily decreasing. The average price per lamp per night for 1895 was 41.15 cents; for 1896, 35.5 cents; for 1897 will be 33.3 cents.

A Committee of three provided by resolution of Councils to inquire into the subject of an electric light plant for the City enables your Honor to appoint one expert, Councils the second, these gentlemen to name a third. The result of this has not been satisfactory, for nothing whatever has been reported by this Committee.

In the matter of the location of electric lights after carefully considering the question, I am of the opinion that it should be solely under the direction of the Department of Public Safety, for it must necessarily take into consideration the various and important interests which justify the erection of electric lights in different sections of the City. The character and density of the population, the width of the streets and the amount of travel must be considered by it without regard to any special locality.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau will well repay a careful perusal and shows the high state of efficiency it has reached. It has international reputation and is sought frequently for advice by cities throughout the entire country. It has done a great deal of work for the Department of Public Works, having had charge of the construction of all the electrical work done along the line of Pennsylvania avenue in conjunction with the building of the subway which is in course of construction.

I desire to call to your attention the absolute necessity of enlarging the quarters of the Electrical Bureau. At the present time the employees are greatly crowded and the work is constantly increasing.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Permit me to offer for your consideration the following recommendations growing out of a careful study of the objects and scope comprehended by the Department of Public Safety.

1. An increase in the police force of the City, as suggested in the body of my report, and I suggest that at the earliest time possible that the Park Guards be brought under the direction and control of the Department of Public Safety as provided for by law.

2. An increase in the fire force as essential to the proper protection of property in different sections of the City.

3. The construction of mains, as indicated above, on Chestnut, Market, and Arch streets, from the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers to Broad street, with a pumping station on each river.

4. The thorough and complete electric lighting of the City from a police standpoint.

5. The construction of main conduits by the City for use by all companies using electricity in any of its varied forms.

6. For the purpose of the preservation of the health

and acquiring a knowledge of the cost of cleaning the highways, that a part of the City, viz: Between Vine street and South street, and the Delaware river and Schuylkill river be taken into the control of the City, for a period of one year, and that the City clean the streets by day labor during that time. A record could then be made of the number of loads of dirt removed each day, the quantity of dirt, from where taken, and the cost of removal.

7. That the contracts for cleaning the streets should embrace the removal of snow from the intersections of all streets and for a distance of twenty feet north and south, east and west of the same, within the crowded business sections of the City.

8. That the contracts for the cleaning of streets should comprehend all private streets and alleys that are in measure highways.

9. The appointment of a Committee to consider the older part of the City for the purpose of ascertaining those streets which are not public highways and having them, under the recent Act of Assembly, placed upon the City plan as such so that they may be properly supplied with water, sewers, and light.

10. That wherever it should be deemed advisable the width of these streets should be increased upon the City plan, so that alterations made in the future will gradually develop wider streets where narrow thoroughfares exist, without any material cost to the City.

11. I respectfully make the following suggestion regarding the thoroughfares in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall.

That West Penn Square be cut through of its present width north to Arch street and south to Chestnut street and that Juniper street be widened on the east line forty feet from Arch to Chestnut street. That Silver street,

between Juniper and Thirteenth street be widened on the south line forty feet.

By making these changes upon the City plan at this time the cost of bringing them about would be fixed at the minimum figure, as no expensive buildings are now erected on the line indicated, nor could they be with a prospect of recovering damages for them after the lines are so fixed.

12. That the Legislature be petitioned to pass a law limiting the height of buildings as above indicated in the body of my report.

13. That the present law be so changed as to provide for the concentration of the existing powers vested in the Board of Health in an Executive Head, who shall be known as the Chief of the Bureau of Health.

In conclusion, I desire to inform you of the deep sense of obligation I am under to the Chiefs of the various Bureaus of the Department of Public Safety, and all their subordinates, and in regard to the gentlemen connected with my immediate office, to assure you of their unflagging zeal, in the complicated and often delicate work entrusted to them.

To them and to all the members of the Department of Public safety I desire to express my personal appreciation and gratitude. I remain, with respect,

Yours truly,

FRANK M. RITER,
Director.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY AND PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR THE YEAR 1896

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY AND PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

For the Year 1896.

CHARLES F. WARWICK, Mayor, Member *ex-officio.*
FRANK M. RITER, Director of Public Safety, Member and President *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS:

President pro tem.	*Secretary.*
WILLIAM H. FORD, M. D.	A. A. HIRST.

MEMBERS:

WILLIAM H. FORD, M. D., ALBERT H. DINGEE,
A. A. HIRST, PETER D. KEYSER, M. D.,
J. LEWIS GOOD.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Sanitary.

FORD, KEYSER, DINGEE.

Lazaretto.

DINGEE, HIRST, GOOD.

House-drainage and Plumbing.

HIRST, GOOD, KEYSER.

Accounts, Office and Library.

GOOD, HIRST, DINGEE.

Registration and Burial Grounds.

KEYSER, HIRST, GOOD.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

First District.

South of Market Street and west of Schuylkill River.

HIRST, GOOD.

Second District.

North of Market street and east of Schuylklll River.

DINGEE, KEYSER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Health Officer,
THEODORE B. STULB.

Port Physician,
WALTER D. GREEN, M. D.

OFFICERS.

Chief Clerk,
JOHN J. McCAY.

Assistant Clerks.

John F. Garde, Morris L. Keen,
John J. Jack, James W. Jones,
Blakely D. McCaughn.

Stenographer and Typewriter,
Harry B. McLaughlin.

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Chief Registration Clerk,
J. V. P. TURNER.

Assistant Registration Clerks.

A. Hamilton Patterson, Charles W. Murray,
Samuel S. Shaw, R. Walter Peterson, Jr.
Edward C. Markley, Jr., George W. Atherholt,
John C. Addis, John Q. McAtee,
Theodore M. Carr.

Collectors of Vital Statistics.
WILLIAM J. SHAW, WILLIAM E. PETERSON.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Physician-in-Charge.

WILLIAM M. WELCH, M. D.

Resident Physicians.

MITCHELL P. WARMUTH, M. D.,
BENJAMIN A. TYLER, M. D.

Steward.

L. J. GOUFFE.

Matron.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Medical Inspector.

J. HOWARD TAYLOR, M. D.

Assistant Medical Inspectors.

William M. Angney, M. D.,	Alex. Cook Butcher, M. D.,
J. Aubrey Davis, M. D.,	George E. Stubbs, M. D.,
Frederick J. Haerer, M. D.,	Green R. Hulsizer, M. D.,
Charles W. Karsner, M. D.,	Edward H. Kase, M. D.,
Howard B. Martin, M. D.,	Charles P. Mercer, M. D.,
Oliver H. Paxson, M. D.,	William T. Robinson, M. D.,
Giovani Torjano, M. D.,	Frances C. Van Gasken, M. D.,

Lewis C. Wessels, M. D.

Typewriter.

LAURA V. McCONNELL.

Disinfector.

WILLIAM W. MYERS, M. D.

Assistant Disinfectors.

A. C. Brower,	John F. Prial,
Richard L. Fox,	John Monteith,
Samuel L. Morrow,	William J. Elleford.

NUISANCE DIVISION.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

CHARLES F. KENNEDY.

Clerk to Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

William R. Davis.

Nuisance Inspectors.

Edward F. Hilferty,
John Wesley Cobb,
Henry A. Perkins,
Harry Arthur,
W. K. Clement,
J. Henry Birnbaum,
George W. Given,
H. Grant Colesberry,
John P. Whipple,
Francis McBride,
Charles A. Hamm,
Lincoln E. Leeds,
William F. Myers,
Oscar Borneman,
Jacob F. Rothman,
John W. Andrews,
Winfield S. Sackett,
Roland Evans,
F. W. J. Smullin.

Inspectors to Enforce Poudrette Laws.

THOMAS ASHTON, EDWARD N. RUE.

Measurers.

John C. Atkinson, Henry Einwechter.

Vessel Inspector.

HENRY ROBERTS.

HOUSE DRAINAGE DIVISION.

Chief Inspector of House Drainage, etc.

GEORGE S. HUGHES.

Clerk to Chief Inspector of House Drainage,

James W. Nutt.

Inspectors of House Drainage.

James Mellon,
Augustine H. Brown,
John S. Bross,
Charles H. Blaese,
Joseph S. Walker,
John Calhoun,
Saunders L. Marcer,
George Shegog, Jr.,
John H. McTague,
Winfield S. Reed,
Clayton B. Walker.

MILK INSPECTION DIVISION.

Chief Inspector of Milk,
WILLIAM J. BYRNES.

Assistant Inspectors of Milk.

David C. Clegg,
Frank L. Smith, V. M. D.,
Gulden R. Hartman, V. M. D.,
Charles M. Earnest.

Collectors of Milk Samples.

George R. Jack,
Charles K. Merklee,
Frank S. Fogg,
H. B. Widener,
Joseph Caldwell.

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY.

Chief Bacteriologist,
B. MEADE BOLTON, M. D.

Assistant Bacteriologists.

Herbert D. Pease, M. D.,
William J. Gillespie, M. D.

Messenger—David Brown.

VACCINE PHYSICIANS.

First District—First Ward,
DR. J. S. GILLESPIE,
2038 South Thirteenth street.

Second District—Second and Third Wards,
DR. W. S. M. FIELD,
1210 South Fourth street.

Third District—Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Wards,
DR. G. A. KNOWLES,
2211 Federal street.

Fourth District—Fourth and Thirtieth Wards,
DR. H. B. BAXTER,
1422 Christian street.

Fifth District—Fifth and Sixth Wards,
DR. L. H. HORTER,
530 Pine street.

Sixth District—Seventh and Eighth Wards,
DR. E. H. GREEN,
302 South Tenth street.

Seventh District—Ninth and Tenth Wards,
DR. JOHN C. DA COSTA, JR.,
1633 Arch street.

Eighth District—Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards,
DR. P. N. K. SCHWENK,
827 North Seventh street.

Ninth District—Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards,
DR. CLARENCE P. FRANKLIN,
1633 Fairmount avenue.

Tenth District—Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards,
DR. S. N. TROTH,
1200 North Seventh street.

Eleventh District—Twenty-ninth Ward,
DR. L. C. PETER,
2136 Oxford street.

Twelfth District—Nineteenth Ward,
DR. J. A. KRUG,
2437 North Fifth street.

Thirteenth District—Eighteenth and Thirty-first Wards,
DR. DAVID HENRY,
1921 East Dauphin street.

Fourteenth District—Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh Wards,
DR. ROBERT RODGERS,
2903 North Fifth street.

Fifteenth District—Twenty-fifth Ward,
DR. S. LEWIS SUMMERS,
2006 Orleans street.

Sixteenth District—Thirty-second Ward,
DR. LAURA S. CHAPIN,
1630 Diamond street.

Seventeenth District—Twenty-eighth Ward,
DR. J. A. CRAMP,
1921 Susquehanna avenue.

Eighteenth District—Twenty-second Ward,
DR. A. M. DAVIS,
6008 Main street.

Nineteenth District—Twenty-first Ward,
DR. ROSS R. BUNTING,
4301 Ridge avenue.

Twentieth District—Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth Wards,
DR. THOMAS C. PRICE,
Bridesburg.

Twenty-first District—Twenty-fourth Ward,
DR. W. C. BARRETT,
3939 Powelton avenue.

Twenty-second District—Twenty-seventh Ward,
DR. JOSEPH R. BRYAN,
Northeast cor. Forty-second and Chestnut streets.

Twenty-third District—Twenty-fourth Ward,
DR. CHARLES H. HARVEY,
4821 Lancaster avenue.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY AND PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

For the year 1896

Philadelphia, March 11, 1897.

FRANK M. RITER, ESQ.,
Director, Dept. of Public Safety.

SIR:—The Board of Health respectfully submits through you to his Honor, the Mayor, the following report of the work of the Bureau of Health, for the year 1896 :

The condition of the public health during the year 1896 was favorable. There was no epidemic visitation of disease during the year, and no unusual and excessive variation in the deaths from any one cause, except sunstroke. An excessively hot and prolonged spell of weather in August caused an unusual number of deaths from heat-exhaustion and heat-stroke, the whole number amounting to 223, which is the largest number ever recorded. Deaths from this cause were excessive in other large cities throughout the New England, Middle and Western States. The maximum number of deaths from this cause was in the week ending August 15, when 173 persons died from the direct or indirect effects of heat. As a rule consumption heads the list of deaths in point of numbers, but in this year pneumonia has this prominence, the deaths from this

disease being 2,696. This disease prevailed more particularly in the first quarter of the year, 1,163 deaths being the sum total for this period, which is 43.13 per cent. of the number for the entire year. There is also to be observed a slight increase in the number of deaths from consumption, though it is expected that the deaths will increase in proportion to the increase of population. The excess of deaths from this cause over 1895 was 75.

There was also noted an increase in the deaths from measles, the total number being 191, which is 107 in excess of the deaths from this cause for the preceding year. The deaths from cholera infantum, notwithstanding the prolonged heated spell of weather, were not excessive.

The decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheria has been marked, the total number from this cause being 862, which is a decrease of 158 over the number reported in 1895. In 1892, there were 1,435 deaths from this cause; in 1893, 916 deaths; in 1894, 1,040, and in 1895, 1,020 deaths. Although this disease has prevailed very generally throughout the City, the deaths have not been excessive as compared with previous years. This disease prevailed more particularly in the first and last quarters of the year. In the months of July and August there were 180 deaths from this disease, or, an average of 9 deaths per week. The greatest number of deaths was 31, in the week ending October 17, and the least number was 3, occurring in the week ending August 29. Influenza prevailed only to a moderate extent, the deaths for the year being 79, and most of these occurred in the early part of the year. The deaths from scarlet fever were 61, which indicates a very slight prevalence of this disease. The number is the smallest recorded in 30 years.

Typhoid fever caused 402 deaths, which is a decrease of 67 over the preceding year and the smallest number,

excepting the year 1894, that has been recorded in this City since 1879, when the population was only 901,380. This is at the rate of 33.81 per 100,000 of population, which indicates an improvement of the health in this respect over most of the preceding years. Typhoid fever is a disease which it is possible to exclude from a City, being classed among the so-called preventable diseases; and, therefore, so long as it exists, even at the rate of 33 per 100,000, the public should be concerned in promptly introducing those measures which are known to have the effect of excluding this disease from the mortuary records. In the report of last year reference is made to the prevailing causes of typhoid fever in this City, and therefore it is unnecessary to go over this subject again.

Deaths from Typhoid Fever with the ratio per 100,000 of population for the 17 years, 1880–1896, inclusive:

Years.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.
1880	498	58.7
1881	645	74.3
1882	650	74.4
1883	579	63.3
1884	662	71.3
1885	610	64.2
1886	618	63.6
1887	621	62.4
1888	785	77.2
1889	736	70.7
1890	6 6	63.6
1891	683	64.0
1892	440	40.2
1893	456	40.8
1894	370	32.4
1895	469	40.2
1896	402	33.81

There were no deaths from small-pox during the year 1896, nor has there been a case of small-pox in the City since the latter part of September, 1895. The deaths from whooping cough were 158, which shows a decrease of 93 over the number reported in 1895. There was no unusual prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases.

The deaths from children under five years of age were 8,661, which is .72 per cent. of the population, or 36.11 per cent. of the mortality at all periods of life and from all causes. In reviewing the deaths at this period of life for many years past it will be seen that the rate is moderate. This may also be taken as an indication of the general health of the City.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 23,982, a decrease over the preceding year of 185. The death-rate from all causes, based upon a population of 1,188,793 was 20.17 per thousand, or one death in every 49.57 persons living.

The total number of deaths from all causes, exclusive of those by violence, was 22,752, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 19.13 per thousand, or 1 death in each 52.25 of the population. As accidental deaths have no relation to the healthfulness of a locality they should be eliminated in making up the general death-rate.

In the light of this brief resume of the mortality records for the year the conclusion is arrived at that the public health was, for the most part well conserved.

The total number of births reported during the year amounted to 29,753, a decrease of 85, and is equivalent to a rate of 25.02 per 1,000, or, at the rate of 1 birth in each 39.95 persons living. The birth-rate, exclusive of still and premature births, was 23.29 per 1,000, or 1 birth in each 42.93 persons living.

The number of marriages reported during the year was

7,491, or 14,982 persons married. The marriage rate per 1,000 for the year was 12.60, or 1 person married in each 79.34 of the population.

Deaths, exclusive of still and premature births	23,982
Still births	1,263
Premature births	800
Living births	27,690
All births, including still and premature births	29,753

The following table shows the death-rate, the number of deaths, and the population for each of the past twelve years :

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths to 1,000 living persons.	Persons living to one death.
1884	927,995	19,999	21.55	46 40
1885	949,432	21,392	22.53	44.38
1886	971,868	20,005	20.59	48.55
1887	993,801	21,719	21.85	45.75
1888	1,016,738	20,372	20.04	49.90
1889	1,040,245	20,536	19.74	50.65
*1890	1,046,964	21,732	20.76	48.18
1891	1,069,264	23,367	21.85	45.75
1892	1,092,168	24,305	22.25	44.93
1893	1,115,562	23,655	21.20	47.15
1894	1,139,457	22,680	19.90	50.24
1895	1,163,864	23,797	20.44	48.90
1896	1,188,793	23,982	20.17	49.57

*U. S. Census. Intervening years estimated by ratio of increase between census years 1880–1890.

The total number of inquests held by the Coroner was 2,331. Of this number 1,575 were males, and 756 were females. The number of white persons was 2,108 and the number of colored persons, 223. There were four Mongolians. There were 138 suicides, 46 homicides, 134 deaths by railroad accidents, and 65 deaths by city passenger railway accidents.

The greatest number of deaths referred to any one cause was by burns and scalds, namely, 127. There were 125 deaths due to heart disease, 95 to heat-exhaustion, 94 to apoplexy, 58 to accidental drowning, 29 to accidental suffocation, 2 to sunstroke, and 3 to electric shock.

Most of the deaths by suicide were caused by shooting, being 55 in number; the next in order by hanging, namely, 26. Of the homicides, 10 were due to gun-shot wounds.

The following is a tabulated statement of the causes of death as furnished by the Coroner:

CORONER'S REPORT FOR 1896.

Whole number of inquests		2,331
Male	1,575	
Female	756	
White	2,108	
Colored	223	
Mongolian	4	
Post-mortems	569	
Removals	400	
Burials	205	

Unknown.

Male	35
Female	1
Infants	60

Causes of Death.

Heart disease	125
Injuries (various causes)	404
Alcoholism	33
Apoplexy	94
Burns and scalds	127
Abortions	14
Accidental suffocation	29
Heat-exhaustion	95
Accidental inhalation of gas	20
Accidental gun-shot wounds	8
Suffocation at fire	1
Accidental poisoning	19
Inhalation of ether during operation	1

Sunstroke	2	
Septicæmia	2	
Electric shock	3	
Arsenical poisoning	2	
Accidental drowning	58	
Accidental strangulation	3	
Found drowned	29	
Found dead	16	
Irritant poisoning	1	
Steam railroads	134	
City passenger railways	65	
Suicides	138	
Homicides	46	
Infanticides	4	
		1,473
Other causes		858
Total		2,331

Analysis of Railroad Accidents.

Pennsylvania	72	
Philadelphia & Reading	52	
Baltimore & Ohio	10	
		134

City Passenger Railways.

Union Traction Company (trolleys)	56	
Union Traction Company (horse car)	1	
Fairmount Park Railroad	1	
Holmesburg, Tacony & Bristol	4	
Hestonville & Mantau	4	
		65

Analysis of Suicides.

Shooting	55
Hanging	26
Cutting Throat	11
Drowning	5
Illuminating Gas	13
Sewer Gas	1
Laudanum	5
Opium	2
Throwing himself in front of train	1
Rough on rats	4
Paris green	4
Irritant poison	1
Arsenic	1

Carbolic acid	6	
Oxalic acid	1	
Strychnia	1	
Corrosive sublimate	1	
Jumping in cesspool	1	
Muriatic acid	1	
Jumping from window	2	
Sulphuric acid	1	
Cyanide of potassium	1	

Analysis of Homicides.

Stab wounds	6	
Gun-shot wounds	10	
Fracture of skull	9	
Hemorrhage of brain	10	
Push overboard	2	
Injuries	3	
Cutting throat	1	
Neglect	1	
Burns	3	
Arsenic	1	
	—	46
Infanticides		4

The registration of vital statistics has proceeded throughout the year without any special incident. The general index, instituted some years ago, has progressed as rapidly as possible. It will be remembered that there were many years of records which had to be transferred to this index, and until the back years are brought up it will not be possible to discard the old system entirely. When this new system of indexing the records shall have been completed, there will be a great saving of time in ready reference to any record in the office since the year 1860, when the Registration Act first went into force. The difficulty in collecting marriages still exists. It is well known that the law requires marriages to be returned for record to the Orphans' Court, and also to the Registration Division of the Board of Health, and occasionally there is a misunderstanding in one or the other office, and in this way

a record is sometimes omitted. If the law were carefully understood there would be no reason why these records should not be accurately returned and placed on file. The births have fallen short very considerably, as is always the case. This is no fault of the Registration Division, as every effort is made to collect these data. Nothing short of a frequent periodical visitation of every house in the City will succeed in the accurate collection of these statistics. As a rule physicians and accoucheurs return the births that occur in their practice, but as is well known quite a large number of persons are attended in confinement by non-professional persons, who, through ignorance, indifference or design do not report the cases coming under their care and observation.

The number of complaints of nuisances amounted to 16,861 of which 1,670 were anonymous. Complaints referring to matters not strictly within the authority of the Board of Health to the number of 1,114 were referred to the appropriate Bureaus for action. Upon careful examination 13,859 of these complaints were found to be substantiated; 4,265 were dismissed after examination as not being well-founded, and 868 referred to nuisances which were abated by the owners without formal notice. There were 11,133 notices to abate nuisances complied with, while the number ignored was 1,860.

There were 1,150 complaints received from the Division of Contagious Diseases, 1,417 from the Bureau of Police, and 146 from the Department of Public Safety. The largest number of nuisances, 7,878, had reference to privy wells either foul, full, leaky or exposed. Next in order were nuisances connected with house drainage and surface drainage, the latter numbering 4,008 complaints. A frequent source of complaint is the neglected and filthy alley. As these passages are private property until they become

nuisances, they are not interfered with and are not subjected to systematic cleaning. Very frequently, especially where alleys run from street to street and are of great length, they become more or less obstructed by the deposit of garbage, ashes, sweepings, etc., and no one of the property owners will assume his share in the general cleaning to which it should be subjected. The consequence is that nuisances are very frequently created in this way, and it devolves upon the Board of Health to act promptly. As a rule notices to have the same cleansed meet with little response from the property owners. It has been suggested, and the suggestion seems to be a very proper one, that the alleyways which are open from street to street and in reality become public passages, as a sanitary measure, should be required to be cleaned periodically by those having charge of the cleansing of the streets. The cost would not be great, particularly when it is considered that the Board of Health expends annually a very considerable amount of money in cleaning these passages, which it is impossible to collect on account of the relative smallness of the amount when divided up among the various property owners which abut on such alleyways.

The other nuisances consisted of filthy yards and cellars and lots and unwholesome well water, stagnant ponds of water and neglected refuse, etc.

Slaughter houses have been inspected as usual and the result shows an improvement in the management of these establishments, although they are not what they should be. The number of establishments visited by the Inspectors was 205, which is rather less than the number reported last year, as 27 had been abandoned during the year, and 7 abandoned slaughter houses had been reopened. It is still a matter of regret that no law exists

by which the slaughtering of animals within the City is concentrated in a few well constructed and well regulated abattoirs. By such a system not only would it be feasible to thoroughly inspect the cattle and the meat, but also to exercise a constant supervision of all the processes connected with such establishments. This plan is successfully adopted in European capitals and large cities, and goes a great ways in protecting the public from the injurious effects of the consumption of diseased meats.

For the purpose of aiding in keeping the streets in a cleanly condition, some years ago the public garbage can of the City where people as a rule are most negligent in the observance of sanitary regulations. This plan was continued during the year, additional cans being supplied where the old ones were worn out, and the number was supplemented as the occasion required. The Inspector reports that the effect of introducing this plan had been very beneficial and has encouraged housekeepers in keeping the premises over which they have control in better condition than heretofore.

It is a matter of regret that the nuisances created by the unauthorized collection of garbage in certain sections of the City, and the surreptitious feeding of this material to swine have not been entirely abolished, although every effort has been made by the Board of Health in this direction. A number of persons have been indicted for violation of law and their cases are now pending in Court. There has been a manifest improvement in the plan for the disposal of kitchen garbage by means of cremation and utilization. The complaints of nuisances in connection with these establishments have been comparitively few during the past season. As time goes on no doubt the system will be so far improved as to make it without offence and highly creditable to the government of the City.

The law passed in 1895 providing for the licensing of lodging houses under certain well defined regulations, has had an excellent effect. The rules and regulations authorized to be established by the Board of Health defining the air space and the cleanliness of these establishments have been measurably carried out. There have been examinations made in 250 properties, containing 1,875 rooms and 5,619 beds. As would be naturally expected at the introduction of a system deficiencies of every kind would be encountered in making these first inspections. Most of the houses visited were found to be in a condition utterly at variance with the rules of hygiene and unfit for domiciling human beings. It was frequently found that no regard had been paid to the air space allowed to the occupants, and little thought had been bestowed upon the cleanliness of the beds and bedding, and of the premises generally. As might be expected, only a few of these establishments were recommended for license, the number being 83 in all. Some of those licensed were models of cleanliness and good management.

It has been the aim of the Board to keep a continual supervision, so far as possible, over the water supply so far as it may be affected by pollution within the limits of the City. In a number of instances it was discovered that houses along and near the river were discharging surface sewage, so that there was a possibility of it eventually reaching the Schuylkill river. No less than 201 property owners were notified and required to divert their sewage from the surface of the sewers.

As has been the custom for a number of years past, the Board early in the spring instituted a house-to-house inspection which covered sections in 31 wards of the City. The report of the Chief Inspector on this subject furnishing data will be found in the appendix. There were visi-

ted and examined 29,042 premises, upon which 5,475 nuisances were found. These nuisances were of every description. As a rule, upon notice, the property owners complied with the order to make the necessary improvements in the sanitary condition of the premises. Where the orders were ignored, the Health Officer abated the nuisance as required by the regulations of the Board. The Inspector reports that in the worst sections of the City where the people seem to have little knowledge of sanitary requirements, the frequent inspections and the frequent directions given in regard to their premises and the intercourse with the Inspectors have had the effect of acquainting these people with what is required to be done to improve their surroundings. However, but little dependence can be placed upon their voluntary effort and it is generally necessary, when the owners of the premises do not comply with the orders, that the Health Officer is required to act with promptness.

There have been at different times discussions upon the necessity of legal measures for improving the sanitary condition of the bakeshops of the City. For some reason or other a very large number of these shops are located in the cellars, for the most part unsuitable for the work and certainly not properly constructed and ventilated for the health of the occupants. Nuisances connected with these establishments are found in the form of defective drainage, improper location of water-closets, improper construction of floors and walls and partitions of the rooms, improper location of the sleeping apartments —oftentimes in the bake room—the keeping of domestic animals, the want of cleanliness, the want of proper ventilation and the want of cleanliness of the bakers themselves. There is room for a great improvement in all these respects, and it would be well if the

Legislature could be induced to pass a law authorizing the Board of Health to supervise the bakeshops of the City with a view of enforcing proper sanitary regulations.

The report of the operations of the House-Drainage Division shows about 2,042 less plans submitted and approved during the year 1896. The number of new plans was 6,648 and of old buildings 9,078, making a total of 15,726. The following is a statement of old and new plans submitted and approved during the eleven years, 1886-1896, inclusive :

1886	5,527
1887	9,384
1888	10,274
1889	10,498
1890	10,278
1891	10,252
1892	12,388
1893	17,231
1894	22,201
1895	17,867
1896	15,825

There were returned and filed 2,170 plans of new and 7,616 plans of old buildings, making a total of 10,786. The total number of inspection visits of new and old buildings was 51,698.

There were referred from the Nuisance Division to the House Drainage Division complaints relating to 728 buildings, of which 719 were inspected and reported on to the Board, six referred to complaints of nuisances which were abated by the owners, and three were referred to other Departments where they properly belonged. There were 1,956 privy wells abandoned and 207 constructed according to modern plans.

The applications for registration were 139. Of this

number, 103 were accepted after examination, 22 were rejected, and the remaining number either failed to appear or withdrew their applications. There were 34 certificates issued to persons previously registered ; 100 certificates issued to successful applicants, and 18 certificates cancelled or surrendered, leaving 884 certificates in force at the close of the year.

Under the new law requiring the inspection of tenement houses, much new work has developed upon this Division. The lodging-house law also required considerable time of the inspection force in examining and reporting upon the sanitary condition of the drainage systems of these establishments.

An important branch of the work of the House-Drainage Division is that concerned in detecting and diverting all kinds of pollution from the Schuylkill river from Fairmount to the County line. While the Board has no authority to act in the adjoining counties, at the same time, for the purpose of gaining information, inspections have been made of the tributaries of the Schuylkill river for some distance beyond the limits of the City. Whenever it was found that the drainage was being discharged into these tributaries, on account of the absence of proper outlets for sewage, steps were at once taken for the construction of connections with the intercepting sewer. Some of these branch sewers are still in process of construction and others are projected, and when all finally completed they will materially lessen the amount of pollution that now finds access to the Schuylkill river.

In the last report it was recommended that the force of inspectors be increased, for the reason that the work is delayed on account of the present force being insufficient to keep it up from day to day. This is a great inconvenience to builders and owners of property, and there is no neces-

sity for delay. This request was not granted and it is therefore renewed. As building operations in the outskirts of the City are increasing, the time consumed in making these additional inspections, unless additional officers are appointed, will continue to hamper the general work more and more. The income for the year 1896 was $15,825, which is more than the expense of the Division.

The number of inspections made by the officers of the Division of Milk Inspection was 32,577, and the number of quarts inspected was 404,970. There were 12,947 quarts of milk condemned for adulteration with water, 2,414 quarts for being skimmed, and 49 quarts for the addition of coloring matter. The work of this Division not only includes the inspection of milk, but also the periodical examination of dairies and stables where the cattle are housed. This inspection includes an inquiry into the condition of the cows, their health, the quality of food, cleanliness of the stables and environs, quality of water used, and the methods of preparation of milk for the market. Regulations have been formulated and printed in card form and distributed to every milk producer in the City and County of Philadelphia. Since these inspections have been undertaken, a marked improvement has been observed in the care of animals and in the use of proper food.

The number of prosecutions conducted during the year was 74. In 29 cases the defendants pleaded guilty, in 3 conviction was brought, and in 1, acquittal resulted, and 40 cases are still pending. The large number of cases pending is due to the pressure of work in the office of the District Attorney. This is unfortunate, as it would be an advantage to press the cases for trial while they are new and the facts are fresh in the minds of the officers. Besides, the

suspension of cases and delays consume a great deal of the time of the inspectors and collectors, which would be more satisfactorily employed in official work.

The largest number of condemnations of milk took place in the month of August, the next largest number in the month of July, and the least number in the month of November. The work of this Division of the Board of Health has been conducted very satisfactorily and has been of great benefit to the citizens of Philadelphia. Reference may be made to the full and detailed report of the Chief Inspector to be found in the appendix.

The Medical Inspector reports the cases of infectious diseases as follows :

Diphtheria, 3,191 cases; membraneous croup, 404 cases; scarlet fever, 1,052 cases; typhoid fever, 2,490 cases.

There was a decrease of 160 in the cases of diphtheria, 98 in the cases of membraneous croup, 143 in the cases of scarlet fever, and 258 in the cases of typhoid fever. The number of deaths from consumption was 2,524. The decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheria was 158; from membraneous croup, 42; from scarlet fever, 18, and from typhoid fever, 67. The deaths from consumption were 75 in excess of those reported in 1895.

All cases of contagious diseases, when reported to this office, either by telephone, telegraph or in writing, are promptly referred to the Assistant Medical Inspectors for visitation, and report for such action as is deemed best in conformity with the law. In some cases it is necessary to act promptly in transferring patients to the Municipal Hospital without a visitation of the Assistant Medical Inspector, when the circumstances warrant it. Such, for example, as cases of membraneous croup, where the sufferer is in danger of asphyxiation and requires the promptest

treatment. The homes of such persons are visited as promptly as possible, and such precautionary measures instituted as the circumstances require. It is unnecessary to repeat the detailed plan of operations of this Division of the Board of Health, as the subject has already been compassed very fully in the last report.

Disinfection was performed in 5,407 cases. In addition to the diseases already mentioned as having been reported to the Board of Health, there were 7 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 576 cases of consumption and 1 of typhus fever. The total number of cases being 7,721. It is incumbent upon the Disinfectors, when performing their duties, to make a record of any nuisance that comes within their observation and to report the same to the Board.

It is obligatory in all cases where contagious diseases exist, to have disinfection performed so soon as the patient has been removed, or convalesces, or has died. All material that cannot be properly disinfected in the house is removed to the disinfecting chamber, and there disinfected by live steam in a thorough manner without cost. Such articles as can be washed upon the premises are thoroughly cleaned in a manner prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Board of Health. Thereafter, the infected room or rooms are disinfected by sulphur fumigation or by formalin, sometimes by both. The method of spraying a solution of formalin by means of a large hand spraying apparatus introduced some years ago, gives satisfaction and is believed to be very efficient.

Plain instructions are left upon the premises showing the manner of procedure in disinfecting and cleansing, and instructions in the use of disinfectants are given by the disinfectors in person.

On account of the very great increase in the use of the disinfecting apparatus at the Municipal Hospital, by

far in excess of other years, the work of disinfecting material taken from private houses has, at times, been considerably delayed. There is no want of capacity in the disinfecting apparatus ; the defect lies in the insufficient number of wagons and horses and drivers to compass the City and clear up the work each day. An effort has been made to increase the force, but it has been only in part successful. As promptness is very necessary in this branch of the public servcie, both for the object of destroying infection, and for relieving the families where sickness has occurred, it is not only recommended but urged that every facility be afforded for doing this work with the least possible delay. There were 16,015 articles received at the disinfecting station for disposal in one way or another. This is an excess of 7,902 over the number of articles received during the year 1895, which is nearly double the number. Most of these articles had to be placed in the steam disinfecting chamber for treatment. There were 2,101 calls made by the disinfecting wagons for infected articles, and 1,282 calls made by the delivery wagons. Many of the articles brought to the hospital are unfit for preservation and are burned at the request of the owners in the cremating furnace constructed for the purpose. By reference to tables contained in the appendix it will be seen that the work of the station has increased steadily from the beginning to the end of the year, the largest amount of work being done in December.

The apparatus for outside disinfection, that is, upon the streets, gutters, alleys, yards, privy wells and offensive places, constructed in the basement of the City Hall, for the manufacture of the hypochlorite of sodium, has been in active operation most of the year. In the cold months it is impracticable to distribute this material, and for a brief period the manufacture of it is dispensed with. Tests

were made of this material as manufactured by the Bureau, both in the bacteriological and chemical laboratories. The chemical test for available chlorine, made by Mr. William C. Robinson, Jr., Chemist of the Board of Health, shows the strength of chlorine as hypochlorites in the solution obtained from the tank to average 35 grains to the gallon, which equals a solution of between 0.05 and 0.06 per cent. of strength. The bacteriological test investigations were made by Dr. William J. Gillespie, Assistant Bacteriologist, which indicate its germicidal value. A detailed report will be found in the appendix.

The preparation of antitoxin under the supervision of the Bacteriological Laboratory has been continued throughout the year. More than sufficient antitoxin has been produced to supply the needs of the Municipal Hospital, and it was deemed advisable to offer the excess to physicians for use in the treatment of the indigent sick. Accordingly, notices were sent to all the physicians of the City. In addition to this plan early in the year an officer was appointed for the administration of antitoxin and for the practice of intubation in those cases where the family was too poor to pay for the use of this remedy or to have the advantages of intubation. The report of Dr. Royal W. Bemis, the Medical Officer appointed for this purpose, is of interest and will be found in the appendix.

The number of cases injected with antitoxin, gratuitously, was 100. The number of deaths was 28. There were 28 cases injected twice or more, with 5 deaths. Intubation was performed in 30 serious cases, of whom 11 recovered.

Antitoxin was injected and intubation practiced in 19 cases with 6 recoveries. There were 11 cases in which intubation was performed, but the antitoxin was not in-

jected, with the result of 5 recoveries. All of these cases might be classed as desperate cases. Among the 20 cases injected within the first two days there was only 1 death. There were 7 deaths among the 30 cases injected on the third day, and 3 deaths among the 15 injected on the fourth day. Of the 32 cases injected upon the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth days there were 17 deaths. It will be observed that the very early injections were followed almost invariably by recovery. A number of these cases were sent to the hospital after intubation and injection. If it were possible to have a prompt notification of the existence of disease, the advantage would be the saving of life of many persons who are victims of delay.

Small-pox which prevailed to a considerable extent in the first and second quarters of 1895, particularly the former, disappeared from the City about the 1st of October of that year, since which date there has not been a case of this disease in the City. In 1895 there were 30,284 vaccinations performed and about the same number in 1894, both years in which small-pox was somewhat prevalent in the City, and on this account the number of operations performed was much larger than usual. In 1896, the year just closed, the number of vaccinations performed by the public vaccinators was 18,364. It is always the case that after the disappearance of small-pox the number of vaccinations diminish in a very marked degree. Most of the operations were performed in the last quarter of the year, namely, 7,018. There were 1,941 vaccinations in the first quarter, 5,326 in the second quarter, and 4,079 in the third quarter.

Exhibit of the Number of Successful Vaccinations performed during the Year 1896.

District.	Physicians.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
1	J. S. Gillespie	146	351	.....	801	1,298
2	W. S. M. Field	84	1,199	285	778	2,346
3	G. A. Knowles	100	128	121	322	671
4	H. B. Baxter	63	153	203	298	717
5	L. H. Horter	45	114	108	177	439
6	Ed. H. Green	23	50	281	109	463
7	J. C. Da Costa, Jr.	.....	.....	.....	151	151
8	P. N. K. Schwenk	59	215	.....	183	457
9	C. P. Franklin	61	203	370	478	1,112
10	S. N. Troth	282	662	361	434	1,739
11	L. C. Peter	28	275	155	174	632
12	J. A, Krug	71	111	229	74	485
13	David Henry	90	200	434	120	844
14	Robert Rodgers	290	705	300	514	1,809
15	S. Lewis Summers	42	100	221	558	921
16	Laura S. Chapin	46	50	.....	145	241
17	J, A. Cramp	200	224	106	357	887
18	A. M. Davis	41	76	92	158	367
19	J. Sibbold	.....	70	.....	.....	70
19	Ross R. Bunting	.....	.....	.....	328	328
20	T. H. Price	.....	90	270	180	540
21	W. C. Barrett	159	245	300	257	961
22	J. Roberts Bryan	56	58	140	207	461
23	Charles H. Harvey	55	47	108	215	425
	Totals	1,941	5,326	4,079	7,018	18,364

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed in each year from 1860 to 1896, both inclusive; also the average number per year :

1860	5,313	1879	12,111
1861	9,251	1880	26,415
1862	4,206	1881	25,541
1863	4 028	1882	14,628
1864	4,809	1883	8,553
1865	5,652	1884	6,590
1866	3,556	1885	9,448
1867	6,189	1886	10,570
1868	5,207	1887	12,048
1869	6,650	1888	28,605
1870	7,190	1889	9,344
1871	30,526	1890	10,542
1872	18,198	1891	12,500
1873	5,685	1892	10,378
1874	7,187	1893	17,102
1875	9,338	1894	30,400
1876	17,929	1895	30,284
1877	12,410	1896	18,364
1878	9,196		

Average vaccinations per year, 12,917.

On June 18, 1895, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania passed "An Act to provide for the more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities of this Commonwealth." Section 12, of this Act, provides : All principals or other persons in charge of schools, as aforesaid, are hereby required to refuse the admission of any child to the schools under their charge or supervision except upon a certificate signed by a physican setting forth that such child has been successfully vaccinated, or that it has previously had small-pox." The enforcement of this provision of the law will have the effect of thoroughly protecting the citizens of Philadelphia against the inroads of small-pox, as it applies to all schools —public, parochial and private. If faithfully enforced, in

time the community will be very generally protected by vaccination. There has been encountered considerable opposition to this provision of the law, especially in regard to its application to Sunday Schools, on the ground that most children who attend Sunday Schools also attend day schools, and if vaccinated in the day school it is not necessary to have the same supervision exercised in the Sunday School. There is, of course, a certain amount of reason in this line of opposition. Again, in certain cases, objection has been made on account of the failure of vaccination, but this objection is directed more against some defect in the manner of vaccination than in the law. It is rarely the case that a child is immune against vaccination, as is very remarkably illustrated by the experience of the Health Office during the last year. Any number of cases which have been classed among those who have failed to receive vaccination after definite trials, have been brought to the office and there vaccinated with fresh virus with great care, with hardly a failure.

It is always the case when a new law affecting so large a number of people, especially when it imposes disabilities, is first introduced, that objections are raised to it from various sources and upon various grounds. Now that the initial stage has passed in the enforcement of this wise regulation it is believed that very little trouble will be encountered in the future, and that those who have opposed its provisons will conclude that their opposition was hasty and ill advised.

The inspection of the public schools has been conducted, as heretofore, by the Medical Inspector and his Assistants. Defects have been reported from time to time and recommendations have been sent to the Board of Public Education, for improving the school houses and abating nuisances

wherever they have been discovered. There has always been difficulty in having these recommendations carried out, especially with regard to those school-houses which require reconstruction, for the reason that it entails much expense. However, where the health of so many children is intimately concerned, there should be a concentrated effort to have everything done with regard to the sanitary appointments of the school houses to conduce to the health of the children who spend so large a portion of their time within the walls of these buildings. We are glad to say that the school houses of recent construction are an improvement on those, so far as their sanitary details are concerned, of former years. The work of reconstruction is that which demands immediate attention. The report of the Medical Inspector furnishing details of the service during the year will be found in the appendix.

At the close of last year a matter of great importance, involving the interpretation of the law for the abatement of nuisances, was argued before the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, a detailed account of which was presented in the report for the year 1895. It was the case of John W. Adams *vs.* Board of Health, C. P. No. 1, September Term, 1895, No. 678, in Equity; in which the plaintiff filed his bill praying that the City be restrained by injunction from filling, causing or ordering to be filled a certain privy well located upon the premises 732 Carver street and 731 South street, on the ground that the Board of Health had no authority to fill the well but only to clean it to the bottom. This case was argued on the 18th day of March, 1896, and the bill dismissed and the injunction dissolved. Subsequently the plaintiff took an appeal to the Superior Court, where it was argued, and the decree of the lower Court sustained.

The work of the Chemical Laboratory has exceeded that of former years, not only in scope, but in the number of analyses made. The greatest attention, of course, has been devoted to the analysis of milk. The Pure Food Act, adopted in 1895, has proved satisfactory, and enabled the Divison to carry on its work with the assurance of more definite results in the prosecution of those accussed of infringement of the provisions of the law for maintaining a pure milk supply.

Samples of oleomargarine have been analysed, but only incidentally. Some little attention has been given to the analysis of foods and of miscellaneous articles, such as beers, cider, cream of tartar, lard, and food preservatives, so-called. A number of patent disinfectants have been analysed in order to determine their chemical composition, and as a rule they have been found to be combinations of disinfectants with or without coloring matter and other substances, to change their appearance. These articles are, as a rule, of little or deficient value and are misleading, inasmuch as they are always inferior to the well-known disinfectants which are sold under their proper names.

Next in importance to the analysis of milk is the analysis of water, which has claimed considerable of the time of the Chemist. Not only have these analysis been made of the City's water supply, but in numerous instances of well-water, upon suspicion that it was not of proper quality. Upon the results of these analyses a large number of pump-wells have been condemned, filled up and abandoned. The laboratory has been of great service in detecting the cause of the flow of water into cellars. It frequently happens that cellars are inundated from some cause or other, and it is important to determine the source of such inflow. This the laboratory has succeeded in

detecting in a number of instances with the saving of much time and money.

In a number of instances the laboratory has been called upon to make urinary analyses in conjunction with the Bacteriological Laboratory. It will be remembered that in 1895 a circular was distributed widely through the City to physicans offering the services of the laboratories in the diagnosis of certain diseases, such as diphtheria and consumption, and also proffering the assistance in the examnation of morbid growths and analysis of secretions. Whenever the Chemical Laboratory could be brought into use in prosecuting this work this assistance has been promptly affored. There has also been conducted, during the year, chemical examinations of various foods, and of drugs, ice cream, canned vegetables, meats, candy, biscuit, cream puffs, etc., in a number of cases where suspicion existed that they contained poison.

The services of the laboratory have been proffered to the other Bureaus of the Department and also to the Department of Public Works, and every effort has been made to co-operate with these different branches of the government in conducting chemical work, which has been useful to the public service. While the work of the laboratory has largely increased, the services of a single chemist are all that thus far have been permitted to be employed. Application was made for an assistant to the Chemist on the first of the year, but it was not granted. The voluntary assistance of Mr. Eastwick has helped the laboratory out of many difficulties due to insufficient help.

It is urgently recommended that an assistant be employed at an early date, and also a helper, as the time of the Chemist is too valuable to be employed in the petty work of the laboratory, such as the cleaning of the appa-

ratus and keeping the rooms in order. Reference may be made to the full report of the Chemist, which is contained in the appendix.

The Bacteriological Laboratory has been continued through the year upon the lines formulated at its organization. The principal work has consisted in the diagnosis of diphtheria, and has been very excessive. No less than 5,981 microscopic examinations of suspected exudate from the throats of cases have been made during the year and reports thereon submitted. Various examinations have been made of the sputa from suspected consumptives and of pathological material, specimens of urine, and other secretions.

The production of antitoxin has been successfully carried on throughout the year, the Division being able to provide all antitoxin required for the uses of the Municipal Hospital and by physicians, for cases of the indigent sick. It is hoped to increase the strength of the antitoxin and thus provide for its use in concentrated form with better results than heretofore obtained. The force of the Laboratory has been increased in view of the prospective increased amount of work which will devolve upon it during the year 1897. The personnel consists of the Chief Bacteriologist, four Assistant Bacteriologists, and three helpers. It is proposed to introduce the plan of diagnosis of typhoid fever, and to this end a circular has been prepared which will be sent to every physician in Philadelphia, offering the services of the Laboratory to them and soliciting their co-operation. This circular explains itself.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Division of Pathology, Bacteriology and Disinfection.
Laboratory of Hygiene.

PHILADELPHIA, ... 189

DEAR DOCTOR: The Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia desires to call the attention of the medical profession of this City to the fact that bacteriological methods seem likely to afford a rapid and satisfactory method for the

DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER,

which will compare not unfavorably in point of efficiency with the methods now employed for the diagnosis of Tuberculosis and of Diphtheria.

It has been shown by Pfeiffer of Berlin and Widal of Paris that the serum obtained from the blood of a typhoid patient, is capable of so acting upon pure bouillon cultures of typhoid bacilli, when mixed with it, as to abolish the active motion so characteristic of that organism in fluid culture media, and cause an agglutination of individual bacilli into large groups or clumps. This change is easily recognizable under the microscope—or in culture tubes—and usually occurs within a few minutes.

The reaction is claimed to be a specific one, that is, the serum from healthy persons or patients having febrile diseases other than typhoid fever does not cause the characteristic reaction with typhoid bacilli, nor does the serum of typhoid patients give any such reaction with other species of motile bacilli.

It has been shown by Dr. Wyatt Johnston, bacteriologist to the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, that the fluid obtained by moistening with water a dried blood-drop gives the reaction in a prompt and satisfactory manner, even after it has been dried for several days. This process makes the method suitable for a system of free "Municipal Laboratory" diagnosis, similar to that used in the case of diphtheria, as a drop of dried blood can be readily sent to the laboratory and examined there.

As the subject is a new one, the Board does not feel in a position to state exactly what degree of accuracy will be obtained by this method when used for the routine diagnosis of typhoid fever on a large scale. In order to test the practical utility of the method, the Board hereby offers the services of the Bacteriological Laboratory to examine and to report upon samples of blood collected by physicians of this city. Suitable outfits containing instructions, which must be carefully followed in all cases, can be obtained at any Police Station or at the Laboratory on application. Inclosed please find card giving instructions, and an outfit for collecting the sample of blood. A report will be sent upon the day following that upon which the sample is received at the Laboratory, or the result will be given if the physician will call up the Laboratory by telephone.

In view of the fact that the question is yet in the experimental stage. it is hoped that those who take advantage of the offer now made by the Board will do all in their power to aid this inquiry by giving information, when possible, as to whether the subsequent progress of the case confirmed the result of the serum test or not. It is also especially requested that second samples be sent to the Laboratory from any genuine or suspected case of typhoid, when the first sample did not give the specific reaction.

All inquiries should be addressed to Dr. A. C. ABBOTT, Director of the Laboratory, Room 717, City Hall.

By order of the Board of Health,

WILLIAM H. FORD, M. D.,
President.

A. A. HIRST,
Secretary.

It is a subject of remark that the admissions to the Municipal Hospital for 1896 were greater than for any previous year since the hospital was located, in 1865, at Twenty-second street and Lehigh avenue, and, in fact, greater than in any year in the history of the institution. When small-pox prevailed in the years 1871-1872, particularly the latter part of the former year and the first part of the latter year, a very large number of patients remained over on the first of January, 1872, which, added to the admissions during the year 1872, made the total number greater than in any year before and since that time. Not a case of small-pox was received at the Hospital during the year 1896, and in fact this disease did not occur in the City during that time. The diseases—diphtheria and scarlet fever—formed the bulk of those treated in the Hospital. When the Diphtheria Pavilion was constructed, in 1893, and set apart for the treatment of diphtheria patients it was then thought that the accommodations would be ample for the demand for some years to come. It has, however, been found that these accommodations were entirely insufficient, not so much on account of the increase in the prevalence of this disease, for, on the contrary, there has

been a steady diminution in diphtheria since 1893; but for the reason that there is less difficulty in getting patients to make use of the advantages of the hospital, and also, for the additional reason, that the regulations requiring the transfer of patients to the Municipal Hospital when they cannot be properly cared for at home, are more rigidly enforced than ever under the Act of Assembly of June 18, 1895. During the year 1896, plans and specifications were prepared for an annex to the diphtheria pavilion, and also for enlarging the kitchen building and supplying accommodations for nurses and ward maids. This additional building was completed towards the close of the year and can accommodate 110 patients, allowance being made for an abundance of fresh air. There are six large wards, and twelve private rooms for pay patients. Between the large and small pavilions, which are connected by corridors enclosed in the winter season, is an administration building, three stories high, in which there are sixteen rooms for nurses and female help, a bath-room on each upper floor, a nurses sitting room, linen room, kitchen, convalescents' dining room, officers' dining room, physicians' office, drug room and pantries. In the basement are the heating apparatus, a steam laundry and drying room, etc.

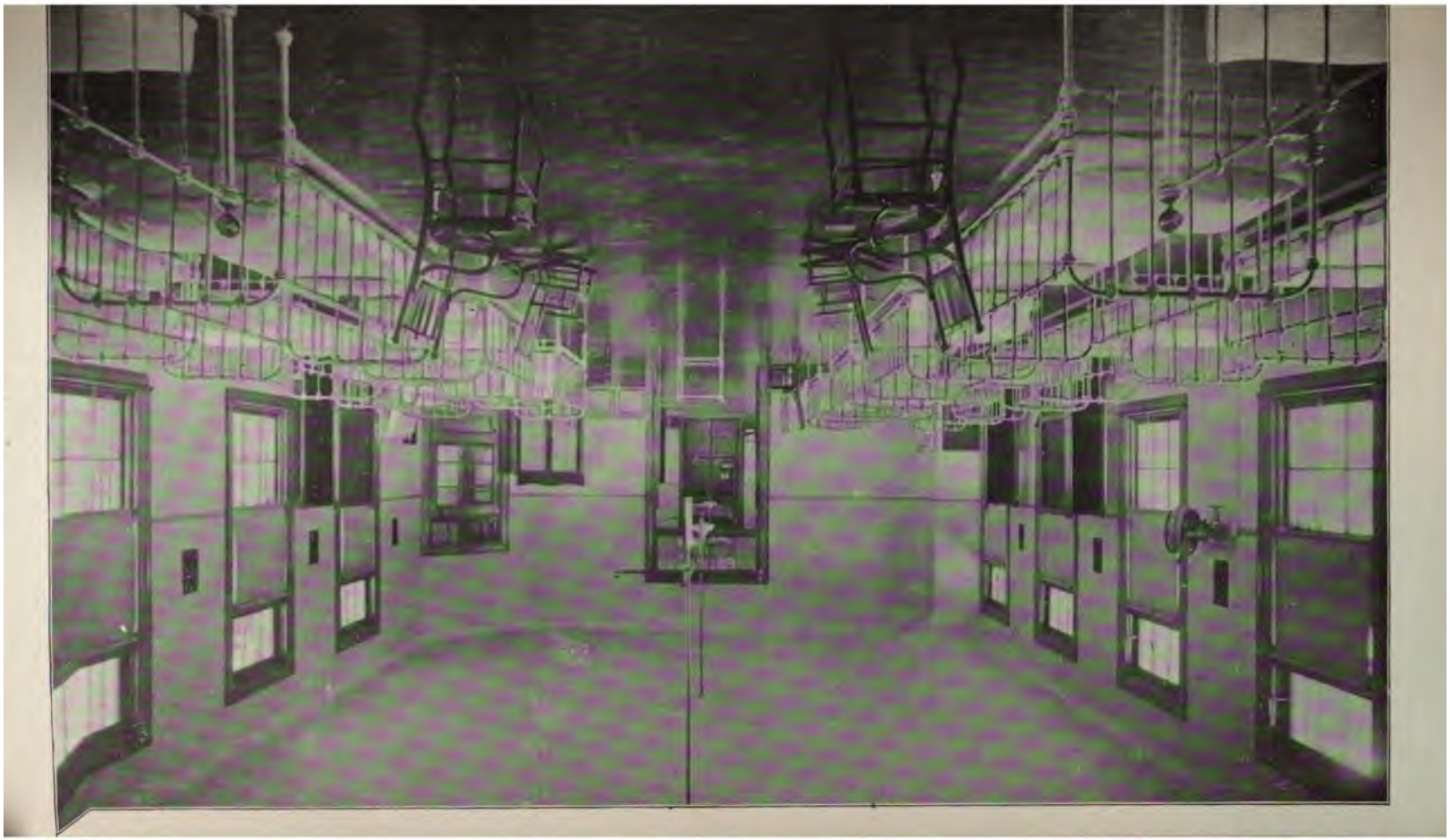
The large pavilion is a frame building, one-story high, elevated above the ground and supported on piers between which double sash are fitted for light and air and to exclude cold, when necessary. This building is 236 feet long and varies in width from 24 to 35 feet, and the height to the ceiling is 13 feet. It is heated throughout by the fan system of heating, the apparatus for heating and propelling fresh air being located in the administration building, adjoining. The plumbing is all of the latest and most improved character.

There are four large wards, each 37x24 feet, two on each side of the center, and a number of small rooms, several of which are for the use of private patients. There are the necessary attendants' rooms, lavatories and water-closets. The capacity of this building is seventy beds.

Each ward has a separate and distinct water-closet and a bath-room, each 10 feet 6 inches by 13 feet, which are disconnected from the adjoining wards by a space well ventilated. The lavatories and water-closets are lined throughout with impervious material. The corners of all the rooms are rounded to prevent the collection of dust. Ventilation is secured by the introduction of fresh air under pressure and heated when necessary, and the foul air is expelled through openings connected with flues which have their outlets through the roof. There are also numerous windows in ventilating towers which can be opened and closed at will.

Four private rooms, each 12x12 feet, are located at the ends of the building, and two, each 15x12 feet, at the front of the building on each side of the porch. There are also two private rooms, each 12x10 feet, having no communication with the wards. There is an operating room and a physicians' room, each 12 x 10 feet, located on the south side of central building.

The new pavilion, just completed, contains two wards, each 40 feet long and 25 feet wide ; four private rooms two of which are 13 feet 3 inches by 13 feet 3 inches, located at the west end and separated from the wards by a vestibule which opens upon a large porch 25 feet long by 8 feet in width, enclosed in glass, which may be removed in the summer season; also two private wards, one of which is 14 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, and the other 9 x 12 feet. There is a nurses' room, 9 x 12 feet, which communicates with the east ward. The bath-room and lavoratory are in an



octagonal building entered from each ward by a vestibule 7 feet wide and 9 feet long, which is furnished with cross ventilation. The bath-room is 18 x 8 feet and the lavatory is 9 feet 10 inches by 18 feet. The plumbing in this building is of the most complete description. In the tower of the octagonal building, above described, is located an extracting fan connected with the ventilating system of this building.

On the east end of the new pavilion is a porch and corridor 9 feet wide and 38 feet 6 inches long, connecting the pavilion with the administration building which separates the large and small pavilions. The space between each pavilion and the administration building is 12 feet in length and 9 feet in width—all enclosed in glass which may be removed during the summer season. The new pavilion is supplied with fresh air drawn from a stack some fifty feet from the building and conveyed underground through a tunnel to a chamber where it is heated by steam coils and then propelled by a fan into the wards and private rooms. The inlets for heated fresh air are placed between the windows about six feet from the floor. The foul air is drawn out of the apartments by large openings placed in the four corners of each, near the floor. From these outlets the air is conducted into shafts which are carried through the loft of the main building and into the tower, where it is extracted by a fan driven by an electric motor. By these means the air of the wards and rooms is maintained in a perfectly fresh condition at all times, irrespective of the number of patients under treatment. The walls of the building are painted, the lower part being in white enamel. The furniture is plain, but of the best quality, hard wood, iron and glass being used wherever available. Inside shutters have been avoided, and only shades are used to screen the light. Above each window is a transom moved

on a pivot to facilitate ventilation. The administration building is heated by steam, and all the buildings are lighted by gas.

In each hallway and in each large room is a two-and-a-half inch water-pipe in the wall with nozzled linen hose attached, ready for instant use in case of fire.

While these buildings are not imposing structures of stone or brick, they are unsurpassed in their practical utility and in advantages for the treatment of patients suffering from diphtheria. The system of heating and ventilation is complete. The drainage and fixtures are of standard construction. The furnishing is of the best quality and specially adapted to its use. Convenience and simplicity have been carefully studied. These pavilions are the largest and among the best adapted for the purpose of any similar hospital in the United States.

The main hospital building, about 200 feet distant, has a capacity of 200 beds capable of being enlarged by utilization of corridors in an emergency. One wing is used for the treatment of scarlet fever patients, the other for other diseases.

The South hospital, or temporary hospital, is a group of four pavilions connected by a corridor in the middle, and is complete in itself. Its capacity is thirty beds. It is used for mixed cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The Leper house has four beds, but at the present time only two are occupied.

The total number of beds in all the hospital buildings is 344; that is, 200 beds in the main building, 110 beds in the diphtheria building, 30 beds in the south hospital, and 4 beds in the leper hospital. The total number of patients under treatment at the present time is 273, which is greater than the number in any other hospital in the City, according to a census taken in December, except the Philadelphia Hospital.

The main hospital building is largely used for the treatment of cases of scarlet fever, which have been greatly on the increase. Improvements to this building are much needed. By an expenditure of no great amount of money the construction of proper rooms, the heating of the building by steam, the enlargement of the kitchen, and the modernizing of the laundry, and some other improvements could be accomplished, so as to give facilities for the treatment of cases in this building, which are now sadly lacking. An appropriation of five thousand (5,000) dollars was asked for heating the building by steam. An appropriation was also asked for the construction of a building to be used as a heat, light and power house for all of the structures within the enclosure. This plan would be more economical and certainly more satisfactory in every respect than the present plan of heating from various points, by steam, by stoves, and by gas. During the year 1896 there were 1,252 patients admitted. To this number may be added 91 patients who had remained over from the preceding year, making the total number under treatment in the hospital, during the year 1896, 1,343. The largest number of cases admitted was in the first quarter of the year, namely, 479 ; the smallest number, in the second quarter of the year, namely, 227. The month of greatest admisisons was December, and that of the smallest number of admissions was August.

The number of cases of diphtheria admitted during the year was 869; the number of cases of scarlet fever was 253, and the number of cases of measles was 33. Other diseases, such as chicken-pox, tonsillitis, septicaemia, typhus fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., were admitted in small numbers. The total number of deaths was 229. The death rate from diphtheria was 28.86 per cent.; that of scarlet fever, 7.15 per cent., and that of measles, 6.06

per cent. It is of interest to state that the death-rate from diphtheria in 1896 was less than for several years past; that for 1895 having been 26.91 per cent. The Physician-in-Charge of the Hospital states that the death-rate among cases of diphtheria treated in their homes throughout the City was 35.17, or 13.31 per cent. higher than that of the cases treated in the Municipal Hospital.

The antitoxin of diphtheria has been used very extensively in the hospital, but in conjuction with other remedies. Most of the material was prepared under the supersion of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Board of Health. The serum employed from outside sources was that of Behring, and that of Mulford & Co., of this City, and of the New York Board of Health.

The increased work has necessitated a large increase in the ambulance force and the construction of an additional stable and of an ambulance house. Thirteen horses are constantly employed and are hardly sufficient for the work of the ambulance division, and of the disinfecting station, which is upon the premises and under the same general supervision. Each ambulance and each wagon is kept in a separate apartment, and a separate ambulance is used for each of contagious diseases (so far as this is possible). Frequent disinfections of the ambulances are required before they are again used.

The so-called temporary hospital, consisting of four pavilions joined by a corridor, in the form of the letter H, was completed in the spring of 1896, and since that time it has been occupied generally for the treatment of mixed cases of disease. This building was described in the last annual report from the construction plans. It is complete in all details, heated by steam and lighted by gas. The cooking is done upon gas ranges. Each wing is provided with bath-rooms and water closets, not only for the sick

but for the nurses and help. The usefulness of this adjunct to the hospital has been demonstrated very emphatically, as without it a wing of the Pavilion Hospital would have been appropriated for mixed cases, and the result would have been the denial of admission to a large number of persons suffering with diphtheria. The number of cases of diphtheria under treatment at the present time is 107, which is nearly equal to the utmost capacity of the pavilion.

It is evident that there exists a necessity for one or more small pavilions to be used for the isolation of suspicious cases brought to the hospital without the diagnosis being absolutely well defined. There is also a necessity for isolating cases having certain complications, whose removal from the wards is imperative lest some disease develop that may infect the other patients. These buildings need not be large or expensive structures, but their construction should be such as to admit of complete disinfection. There is a necessity for a green room upon the premises fitted up for the reception of the dead. As it is, a small room upon an adjoining property, inconvenient of access, and not properly fitted up, has to be made use of for this purpose. If the hospital is to remain at the present location it would be wise to procure additional ground south of the present line for extensions, which will be required in the near future.

During the year there were 3,647 interments classed as intramural, that is, in cemeteries located in the midst of or contiguous to large masses of the population. Several of these cemeteries are surrounded by a dense population, and this is a reason why preparation should be made to remove them to some distant point. Notice, for instance, Glenwood Cemetery, at Ridge avenue and Islington lane.

where there were 758 interments. In Odd Fellows', Twenty-third and Diamond streets, there were 465 interments. At Mechanics' Cemetery, Twenty-second and Diamond streets, there were 326 interments. In St. Mary's, Eleventh and Moore streets, there were 955 interments. Other cemeteries, somewhat similarly situated, show a decrease in the number of interments over previous years. The practice of burying within the thickly populated parts of the City has been condemned time and again by the sanitary authorities, and should be discontinued.

Table showing the number of permits issued to clean privy-wells during the year 1896.

Months.	Number.	Amount.	Months.	Number.	Amount.
January	266	$190 50	August	1,313	$810 50
February	301	228 00	September	1,114	665 50
March	327	236 50	October	924	570 50
April	823	637 00	November	616	350 50
May	962	760 50	December	474	261 50
June	848	675 00			
July	1,039	825 00	Total	9,007	$6,211 00

There were twenty-five companies or persons licensed to clean privy-wells during the year 1896, from each of which fifty (50) dollars was received for license, making the revenue from this source one thousand two hundred and fifty (1,250) dollars.

Table showing the number of permits issued to construct systems of house drainage during the year 1896.

Months.	Number.	Amount.	Months.	Number.	Amount.
January	500	$500 00	August	1,836	$1,836 00
February	331	331 00	September	1,664	1,664 00
March	820	820 00	October	1,635	1,635 00
April	1,528	1,528 00	November	1,061	1,061 00
May	2,017	2,017 00	December	513	513 00
June	2,036	2,036 00			
July	1,875	1,875 00	Total	15,816	$15,816 00

The total amount appropriated to the Bureau of Health for the year 1896 was two hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred (213,600) dollars. The total amount expended during the year was two hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eight (211,608) dollars and seventy-seven (77) cents, leaving a balance of one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (1,919) dollars and twenty-three (23) cents which merged to the Treasury.

The following are the receipts for the year 1896 :

Permits to clean privies	$6,211 00
House-drainage permits	15,816 00
Dead permits	1,563 00
Certified copies	633 50
Permits to land fish, hides, etc	61 00
Licenses to clean privy-wells	1,250 00
Disinfecting at hospital	12 55
Repayment of costs	10,644 08
Board of patients	236 00
Miscellaneous	78 80
Total	$36,505 93

The following are the amounts paid to the Cty Treasurer in each month of the year, 1896 :

January	$2,600 23
February	1,232 23
March	1,693 95
April	2,738 65
May	3,778 73
June	3,985 05
July	4,014 19
August	4,671 22
September	3,712 27
October	3,404 78
November	2,925 09
December	1,749 54
Total	$36,505 39

A full statement of the various operations of each Division of the Board of Health will be found in the appendix.

By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM H. FORD, M. D.,
President.

A. A. HIRST, ESQ.,
Secretary.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY AND PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

For the Year 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRATION DIVISION

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1897.

THEODORE B. STULB, ESQ.,
Health Officer, Port of Philadelphia.

SIR :—I have the honor to report a summary of the operations of this Division for the year ending December 31, 1896.

The number of deaths during the year, exclusive of still and premature births, amounted to 23,982, a decrease from the previous year of 185.

The death-rate from all causes was 20.17 per 1,000, or 1 in each 49.57 living persons.

The number of births reported during the year amounted to 29,753, a decrease of 85 ; the birth-rate being 25.27 per 1,000, or 1 in each 39.95 living persons.

The birth-rate, exclusive of still and premature births, was 23.29 per 1,000, or 1 in each 42.93 living persons.

The marriages reported during the year amounted to 7,491, the marriage-rate per 1,000 being 12.60, or 1 marriage in each 79.34 living persons.

The population, estimated to the middle of the year 1896, was 1,188,793.

The following causes of death show a decrease from the previous year. The figures to the right show the amount of decrease :

Casualties	52	Influenza	150
Congestion of brain	25	Inflammation of peritoneum	27
Congestion of lungs	19	Marasmus	98
Croup	3	Old age	129
Croup—Membraneous	42	Paralysis	73
Convulsions	23	Rheumatism	16
Debility	13	Small-pox (no deaths in 1896)	45
Diarrhoea	17	Teething	26
Diphtheria	158	Tumors	16
Disease of heart	19	Uraemia	68
Fever, Malarial	5	Whooping cough	93
Fever, Scarlet	18	Dysentery	2
Fever, Typhoid	67		

The following causes show an increase over the previous year. The figures to the right show the amount of increase :

Abscess	12	Inanition	8
Alcoholism	30	Inflammation of bronchi	31
Apoplexy	72	Inflammation of brain	18
Bright's disease	12	Inflammation of lungs	114
Burns and Scalds	8	Inflammation of stomach and bowels	84
Cancer	16	Measles	107
Consumption of lungs	75	Suicide	40
Erysipelas	12	Sunstroke	156
Homicide	5		

Table showing the number of permits for interments issued in each month of the year :

January	2,816	August	2,403
February	2,090	September	1,796
March	2,382	October	2,189
April	2,829	November	1,732
May	1,868	December	2,371
June	1,883	Total	27,407
July	3,048		

The following table shows the fees received for disinterment permits and transcripts of records during the year:

Disinterment permits		$1,563 00
Transcripts of records—Births	$58 50	
" " " —Marriages	47 00	
" " " —Deaths	528 00	
		633 50
Total revenues for 1896		2,196 50

Disinterment Permits issued in each Month of 1896.

Months.	Number.	Amount.	Months.	Number.	Amount.
January	276	$138 00	August	137	$68 50
February	228	114 00	September	156	78 00
March	308	154 00	October	338	169 00
April	480	240 00	November	391	195 50
May	291	145 50	December	261	130 50
June	130	65 00			
July	130	65 00	Total	3,126	$1,563 00

The following table shows the number of deaths from Small-pox from 1807 to 1896, inclusive: also, the death-rate per 1,000 persons living:

Years.		Deaths.	Deaths to 1,000 persons living.	Years.		Deaths.	Deaths to 1,000 persons living.
1807	Pop. 111,210.	32	.28	1847	Pop., 408,762.	9	.02
1808		145	1.28	1848		100	.24
1809		101	.90	1849		152	.37
1810		34	.30	1850		40	.09
1811		117	1.04	1851		216	.52
1812		.....	.....	1852		427	1.04
1813		.....	.....	1853		57	.13
1814		.....	.....	1854		40	.09
1815		.....	.....	1855		275	.67
1816	Pop., 187,097.	97	.77	1856	Pop., 564,529.	390	68
1817		52	.30	1857		65	.11
1818		8	.05	1858		7	.01
1819		1	.....	1859		2	.003
1820		.....	.....	1860		57	.10
1821		.....	.....	1861		758	1.34
1822		.....	.....	1862		264	.46
1823		160	1.16	1863		171	.30
1824		325	2.37	1864		260	.45
1825	Pop., 188,797.	6	.04	1865		524	.92
1826		3	.01	1866	Pop., 674,022.	144	.21
1827		100	.52	1867		48	.07
1828		107	.56	1868		48	.07
1829		81	.42	1869		6	.008
1830		86	.45	1870		9	.01
1831		14	.07	1871		1,879	2.78
1832		37	.19	1872		2,585	3.83
1833		156	.82	1873		39	.05
1834		195	1.03	1874		15	.02
1835		101	.53	1875		54	.08
1836	Pop., 268,034	76	.33	1876	Pop. 846,980.	407	.45
1837		79	.34	1877		155	.17
1838		42	.16	1878		.....	.....
1839		5	.01	1879		6	.006
1840		63	.24	1880		424	.05
1841		259	1.00	1881		1,336	1.57
1842		156	.60	1882		314	0.3
1843		36	.13	1883		173	0.02
1844		17	.06	1884		35	0.04
1845		190	.73	1885		6	0.003
1846		251	.61	1886		4	0.003
				1887		.....	.....
				1888	Pop., 1,046,964.	80	0.074
				1889		.....	.....
				1890		.....	.....
				1891		5	0.004
				1892		.....	.....
				1893		5	0.004
				1894		13	0.011
				1895		45	0.38
				1896		.....	.....

Table showing the principal causes of death during the year, with the number of deaths from each cause.

Abscess	104	Fever, typhoid	402
Alcoholism	63	Homicide	36
Apoplexy	824	Inanition	555
Bright's disease	463	Influenza	79
Burns and scalds	137	Inflammation of brain	688
Cancer	676	Inflammation of bronchi	528
Casualties	496	Inflammation of lungs	2,696
Cholera infantum	1,126	Inflammation of peritoneum	302
Congestion of brain	167	Inflammation of stomach and bowels	762
Congestion of lungs	178	Marasmus	933
Convulsions	792	Measles	191
Consumption of lungs	2,514	Old age	810
Croup	46	Paralysis	350
Croup, membraneous	287	Premature births	800
Debility	229	Rheumatism	88
Diarrhoea	121	Sunstroke	223
Diphtheria	862	Suicide	135
Disease of heart	1,405	Teething	113
Drowned	88	Tumors	134
Dysentery	90	Uraemia	342
Erysipelas	56	Whooping cough	158
Fever, malarial	30	Still-born	1,296
Fever, scarlet	61	Premature births	800

Males	12,285	Minors	10,267
Females	11,697	Boys	5,384
Adults	13,715	Girls	4,883
		Total	23,982

NATIVITIES.

United States	18,538	Unknown	498
White	22,926	Black	1,056
Foreign	4,946		

Deaths in each Ward during the year 1896.

Ward.	Deaths.	Ward.	Deaths.
First	1,413	Twenty-first	481
Second	746	Twenty-second	958
Third	513	Twenty-third	523
Fourth	549	Twenty-fourth	843
Fifth	403	Twenty-fifth	971
Sixth	147	Twenty-sixth	808
Seventh	743	Twenty-seventh	*1,492
Eighth	3:0	Twenty-eighth	1,021
Ninth	223	Twenty-ninth	1,110
Tenth	422	Thirtieth	646
Eleventh	245	Thirty-first	575
Twelfth	294	Thirty-second	471
Thirteenth	328	Thirty-third	1,041
Fourteenth	393	Thirty-fourth	521
Fifteenth	924	Thirty-fifth	322
Sixteenth	359	Thirty-sixth	890
Seventeenth	425	Thirty-seventh	258
Eighteenth	624		
Nineteenth	1,144	Total	23,982
Twentieth	791		

*Includes deaths in Almshouse, 500.
Includes deaths in St. Vincent's Home, 254.

Table showing the number of deaths in each division of ages during the year 1896.

Under 1 year	5,540	40 to 50 years	2,015
1 to 2 years	1,552	50 to 60 years	2,187
2 to 5 years	1,569	60 to 70 years	2,272
5 to 10 years	766	70 to 80 years	1,940
10 to 15 years	321	80 to 90 years	862
15 to 20 years	520	90 to 100 years	134
20 to 30 years	2,038	100 to 110 years	8
30 to 40 years	2,258	110 to 120 years	.....

Mortality of children under five years of age in Philadelphia, from 1871 to 1896, inclusive.

(Still-born not included.)

Years.	Deaths under five years.	Percentage of deaths to population.	Percentage of deaths to total mortality.	Total mortality.
1871	6,262	.88	40.43	15,485
1872	8,320	1.13	43.82	18,987
1873	6,260	.83	41.11	15,224
1874	6,231	.80	40.89	15,238
1875	7,371	.92	41.39	17,805
1876	7,632	.92	40.39	18,892
1877	6,417	.75	40.09	16,004
1878	5,985	.68	38.01	15,743
1879	5,524	.61	35.70	15,473
1880	6,594	.77	38.53	17,111
1881	7,124	.82	36.50	19,515
1882	7,254	.81	36.16	20,059
1883	7,417	.81	37.07	20,006
1884	7,606	.80	38.08	19,999
1885	8,188	.86	38.27	21,392
1886	7,351	.75	36.74	20,065
1887	8,421	.85	38.77	21,719
1888	7,268	.72	35.67	20,372
1889	7,752	.74	37.74	20,536
1890	7,912	.75	36.40	21,733
1891	8,479	.79	36.28	23,367
1892	9,199	.84	37.84	24,305
1893	8,690	.77	36.78	23,655
1894	8,431	.74	37.17	22,680
1895	8,401	.72	35.30	23,797
1896	8,661	.72	36.11	23,982

Table showing the deaths from some of the principal causes for each of the sixteen years, 1881–1896.

Diseases.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Consumption of Lungs	2,768	2,809	2,798	2,801	2,821	2,834	2,800	2,697	2,532	2,760	2,624	2,709	2,671	2,513	2,449	2,514
Cholera Infantum	902	871	878	775	971	688	891	835	838	918	1,211	1,292	1,217	1,176	1,126	1,126
Diphtheria	457	933	1,206	680	600	411	416	350	375	528	918	1,435	916	1,047	1,020	862
Disease of Heart	615	677	726	748	829	769	863	820	820	1,211	1,325	1,400	1,461	1,276	1,424	1,403
Fever, scarlet	486	310	561	540	375	248	159	235	298	189	341	485	267	153	79	61
Fever, typhoid	645	650	579	662	610	618	621	783	736	666	684	440	456	370	469	402
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	304	265	139	311	229	79
Inflammation of bronchi	386	407	373	376	461	441	419	348	387	521	539	618	566	480	559	528
Inflammation of lungs	997	1,247	1,282	1,253	1,519	1,456	1,703	1,548	1,582	2,026	2,111	2,209	2,255	2,142	2,582	2,696
Old age	737	824	767	795	934	753	795	1,050	850	817	805	856	798	725	939	810

Table showing the number of deaths and the rate per 100,000 of deaths from Typhoid Fever for each of the five years, 1892–1896.

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,00 of population.
1892	1,092,168	440	40.28
1893	1,115,562	456	40.87
1894	1,139,457	370	32.47
1895	1,163,864	469	40.20
1896	1,188,793	402	33.81

*Comparative Statement of the Death-rate of Cities of the United States and Europe, for the eleven years, 1880–1890.**

Cities.	Census 1880.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population in the following years.											Population, Census of 1890.
		1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	
Philadelphia	846,980	20.91	22.48	22.62	22.13	21.55	22.53	20.59	21.85	20.04	19.74	20.76	1,046,964
New York	1,209,268	26.41	31.00	29.5	25.7	25.7	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	25.1	24.6	1,515,301
Chicago	503,185	20.79	25.60	23.60	19 92	19.80	18.76	19.13	20.27	19.06	17.48	18.22	1,099,850
Boston	362,839	23.53	22.67	21.91	22.76	22.48	24.04	23.17	25.18	24.57	24.12	22.70	448,477
Baltimore	332,313	24.33	22.37	21.81	22.93	20.27	19.55	19.98	19.16	17.87	17.40	22.41	434,439
Brooklyn	566,660	19.75	23.22	23.07	20.36	20.18	21.18	21.04	22.02	22.01	22.14	23.05	806,343
New Orleans	216,090	26.02	29.26	26.71	33.60	31.43	28.50	26.43	25.02	25.41	23.92	28.50	242,039
St. Louis	350,000	18.9	22.7	19.6	20.4	19.7	18.7	20.6	21 8	20.49	17.78	18.45	460,367
San Francisco	233,959	.....	23.09	25.36	22.81	21.36	21.00	22.18	17.63	18.63	20.06	28.50	298,997
Cincinnati	255,739	18.49	21.78	24.54	21.12	20.33	18.37	18.98	19.97	18.44	18.22	19.81	296,908
Providence, R. I.	104,857	19.81	19.56	19.6	19.89	19.00	18.33	19.62	21.50	21.30	19.76	21.77	†148,944
London	3,894,000	21.6	21.3	21.5	20.8	20.9	20.4	20.6	20.3	19.3	18.4	21.4	4,024,691
Paris	2,269,000	25.32	24.6	25.3	24.3	24.4	23.4	24.4	22.5	21.9	23.0	23.3	2,424,705
Berlin	1,122,400	29.6	27.29	25.92	28.92	26.33	24.38	25.63	21.84	20.30	23.0	21.53	1,330,080
Vienna	.....	.....	25.4	25.3	24.3	23.1	24.8	23.2	22.3	21.9	21.4	21.4	1,103,857

* The figures for Philadelphia, excepting 1880 and 1890, which are the census years, are accurately estimated on the ratio of increase of population, based on the census years of 1880 and 1890. The figures for the other cities were furnished by the Statistical Bureaus of those cities.
† Estimated.

Table showing the number of births, deaths, and marriages reported during the year, with the number of searches made and permits issued :

Visits made by the Collectors of Vital Statistics	25,938
Births collected, including some for 1895	30,981
Permits issued for interments	27,407
Permits issued for disinterments	3,126

Searches of Records.

Pension cases	2,027
Paid transcripts	1,266
Miscellaneous	3,126
Total	6,419

Table showing the number of permits issued day and night, holidays and weekdays, between January 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897 :

Week-Days.

Between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.	26,474
Between 7 P. M. and 8 P. M.	484

Sundays and Holidays.

Between 9 A. M. and 10 A. M.	343
Between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M.	106

Intramural Interments during 1893.

Cemetery.	No.	Location.
Glenwood	758	Ridge avenue and Islington lane.
Odd Fellows'	465	Twenty-third and Diamond streets.
U. A. Mechanics'	326	Twenty-second and Diamond streets.
Monument	190	Broad and Diamond streets.
Lafayette	139	Federal street, above Ninth street.
Palmer Ground	179	Palmer and Belgrade streets.
*Macphelah & M. E. Union	.....	Tenth street and Washington avenue.
Union, Sixth street	40	Sixth street and Washington avenue.
St. Joseph's (R. C)	.....	Eighth street and Washington avenue.
St. Peter's (R. C.)	.....	Tioga and West streets.
St. Ann's (R. C.)	91	Lehigh avenue and Memphis street.
St. Mary's (R. C.)	955	Eleventh and Moore streets.
St John's (R. C.)	.....	Thirteenth street, above Chestnut street.
St Paul's (M. E.)	12	Christian street, above Sixth street.
Philanthropic	46	Twelfth and Dickinson streets.
St. Michael's	8	Second and Jefferson streets.
Kensington (M. E.)	108	Hanover street.
Union Harmony	49	Hanover street.
Ebenezer (M. E.)	19	Christian street, below Fourth street.
Holy Trinity	.....	Seventh street and Passyunk avenue.
Mutual Family	4	Washington avenue, above Ninth street.
Union Wesleyan	46	Hanover street.
Trinity (P. E.	5	Catharine street, above Second street.
Friends'	.....	Sixteenth and Race streets.
St. John's (M. E.)	8	Third street, below Beaver street.
Ronaldson	30	Ninth and Bainbridge streets.
Jewish, Federal street	.....	Federal street, above Eleventh street.
St. Augustine	7	Fourth street, below Vine street.
Mt. Zion	162	Sixth and Christian street.
Total	3,617	

* Receiving vault only, the cemetery having been abandoned.
† Interments prohibited since August 29, 1893.

Very respectfully,

J. V. P. TURNER,

Chief Registration Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL INSPECTOR

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

For the year 1896.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1897.

A. A. HIRST, ESQ.,
Secretary, Board of Health.

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to report that three thousand one hundred and ninety-one (3,191) cases of diphtheria; four hundred and four (404) cases of Membraneous Croup; one thousand and fifty-two (1,052) cases of Scarlet Fever, and two thousand four hundred and ninety (2,490) cases of Typhoid Fever were reported to this office during the year 1896. There was a decrease of one hundred and sixty (160) in cases of diphtheria, ninety-eight (98) in cases of membranous croup, one hundred and forty-three (143) in cases of scarlet fever, and two hundred and fifty-eight (258) in cases of typhoid fever from the year 1895. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-four (2,524) deaths from Consumption were reported.

There was a decrease of one hundred and fifty-eight (158) in deaths from diphtheria, forty-two (42) in deaths from membranous croup, eighteen (18) in deaths from scarlet fever, and sixty-seven (67) in deaths from typhoid fever, and an increase of seventy-five (75) in deaths from consumption, over the year 1895.

All cases of contagious sickness and the deaths from consumption were referred to the Assistant Medical Inspectors of the districts where the cases occurred for examination, and the required fumigation and disinfection of premises and bedding was duly performed.

In addition to local disinfections, this Division has had the use of a disinfecting tank with a capacity of five hundred (500) gallons. This tank has been used daily in disinfecting alleys, cess-pools, filthy lots, public buildings and private dwellings where extensive offensive conditions were found. The material used for this purpose is a solution of the hypochlorites of soda and lime, developing in its preparation from salt water by electrical currents a definite quantity of chlorine, which, being held in solution, acts as a powerful antiseptic and deodorizer. The effect of this material on masses of putrescent matter was marked and prompt in destroying all odors; and from the report of the Bacteriological Division, which has been submitted, its germicidal qualities are most active and speedy. I consider it a very effective disinfectant, and from its cheapness it can be made available in large quantities at a very small cost.

Five thousand four hundred and seven (5,407) disinfections were done, and one thousand one hundred and fifty (1,150) nuisances were turned over to the Nuisance Division for abatement.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HOWARD TAYLOR, M. D.,

Medical Inspector.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Administration of Antitoxin and the Practice of Intubation.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1897.

DR. J. HOWARD TAYLOR,
Chief Medical Inspector.

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to report concerning the Antitoxin Injections given and the Intubations performed in your Division from April 20, 1896, to January 1, 1897.

Cases injected		100
Deaths		28
Cases receiving two or more injections		26
Deaths		5
Intubated	30	
Deaths	19	
Recovered	11	
Intubated and injected with antitoxin		19
Deaths after intubation and injection		13
Recoveries		6
Intubated and not injected with antitoxin		11
Deaths		6
Recoveries		5

The following table shows the day of the disease on which the injection of antitoxin was given, also the deaths:

Day injected.	Number injected.	Died.
First	3	
Second	17	1
Third	30	7
Fourth	15	3
Fifth	9	5
Sixth	12	6
Seventh	9	5
Eighth	2	1
Ninth	1	
Tenth	2	
	100	28

The following table shows the number of cases injected more than once, also the deaths:

Day injected.	Number injected.	Died.
First		
Second	1	
Third	3	1
Fourth	1	1
Fifth	2	
Sixth	3	2
Seventh	2	1
Eighth		
Ninth		
Tenth	1	
	13	5

Respectfully submitted,

ROYAL W. BEMIS,

Medical Officer for the Administration of Antitoxin and the Practice of Intubation.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE

OF THE

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For the year 1896.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1897.

To the President and Members
of the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN :—In submitting the annual report of the Hospital for the year just ended I would, in the first place, call attention to the fact that the admissions during 1896 were greater than in any previous year in the whole history of the hospital. Bus as regards the number of patients treated in the hospital in any single year, the year 1872 still maintains pre-eminence. This fact is owing to the very large number of patients that remained over for treatment from the year 1871. It will be remembered that the great epidemic of small-pox occurred in Philadelphia in 1871-72, and that a large number of cases were admitted to the hospital during that period. In 1871 the admissions were 1,249; of these, 187 remained over into the following year for treatment, and when this number is added to 1,209, the number admitted in 1872, it makes the total number treated during the year 1,469. This, as will be seen later, is larger than the number treated in 1896, although the admissions during the last men-

tioned year were in excess of those of either 1871 or 1872.

I have great pleasure in stating that no case of small-pox was admitted to the hospital during the year; and, furthermore, that no case of that dreaded disease is known to have occurred in the entire City during that time. This is remarkable when we consider that as many as 216 cases were treated in the hospital during the year 1895. The records of the last quarter of a century will, I am sure, fail to show such an entire exemption from that disease for any similar period.

The diseases which have been responsible for by far the largest number of admissions to the hospital for several years past are diphtheria and scarlet fever, and especially diphtheria. The Diphtheria Pavilion, which was erected three years ago, has been found to be too small to accommodate the constantly increasing number of cases of that disease, and, in order to meet the urgent demand, increased accommodations are now being provided by the erection of two additional wards, a number of private rooms, and by enlarging the administration building for the better accommodation of nurses and other employes. When these additions are completed, which will not be longer than a few days, this pavilion will compare very favorably with any hospital in the country for the care of infectious diseases. Indeed, so far as the system of heating and ventilation is concerned, I do not believe it has its superior, if indeed it has its equal. But if the additional wards were ready for occupancy to-day, the pavilion would still be too small to accommodate all the diphtheria patients at present under treatment in the hospital. A large number are being cared for in the old hospital building. It would be a very easy matter to still further enlarge the pavilion, if money were provided.

I would call attention again to the fact that the old hospital building is sadly in need of repair. The various improvements required were mentioned in my annual reports of the last two years, but owing to the failure of City Councils to make the necessary appropriation the building remains in the same unsatisfactory condition, and is even becoming more and more so each year. The heating facilities are so defective and inadequate that it is impossible to keep all the apartments comfortably warm in very cold weather. When the weather is cold, and the wind is blowing strongly from the west, it is not unusual to see the convalescent patients sitting around the fire wrapped up in blankets. The outlay of a few thousand dollars would remedy these defects and make all improvements now required to thoroughly modernize the building. The constantly-increasing number of patients admitted to the hospital annually makes these improvements an absolute necessity. Even if the hospital must be removed from its present location, there is still no reason why the building should not be kept comfortable and properly adapted to its purpose so long as its wards are open for the reception of patients.

During the year 1896, the unexcelled number of 1,252 patients was admitted. Adding to this, 91, the number of patients which remained over from the preceding year, makes the total number treated in the hospital during the year 1896, 1,343. In addition to these facts, the number that was discharged cured, the number that died, and the number that remained at the end of the year, may be seen in the following table :

TABLE I.

Remaining Jan. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	Total Cases Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1896.
91	1,252	1,343	914	*211	218

* Of this number, two deaths occurred among the patients remaining over from 1895.

The following table shows the number of admissions and deaths during each month of the year :

TABLE II.

Months.	Cases.	Deaths.	Months.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	101	15	August	60	7
February	96	27	September	94	21
March	98	18	October	112	22
April	65	13	November	156	22
May	102	14	December	211	25
June	84	16			
July	73	11	Total	1,252	211

The above table shows that the largest number of patients was admitted during the cold weather months, and the smallest number during the summer months.

The following table shows the admisisons during the year, classified according to the diseases, and the sex and color of the patients; also, the same classification of the patients remaining over from the preceding year :

TABLE III.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Sex.		Color.		Died.
		Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	
Diphtheria	869	424	445	838	31	182
Scarlatina	253	120	133	247	6	18
Measles	33	13	20	33	.....	2
No disease	43	4	39	41	2	
Varicella	6	2	4	6		
Pseudo-Diphtheria	24	15	9	22	2	
Tonsillitis	7	4	3	7		
Puerperal Septicæmia	3	.....	3	3		
Capillary Bronchitis	2	2	.....	2	.....	1
Meningitis	1	1	.....	1		
Syphilis	2	1	1	1	1	
Typhus Fever	1	1	.....	1		
Uræmia	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Chronic Bright's Disease	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Gangrenous Pharyngitis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Spasmodic Croup	1	1	.....	1		
Marasmus	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Phthisis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Glossitis	1	1	.....	1		
Totals	1,252	539	663	1 210	42	209
Remaining Jan. 1, 1894: Diphtheria	60	29	31	59	1	
Scarlatina	25	9	16	25		
Leprosy	2	1	1	2		
Pneumonia	2	2	.....	2		
Measles	1	1	.....	1		
No disease	1	.....	1	1		
Grand total	1,343	631	712	1,300	43	211

The above table shows that the largest proportion of the patients admitted during the year suffered from diphthe-

ria, and that the vast majority of the deaths resulted from that disease. Next to that disease scarlatina furnished the largest number of admissions. The 33 cases of measles occurred in the early part of the year, in consequence of an outbreak of that disease in the institution. The 43 admissions classified under the head of "No disease" were composed principally of mothers who came to the hospital to assist in taking care of their children. The 6 cases of varicella occurred among patients in the hospital suffering from other diseases. The 24 cases of pseudo-diphtheria were sent to the hospital as true diphtheria, and received antitoxin ; but as the Loeffler bacilli did not appear in the cultures these cases were classified under the heading just named. The 7 cases of tonsillitis were sent as cases of diphtheria. The 3 cases of puerperal septicæmia were sent as cases of diphtheria; one or two of these showed the presence of the Loeffler bacilli, but there was no clinical evidence of diphtheria. The two cases of capillary bronchitis were sent as diphtheria. Of the two cases of syphilis admitted, one was sent as a case of small-pox, and the other as a case of diphtheria; in the latter the bacilli of diphtheria were not present. The case of uræmia was sent as diphtheria, but there was no clinical evidence of that disease. The case of chronic Bright's disease occurred in one of the employees of the hospital. The case of gangrenous pharyngitis was sent diphtheria. The case of spasmodic croup was sent as membraneous croup. The case of marasmus occurred in a convalescent from diphtheria a number of weeks after admission, and when all clinical evidence of diphtheria had disappeared. The case of phthisis occurred in a convalescent from diphtheria long after that disease had subsided. The case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was sent as diphtheria, but there was no clinical nor bacteriological

evidence of that disease. The case of glossitis was sent as diphtheria. The case of meningitis was admitted as diphtheria; there was no clinical evidence of diphtheria in this case, but I am informed that the Loeffler bacilli were found in a culture. On admission there was well marked inflammation of the fauces and some bulging forward of the anterior part of the soft palate, but no exudate was visible. The patient was delirious, and continued so until death occurred, January 10, 1897. Post-mortem examinations showed considerable engorgement of the cerebral blood vessels and well marked inflammation of the meninges at the base of the brain.

The following table shows the number of admissions, the number of deaths, and the death-rates from diphtheria, scarlatina and measles :

TABLE IV.

	Admitted.	Died.	Per cent.
Diphtheria	869	*193	22.2
Scarlatina	253	18	7.15
Measles	33	2	6.06

*Eleven (11) of this number died in 1897. In all subsequent tables in this report are included 8 of the deaths which occurred in the hospital from diphtheria in 1897 among the patients remaining January 1, 1897.

The number of admissions from diphtheria in 1896 exceeded that of any previous year, while the ratio of deaths to cases was less. This reduction in the death-rate is believed to be due to the milder character of the disease. The proportion of hemorrhagic and malignant cases was much less than in any previous year in my experience. Very many of the cases presented clinically only the slightest possible evidence of diphtheria, while in a few indeed no such evidence whatever was seen. In all of

these cases, however, the Loeffler bacilli were found. The patient sent to the hospital upon the diagnosis of diphtheria, but in whom the clinical evidence of that disease was not well marked and the bacilli were absent, were classed under the head of pseudo-diphtheria, as may be seen in Table No. III. Where, however, there was well marked evidence of diphtheria, but the Loeffler bacilli were not found, I adhered to my clinical diagnosis of that disease, and classified the cases accordingly, in spite of the negative bacteriological reports. Some of these cases developed paralysis and other sequelæ of diphtheria.

The table shows that the death rate from diphtheria in 1896 was 22.2 per cent. This ratio of deaths to cases is not only less than during the preceding year, as already stated, but for several years previous. For example, in 1895 the death rate in the hospital was 26.91 per cent.; in 1894, 33.12 per cent.; in 1893, 28.57 per cent., and in 1892, 26.22 per cent.

In the City, in 1896, the total number of cases of diphtheria, including membraneous croup, reported to the Health Office was 3,595, and the deaths amounted to 1,149. Deducting from these numbers the cases and the deaths in the hospital during the year, it may be seen that the death rate among the cases treated at their homes was 35.06 per cent., or 12.86 per cent. higher than among the cases treated in the hospital.

The admissions from scarlet fever were slightly increased over the previous year, but the character of the disease continued mild. The death rate was 7.15 per cent., against 6.74 per cent. the previous year.

The following table shows the cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles, classified according to the sex and color of the patients—showing the number of admissions, the deaths, and the death rates under each division :

TABLE V.

DISEASE.	SEX.						COLOR.					
	MALE.			FEMALE.			WHITE.			BLACK.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.	Admitted.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.	Admitted.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.	Admitted.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.
Diphtheria	424	100	23.58	445	90	20.22	838	183	21.83	31	7	22.58
Scarlatina	120	6	5.00	133	12	9.09	247	18	7.28	6		
Measles	13	.....	.....	20	2	10.00	33	2				

The following table shows the cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles, classified according to the age of the patients—showing the admissions, the deaths and the death rates at the several age periods therein designated :

TABLE VI.

AGE PERIODS.	DIPHTHERIA.			SCARLATINA.			MEASLES.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.	Admitted.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.	Admitted.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.
Under one year	33	18	54.54	4	2	50.00	2	1	50.00
One to five years	404	128	31.68	98	10	10.2	20	0	
Five to ten years	276	35	12.68	107	5	4.67	9		
Ten to fifteen years	71	5	7.04	30	.....	.....	1	1	100.
Fifteen to twenty-five years	49	1	2.04	10	1	10.00	1		
Twenty-five years and upwards	36	3	8.33	4	0				
Total	869	190	21.68	253	18	7.11	33	2	6.06

This table clearly indicates that diphtheria is most fatal in early life—a fact shown in all of my previous annual reports, as well as by the experience of all observers.

The anti-diphtheritic serum was used very extensively, but no attempt was made to subject this agent to a scien-

tific test, as in 1895, when it was used almost exclusively in the early stage of the disease, and in a class of cases in which it is said to be most efficacious. It was used not alone, but in conjunction with other remedies generally approved. During the past year antitoxin was administered alike to mild and severe cases on admission, without regard to the duration of illness; the only difference being that the severe cases received repeated injections. The method of procedure was to administer antitoxin as soon as possible after admission, then make a culture, and if the culture was satisfactory and the Loeffler bacilli were not found the patient was not counted as an antitoxin case, but classified as one of pseudo-diphtheria. The antitoxin employed was almost exclusively that prepared by the Bacteriological Division of the Bureau of Health. A limited amount of that prepared by Mulford & Co. was used, and a still less amount of that prepared by the New York Board of Health.

Of the 869 cases of diphtheria, 553 received antitoxin, and of these 142 died, giving a death rate of 25.67 per cent., against 28.14 per cent. the preceding year. Three hundred and sixteen (316) cases did not receive antitoxin, and of these 51 died—a death rate of 13.29 per cent. In the latter class of cases is included three grades of the disease : (1) a large number of very mild cases ; (2) a number of well pronounced ; (3) a few exceedingly grave cases which died so soon after admission that opportunity was not afforded for the administration of antitoxin. The antitoxin and non-antitoxin cases were not analogous in any sense, and are not presented for the purpose of comparison.

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria which received antitoxin during each month of the year, and the number of deaths and the death rates among the same.

TABLE VII.

Months.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
January	14	3	21.42
February	15	4	26.66
March	44	9	20.45
April	31	7	22.58
May	59	16	27.11
June	32	11	34.37
July	28	7	25.00
August	36	8	22.22
September	48	20	41.66
October	62	15	24.19
November	90	19	21.11
December	94	20	21.27
Total	553	*139	25.13

* Three deaths which occurred in 1897 are not included in this table.

The above table shows how greatly the mortality from diphtheria may vary from month to month under the same treatment, and even under the so-called specific treatment.

A large number of laryngeal cases of diphtheria were admitted during the year. A few mild cases recovered, as usual, without operative interference. Intubation was performed in 156 cases, and of these 94 died, giving a death rate of 60.25 pe rcent., against 54.91 per cent. in 1895. Of the 156 cases, 132 received antitoxin and of these 74 died—a death rate of 56.06 per cent., against 52.94 per cent. the preceding year. Twenty-four (24) intubation cases did not receive antitoxin, and of these 20 died—a death rate of 83.33 per cent. Among the latter, two or three deaths occurred from membraneous croup following measles, two or three from membraneous croup following scarlatina, and a number (four, at least,) occurred immediately after admission, and before antitoxin could be given. No com-

parison can therefore be made between the antitoxin and the non-antitoxin laryngeal cases.

A preceding table shows that 869 cases of diphtheria were admitted, and that 193 of these died. Deducting from these the cases and deaths from membraneous croup it may be seen that the number of cases of the more ordinary forms of diphtheria, such as the faucial and nasal, was 713, with 99 deaths, or a death rate of 13.88 per cent., against 21.02 per cent. in 1895, and 21.64 per cent. in 1894. This shows very clearly that the disease in 1896 was of a much milder type than in either of the two preceding years.

Exclusive of the cases of membraneous croup, the death rate from faucial and nasal forms of diphtheria among the antitoxin cases in 1896 was 16.15 per cent., against 23.01 in 1895. Among the non-antitoxin cases of the same variety of the disease for the same years the death rates were, respectively, 10.61 per cent. and 19.51 per cent. These figures afford additional evidence of the milder character of the disease in 1896.

The condition of the two lepers which have been confined in the hospital for some years has not changed very greatly since my last report, although on close observation it is evident that the disease in both cases is gradually advancing, and assuming more and more the tubercular variety.

I submit herewith a detailed account of the work done during the year in the public disinfecting plant located on the hospital grounds. By carefully examining this report it may be seen how enormously this line of work is increasing year by year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM M. WELCH,

Physician-in-Charge.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DISINFECTING STATION

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For the year 1896

Philadelphia, January 15, 1897.

WILLIAM M. WELCH, M. D.,
Physician-in-Charge.

DEAR SIR :—Below will be found a complete statement of the work performed at the Disinfecting Station, during the year ending December 31, 1896.

Not only has the work greatly increasd during the whole of this year, but especially during the last three months, when the rule requiring persons to send their infected bedding away from the house before the yellow placard would be removed from the door was enforced; since then the work has been enormous.

The following table will show the increase in the work during the last three years :

Articles Received.

	1894	1895	1896
Mattresses and beds	828	1,387	2,767
Pillows and bolsters	1,658	2,334	4,857
Quilts, blankets and shawls	993	1,760	3,024
Carpets and rugs	232	535	637
Lots of clothing	434	944	809
Sheets, spreads and curtains	234	666	1,202
Couches and chairs	16	117	42
Miscellaneous lots	31	374	673

The three following tables show the number of articles received, disinfected, and burned; also, the number of calls and deliveries, and the number of disinfecting proceses during each month :

Articles received during the year ending December 31, 1896.

Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mattresses and beds	184	194	202	149	292	171	128	125	160	386	370	411	2,767
Quilts, blankets and shawls	167	320	348	184	512	146	62	44	114	356	348	427	3,028
Pillows and bolsters	325	370	368	271	461	207	221	284	282	636	636	761	4,857
Carpets and rugs	89	62	44	40	54	60	25	38	23	80	58	59	637
Lots of clothing	64	86	62	60	34	34	33	25	56	96	121	188	809
Sheets and spreads	33	38	132	58	137	64	32	6	22	184	150	202	1,058
Curtains and covers	33	4	43	11	4	5	.....	4	2	8	13	17	144
Couchee and chairs	4	6	1	1	3	4	3	3	4	6	5	2	42
Miscellaneous	51	53	85	32	84	71	23	33	15	116	59	48	673
Bedsteads and cots	20	2	1	2	6	1	12	48	5	59	2	2	160
Calls by wagon	104	90	85	69	87	132	108	57	193	373	388	415	2,101
Deliveries by wagon	60	51	65	48	56	69	48	23	89	223	214	336	1,282
Number of disinfecting processes	20	17	19	14	24	20	13	12	13	28	24	30	234

Articles disinfected during the year ending December 31, 1896.

Articles.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mattresses and beds	144	168	160	121	252	133	102	101	137	327	313	337	2,295
Quilts, blankets and shawls	131	297	317	170	495	136	55	38	110	342	325	391	2,807
Pillows and bolsters	276	346	328	255	435	245	197	261	253	610	612	721	4,539
Carpets and rugs	73	57	31	35	38	57	22	37	25	77	54	53	559
Lots of clothing	13	74	48	44	26	30	31	13	49	85	107	125	645
Sheets and spreads	29	34	132	55	129	64	30	6	22	184	150	199	1,034
Curtains and covers	24	.....	39	7	4	5	.....	3	2	8	13	17	119
Couches and chairs	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Miscellaneous lots	27	34	52	16	55	68	8	24	7	108	49	40	488
Bedsteads and cots	17	.....	.....	1	3	1	12	47	1	56	2	.....	139

Articles destroyed during the year ending December 31, 1896.

Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mattresses and beds	40	26	42	28	40	38	21	24	23	59	57	74	472
Quilts, blankets and shawls	36	23	31	14	17	10	7	6	4	14	23	36	221
Pillows and bolsters	49	21	35	16	26	22	24	23	9	26	24	40	318
Carpets and rugs	16	5	13	5	16	3	3	1	3	3	4	6	78
Lots of clothing	51	12	14	16	8	4	2	12	7	11	14	13	164
Sheets and spreads	4	4	.....	3	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24
Curtains and covers	9	5	4	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Couches and chairs	4	3	1	1	2	4	3	3	2	6	5	2	36
Miscellaneous lots	24	19	16	33	29	6	15	9	8	8	10	8	185
Bedsteads and cots	3	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	2	21

By comparing, in the following table, the work performed at the incinerating plant during the last year with that of the previous year, it will be noticed that this work has also increased.

Articles Burned.

	1895.	1896.
Mattresses and beds	394	472
Pillows and bolsters	209	318
Quilts and blankets	189	221
Carpets	63	78
Lots of clothing	51	164

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. DRAKE, M. D.,
Disinfector.

REPORT

OF THE

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIVISION

BUREAU OF HEALTH

For the year 1896.

The purposes of the establishment of this laboratory were :

To assist physicians, where our present knowledge permits, to make prompt and accurate diagnoses in cases suspected of having infectious diseases.

To provide a supply of antitoxic serum for use in those diseases where its value as a remedy and a means of protection is conceded by those best qualified to judge.

To do experimental work calculated to increase our knowledge and improve the methods of the work outlined above.

The present state of bacteriological knowledge only permits the making of rapid and accurate, positive and negative bacteriological diagnoses in cases suspected of having diphtheria. In cases suspected of having tuberculosis, the finding of the tubercle bacillus in the pathological material from the case is absolute evidence of the existence of that disease, but it is possible for the disease to exist when the means of examination at our command do not enable us to demonstrate tubercle bacilli in such material. This renders an accurate negative bacteriological diagnosis impossible.

In other diseases, such as anthrax infection, tetanus, glanders, malignant œdema and lobar pneumonia, where the specific micro-organism, the cause of the disease, is known and its biological and physiological characteristics well understood, either the disease is rare in man, as anthrax glanders and malignant œdema, or the methods of arriving at a bacteriological diagnosis are at present too slow to be of value, as in tetanus and cholera, or a clinical diagnosis is more reliable, as in the case of lobar pneumonia.

In the case of typhoid fever all that is now needed to place a rapid method of making diagnoses in suspected cases at our command, is the confirmation of the value of a recent method. Such confirmatory work is being carried on extensively in this country and the results seem very promising. The value of the method depends on the effects, produced by the blood serum or a solution of the dried blood, taken from a patient suspected of having typhoid fever, on active typhoid bacilli, when the two are brought in contact. If under the microscope, the bacilli are seen to lose their motility and gather together in clumps, it is claimed, that the patient is suffering from typhoid fever.

The question of making a diagnosis in cases of suspected cholera by a similar method is as yet in the experimental stage.

The use of antitoxic serum for other diseases than diphtheria has not been conceded to be of value by those best qualified to judge.

The work, therefore, of this laboratory during the year has consisted largely as follows :

1. The examination of cultures from suspected cases of diphtheria.

2. The examination of sputum from suspected cases of tuberculosis.

3. The preparation of diphtheria antitoxin.

The Examination of Cultures from Suspected Cases of Diphtheria.

The system employed in this work is as follows :

Culture outfits are supplied fresh every month to each police station in the City where they can be obtained by any physician. An outfit consists of a neat paste-board box, containing two test tubes and a small card-board book. The box is 6 inches long by 1½ inches wide by ¾ inch deep. It is divided into two compartments by a partition running lengthwise.

One test tube contains the culture media, a modified Loeffler's blood serum, and the other an aluminum wire with a cotton swab on the inner end.

The little book is slightly smaller than the box and is enclosed in the latter. It consists of three printed pages, the first two contain spaces for the name of the attending physician and his residence, and the name and address of the patient, also a short history of the case. The third page contains spaces for the date of the examination and the diagnosis, which are filled in at the laboratory.

The culture is inoculated by the physician rubbing the swab gently over the diseased area in the patient's throat or nose and then rubbing it over the media in the other test tube, after which the swab is returned to its proper tube. The physician then fills out the spaces in the little book :

TO BE FILED OUT BY ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

Is this the first culture from this case?.....Date.....

Name of Attending Physician.....

Residence.....Telephone Number.....

Name of Patient.....

Residence.....Ward.....

Age.....Sex.....Race.....Occupation.....

Duration of disease.....

Location of membrane.....

Was any antiseptic used on the membrane.....

Clinical diagnosis and remarks:

Date.....

First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.

The outfit is then returned to the police station. An officer is detailed every afternoon to bring the inoculated cultures to the laboratory and to exchange them for fresh ones. The outfits thus brought in are placed in an incubator, which is kept at the temperature of the human body, and there remain until the next morning. At that time some of the growth, which has taken place on the media, is carefully removed to an ordinary glass slide, and after drying is stained and examined under the microscope, in the usual manner.

The slide is numbered and labelled with the result of the examination, and the same number and result is indicated on the accompanying little book in its proper place. After a report-card corresponding to the result of the examination has been filled out, countersigned and mailed to the physician attending the case and a report of the examination sent to the Chief Medical Inspector, the slides and little books are filed away. The former according to the number of the case and the latter alphabetically, according to the patient's name.

BUREAU OF HEALTH—LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

LABORATORY No.....

Philadelphia,.....189

DEAR DOCTOR:—The examination of the.....

culture made from the throat of..... .....on

.....shows the presence of the diphtheria bacilli. Further cultures should be made.

It is urgently requested that cultures be made from the throats of all persons, especially children, who have come in contact with the above case.

B. MEADE BOLTON, M. D.,
Director of the Laboratory.

Per.....

BUREAU OF HEALTH—LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

LABORATORY No.....

Philadelphia,.....189

DEAR DOCTOR:—The examination of the culture made from the throat of.....on.....

does not show the presence of diphtheria bacilli.

The case is not true diphtheria, provided the culture was made *before* the commencement of convalescence. The bacilli often disappear from the throat after convalescence is established. If you desire to make other cultures we will examine them.

B. MEADE BOLTON, M. D.,
Director of the Laboratory.

Per..... .....

BUREAU OF HEALTH—LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

LABORATORY No.....

Philadelphia,.....189

DEAR DOCTOR:—The examination of the.....

culture made from the throat of.....on

.....still shows the presence of diphtheria bacilli.

The case is therefore not ready for disinfection, but needs further culture tests.

B. MEADE BOLTON, M. D.,
Director of the Laboratory.

Per.....

BUREAU OF HEALTH—LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

LABORATORY NO.....

Philadelphia,.....189

DEAR DOCTOR:—The examination of the..... culture made from the throat of.....on .....does not show the presence of diphtheria bacilli.

The case is therefore ready for disinfection if other circumstances allow.

B. MEADE BOLTON, M. D.,
Director of the Laboratory.

Per.....

BUREAU OF HEALTH—LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

LABORATORY NO.....

Philadelphia,.....189

DEAR DOCTOR:—The examination of the culture made from the throat of..... .....on ....does not admit of an exact bacteriological diagnosis for one or more of the following reasons, as indicated by the pointer:

A. The inoculation was made at a period so late in the disease that it is possible that the diphtheria baccilli were present at an earlier time, although now absent.

B. The growth on the culture media was so scanty that it is probable that the inoculation was not properly made or that some antiseptic had been applied to the throat shortly before obtaining the material for inoculating the tube.

C. The culture was badly contaminated.

D. The serum in the tube was too dry for the growth of the diphtheria bacilli.

a. Another culture is requested.

b. The case should be regarded as probably one of diphtheria.

c. The case should be regarded as probably one of false diphtheria.

B. MEADE BOLTON, M. D.,
Director of the Laboratory.

Per.....

The advantages of this system are as follows:

The use of inexpensive paste-board boxes which are used but once and then destroyed.

The use of aluminum wires for the swabs, as they can be kept bright and clean with dilute sulphuric acid.

The very valuable and efficient co-operation of the Bureau of Police.

Our system has been improved during the year, in that we have discarded the use of a separate culture outfit for secondary examinations, and have simplified the little book now used for all outfits alike.

Results of the Examination of Cultures.

During the 312 working days of the year 5,981 cultures were examined, making an average of nearly 19 each day. The whole number consisted of 2,385 cultures made from the throats of persons showing evidence of disease; 29 cultures from persons exposed to cases of true diphtheria, giving a total of 2,414 cases, from whom 3,567 secondary cultures were examined. These latter are for the purpose of determining when a patient is free from danger to others, that is, when diphtheria bacilli can no longer be found in the throat.

Of the 2,385 cultures mentioned above 1,442 or 60.4 per cent. showed on microscopic examination the presence of true diphtheria bacilli; 674, or 28.2 per cent., did not show their presence and we were unable to make a satisfactory examination of 269 cultures.

Comparison of the Clinical and Bacteriological Diagnoses.

Attending physicians stated their clinical diagnosis in 571 cases or 23.9 per cent. of the 2,385 cases showing signs of disease. Such clinical diagnosis was verified by the bacteriological diagnosis in 355 cases or 62.1 per cent.

Their diagnosis of diphtheria was verified in 267 cases or 71.3 per cent. It was not verified in 74 cases or 19.7

per cent., and we were unable to make a satisfactory examination in 34 cases or 9 per cent.

Their diagnosis was other than diphtheria in 196 cases, and was verified in 88 or 44.9 per cent.; was not verified in 90 or 45.9 per cent., and in 18 cases we were not able to make a satisfactory examination.

Of the 1,814 cases in which no positive clinical diagnosis was stated, 1,085 showed the presence of diphtheria bacilli; 512 did not, and in 217 cases a satisfactory examination was impossible.

An examination of the above results will show the importance and value of the diphtheria diagnosis work. We find that this laboratory gave a positive diagnosis to physicians attending 2,116 cases of suspected diphtheria, and that we were able to state that 1,442 were cases of true diphtheria, and that 674 cases were not true diphtheria.

While many physicians sending cultures are quite sure that their clinical diagnosis is correct the majority of them are not sure, and the number of those of the latter group is increasing. In the year 1895 a clinical diagnosis was not given or doubt was expressed in 41.5 per cent. of all cases, while in the year 1896 the number was increased to 76.1 per cent. of all cases. This would indicate an increased dependence upon bacteriological examination for diagnosis. This 76.1 per cent. represents, 1,814 cases and in 1,085 of them true diphtheria bacilli were found; in 512 they were not found and it was impossible to make a satisfactory examination in 217 cases. It can be easily seen, therefore, that the laboratory was able to make a positive diagnosis in almost all cases where the physician was not sure of the true nature of the case.

In 375 cases where the physicians did make a definite clinical diagnosis of diphtheria we found true diphtheria bacilli in 267 or 71.3 per cent. but we did not find the specific bacillus in 74 cases or 19.7 per cent.

In 196 cases where the physicians made a definite diagnosis of "not diphtheria," true diphtheria bacilli were found in 90 cases, and none in 88. In other words in nearly half the cases, which physicians were sure, were not diphtheria, true diphtheria bacilli were found. Therefore, while it is highly probable that factors not here considered enter into the relation between the clinical and bacteriological diagnosis, it is very evident that not all the cases diagnosed clinically as diphtheria are so in fact, and that a very much larger number of cases which clinically are not called diphtheria, are in reality mild or moderate cases of that disease.

While bacteriological work, carried on previous to the establishment of municipal laboratories had shown that it was impossible to make an accurate clinical diagnosis in every case, the Municipal laboratory system has succeeded in placing these facts before the larger proportion of the medical profession in a clearer, more definite manner than could have been accomplished by any other means.

Not to make a correct diagnosis in a case of true diphtheria may cause a serious epidemic of the disease, and to make a diagnosis of diphtheria where no true diphtheria bacilli are present means an unnecessary quarantine, which frequently carries with it considerable financial loss as well as avoidable annoyance and hardship.

Not only is the diagnosis of diphtheria important, but after it has been established it is very essential to know when the patient ceases to be a source of danger to others. It is probably safe to assume, that when no diphtheria bacilli can be found in cultures, made directly from the former location of the disease, that they are not present to the extent that will be dangerous to others. In no other way can the time when a patient ceases to be a source of danger to others, be determined as the character or severity of the disease gives no indication of the probable duration

of the bacilli. It has often been observed by us that the bacilli persist for a longer period in some mild cases than in some very severe ones.

In 843 cases shown bacteriologically to be true diphtheria we were able to estimate the time from the outset of the disease to the day on which a culture showed the disappearance of the bacilli. The longest duration was 112 days and the shortest 4 days. The average was 29.1 days. The average duration of 448 cases in the Municipal Hospital was 37.5 days.

Not only to physicians and their patients is the examination of cultures of value but it also gives reliable information to those in charge of the administration of the quarantine regulations, and such regulations are of the greatest importance, for it is only by means of a thorough quarantine that the disease is kept in check.

The Examination of Sputum from Suspected Cases of Tuberculosis.

This work consisted in the examination of 394 samples sent to us through the police stations or left at the laboratory by physicians.

This work is of value chiefly to the patients and their attending physicians. As pulmonary tuberculosis has not yet been officially declared to be a communicable disease no record of the patient's name and address or clinical diagnosis and history is kept or asked for, and consequently no comparison of the clinical with the bacteriological diagnosis can be made.

BUREAU OF HEALTH—LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

Philadelphia,.....189

DEAR DOCTOR:—The Examination of the Sputum marked.....
....., left here on.....
shows the presence of..... .....tubercle bacilli.

Yours truly,

B. MEADE BOLTON, M. D.,
Director of the Laboratory.

If at any time cases of this disease are required to be registered or are kept under observation by authorized medical inspectors, this laboratory will be in a position to render nearly as valuable services to all concerned as it now does by its diphtheria diagnosis work .

The Production of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

The method used in this work is the same as is used by all those producing a reliable remedy.

Diphtheria toxin is prepared by growing, for 6 or 7 days in incubators kept at the body temperature, special virulent diphtheria bacilli, in boullion, specially made from decomposed meat, and after the addition of two per cent. of peptone, bringing the reaction to the neutral point, with litmus paper as the indicator, and then adding 7 c.c. of a normal soda solution to every litre of the bouillon.

At the end of the specified time the bouillon cultures are filtered through several layers of filter paper, and one-half of one per cent. of carbolic acid is added to the clear filtrate to preserve it.

Such toxin is injected subcutaneously or deeply into the muscles of young healthy horses in progressively increasing doses. The period of time occupied by such treatment, before the blood serum of the horse is considered of value for treatment of cases of diphtheria, varies with each horse. Indeed, many horses may be given such treatment without the production of antitoxic properties in their blood serum, sufficiently strong to be of any value. Moreover it is at present impossible to tell beforehand whether a horse will give strong antitoxic serum or not.

With the hope of finding method or means of foretelling the result of the injection of horses with toxin, experimental work was carried on in this laboratory under the direction of Dr. B. Meade Bolton, Director of the Labora-

tory, until November 1, 1896. (Journal of Experimental Medicine, Vol. 1.) It was thought that possibly some horses might have antitoxin normally present in their blood, which would influence the result of the treatment. It was found that certain horses did possess antitoxic properties in their blood, but subsequent observation failed to show that such normal antitoxin affected the result of our work on those horses. Equally good and quite as poor results were obtained from both horses with, and horses without, such normal antitoxin.

January 1, 1896, there were nine horses under treatment. In May two died suddenly, from overdoses of toxin. The serum of one of these two was of sufficient antitoxic strength to be of value. The other horse's serum was of no value so far as antitoxin was concerned. Two horses were discarded, in December, after eighteen months fruitless treatment.

Of the remaining five, three have produced serum containing 100 to 150 units of antitoxin to each cubic centimeter or slightly superior to the ordinary standard antitoxin. The serums produced by the other two horses contain between 60 and 80 units per cubic centimeter, and has not been used on cases of diphtheria. Three horses have been received during the year, but none of them produced a strong antitoxic serum.

In March, the laboratory began to regularly supply the Municipal Hospital with diphtheria antitoxin of standard strength. Shortly afterward the medical profession and the general public were notified that diphtheria antitoxin could be obtained on application at the laboratory, provided the physician obtaining it would signify that it was to be used on a patient unable to pay for it, and also that he would report the result to the laboratory.

Physicians applying for antitoxin are requested to fill out and sign the proper application :

APPLICATION FOR ANTITOXIN.

Date.....

Physician using the Antitoxin.....

Residence.....

Patient's name.....

Residence.....

(over)

Is the antitoxin to be used for treatment or protection?.....

This is to certify that the antitoxin is to be used on a patient who is unable to purchase Antitoxin, and the result will be reported on the proper blank form to the Laboratory.

Signed.....

TO BE FILLED OUT AT THE LABORATORY.

Description of the Antitoxin supplied.....

Lab. No. of the Antitoxin.....

Quantity and strength.....

He is then given the amount he has applied for, each bottle of which is labelled, with the amount of serum it contains and its antitoxic value.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF HEALTH.
No..... *Date*.....
This bottle contains.....*c. c.*
..... *antitoxin units.*

Every bottle is enclosed in a neat, round paste-board box, which also contains a blank form for reporting the result of the use of the remedy.

RESULTS OF THE INOCULATION OF ANTITOXIN.

Date.....

Name of the physician using the Antitoxin.....

Residence.....

Patient's name.....

Residence.....

(over)

Lab. No. of the Antitoxin..... Dose employed in c. c.....

Day and hour of inoculation..... Day of the disease.....

Was Tracheotomy or Intubation employed?.....

State on the following pages the general condition of the patient 24 hours after the inoculation; the effect, if any, on the temperature, pulse, respiration and membrane.

Please notify the laboratory when the patient recovers or dies.

From March to December 31, 730 bottles, each containing 10 c.c. of serum, having a strength of 1,000 antitoxic units or over, have been supplied to the Municipal Hospital.

To physicians applying for the antitoxin or requesting that it be injected, 170 bottles, containing the same quantity and of the same strength as that mentioned above, have been supplied.

Results of the Use of Diphtheria Antitoxin Supplied to Physicians.

Of the 170 bottles thus sent out, 137 were for use in cases of disease; whereas 33 were for persons who had been in contact with cases of disease and where its use was simply as a protection.

We received reports of the results of the use of antitoxin from only 76 cases out of the 137 in which it was used. The reports show that 57 cases recovered and 19 died, giving a death rate of 25 per cent.

By means of weekly reports of deaths from diphtheria, obtained from the Registration Division of the Bureau of Health, we were able to ascertain the termination in 47 more cases. However, while applications were made for antitoxin to be used in these cases, we have no other evidence that it was actually used. Including these latter cases in the total we find the mortality to be 27.6 per cent.

It has been universally conceded by the supporters of

the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria, that in order to obtain the best results it should be first used before the fifth day of the disease. When the antitoxin is injected on or after the fifth day the results are no better than where it is not used at all.

The average day of disease, on which the injection was given, in the 76 cases reported to us, was 3.8 day. Of these 56 were injected before the fifth day, and the death rate was 16.6 per cent. Among the remaining 20 cases injected after the fourth day the death rate was 50 per cent.

It could hardly be expected of antitoxin that it restore a dying patient. Of the 19 fatal cases out of 76, from which reports were received, 6 died from 3 to 24 hours of the first injection.

It is reasonable to expect it to be necessary in some cases to give a second or third dose in case the first did not produce the desired results. Therefore, while unknown factors prevent a positive statement, it is not improbable that the results would have been more favorable, if six cases receiving one dose of antitoxin and dying from 5 to 11 days later, had received several more injections.

If from the 19 fatal cases we deduct the cases where antitoxin was not used until the fifth, or a later day, of the disease or where the patient was moribund at the time of injection, or where the patient was allowed to linger for over 5 days after the first dose without any further use of the remedy, we find but four (4) cases where the antitoxin was apparently given a fair trial and failed, or a mortality of only 5.2 per cent.

Thirty-three healthy persons received injections of our antitoxin on account of having been in contact with cases of diphtheria. We received reports from 10 of these cases, none of whom contracted the disease.

Decisive deductions as to the value of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria cannot properly be made from the above statistics, for the reason that we have not at our command for comparison the results of a similar series of cases treated without antitoxin, and also because the number of cases included in the analysis is not of itself large enough for that purpose.

However, the above statistics are in perfect accord with those compiled by others, from larger series of cases, and who had accurate and complete histories of the patients, on which to base their conclusions.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT D. PEASE,

First Assistant.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MILK

For the year 1896.

DIVISION OF MILK INSPECTION.

Room 513 City Hall.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1897.

To the President and Members
of the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN :—The past year is no exception to the rule of diligent systematic inspection of milk. During the year the number of inspections aggregated thirty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven (32,577), and the number of quarts inspected, four hundred and four thousand nine hundred and seventy (404,970). Of these twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-seven (12,947) quarts or 3.20 per centum were condemned for adulteration with water; two thousand four hundred and fourteen (2,414) quarts or 0.60 per centum were skimmed ; and forty-nine (49) quarts or 0.01 per centum were colored.

The monthly average of condemnations is shown to be 3.96 per centum of the whole quantity inspected.

The estimated quantity annually consumed being 110,000,000 quarts, it will be seen that 0.37 of one per centum of the supply only was examined, being the quantity found in the shops and wagons of dealers. This may seem com-

paratively a small proportion of the whole, nevertheless, it represents the quantity being sold or offered for sale to consumers on the periodical visitations and examinations of the inspectors of the four districts into which the City is divided.

The territory embraced in each of these districts is so large that however energetic the inspectors may be they are unable to go over them in less than five to six weeks.

The districts comprise as follows :

First District.—All that portion of the City south of Market street, from the Delaware river to the County line.

Second District.—North from Market street to Girard avenue, and from the Delaware river to the County line.

Third District.—North from Girard avenue to Lehigh avenue, and from Delaware river to the Schuylkill river.

Fourth District.—All north of Lehigh avenue to the County line.

The inspection includes the condition of the cows, in relation to health, stabling, food, cleanliness, preparation of the milk for use—in a word a strict enforcement of the regulations for the government of places in the City and County of Philadelphia, where cows are kept for the sale of their milk.

These regulations are printed on paste-board and, conveniently arranged for hanging conspicuously in the house or barn, have been distributed to each and every milk producer in the County of Philadelphia.

An entry of the date of service is made by the district inspector in a book kept for the purpose, so that a denial of such service by the proprietor is readily corrected.

With few exceptions the regulations have produced a very decided improvement in the treatment of cows and greater care in the preparation of milk for use within the City and County of Philadelphia.

Distillery swill and brewers grains, which formed important components of "cow-food," are no longer found in these places. No serious difficulty attended the efforts of the district inspectors in securing compliance with the regulations in this respect.

By referring to the tabulated statement on page below it will be seen that the percentage of adulterated milk is lower than the preceding year (1895).

The following exhibits the yearly average percentages of condemned milk since the establishment of milk inspection :

1889	10.20	per centum.
1890	10.87	" "
1891	6 77	" "
1892	11.15	" "
1893	6.00	" "
1894	3.82	" "
1895	4.29	" "
1896	3.81	" "

This is not upon the entire supply of this City—let it be understood—but only that proportion of it as found in the shops and wagons of dealers.

The results of milk inspection may be appreciated when it is stated that the examinations into the character of milk supplied to consumers in 1889, when milk inspection was first started, disclosed watered and skimmed milk to the extent of 76.56 per centum of the samples examined. The quantity inspected being but a very small fraction of the supply, as a matter of course, it afforded data only upon which to base an estimate of the probable quantity sold as the pure article to consumers.*

Note.—Sixty-four samples were taken promiscuously from the wagons and shops of the dealers without regard to quality or the standing of the dealer, and submitted to Dr. Cresson, at that time Chemist to the Board of

Health, for analysis, with the result as follows: thirty-six samples or fifty-six and twenty-five one-hundredths (56.25) per cent. were watered; thirteen samples, or twenty and thirty-one one-hundredths (20.31) per cent. were partly skimmed ; and the balance, fifteen samples, or twenty-three and forty-four one-hundredths (23.44) per cent. standard milk.

It will be seen by the foregoing that only twenty-three per centum of the milk sold at the time these samples were taken were shown by analysis not to have been tampered with.

Taking the 56.25 per centum of milk adulterated by water only, found at the time as indicating a fair average of the total annual supply, we have about fifty-seven million quarts of watered milk sold as normal milk.

In dollars and cents that would mean the payment by consumers, in that year, of between three and four millions of dollars for watered milk.

Testing Milk.

In order that milk may be tested with some degree of accuracy to warrant its condemnation several instruments are used for the purpose. To examine the greatest quantity and in the shortest possible time are considerations of the utmost importance. Whilst the results obtained by any method other than the gravimetric analysis are at best approximations, nevertheless they are sufficiently correct to govern the inspector in his action.

The test employed by the Inspectors of Milk is the specific gravity test as indicated by the lactometer (Fig. 1), and thermometer. The lactometer is an instrument of the class of hydrometers and is specially arranged for milk inspection. The stem is graduated from 0 to 130, the former representing the unit of gravity which is that of

water, 1 or 1.000, and the latter, 1.03770, specific gravity. By referring to page 350 the equivalents in gravity to the arbitrary figures on the stem of the lactometer will be seen.

Milk being heavier than water its specific gravity varies according to the amount of solid matter it contains. These are known as total solids, and consist of caseine, milk sugar, fat and salts or mineral matter, and in average milk should show from thirteen (13) to thirteen and one-half (13.50) per centum, and a specific gravity of 1.03190, or 110 on the lactometer stem.

An erroneous impression prevails amongst many persons who use the lactometer, that if milk shows 100 on that instrument or 1.02900 specific gravity, that it is pure and unadulterated. The falsity of this proposition is demonstrated as follows: Suppose a sample of normal milk is of 1.03190 specific gravity or 110 on the lactometer, and ten per centum of water be added which would lower the gravity to 1 02900 or 100 lactometer reading.

It will be seen how milk of an average quality may be tampered with successfully if such standards of gravity were established. The experiments of numerous eminent chemists comprising innumerable tests range from a minimum of 1.02900 to a maximum of 1.0354 specific gravity, the average being 1.03220 or 111 on the lactometer.

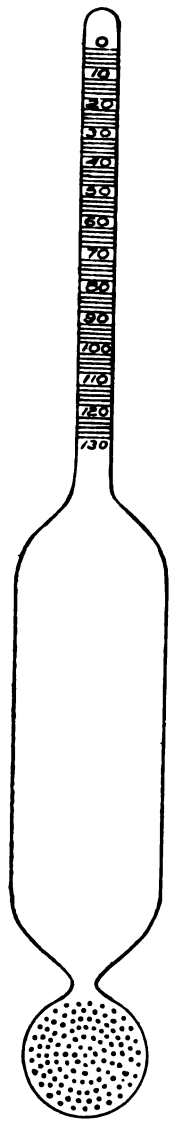


Fig. 1.

Value of Lactometer, Degrees in Specific Gravity.

Lactometer.	Gravity.	Lactometer.	Gravity.
0	1.00000	35	1.01015
1	1.00029	36	1.01044
2	1.00058	37	1.01073
3	1.00087	38	1.01102
4	1.00116	39	1.01131
5	1.00145	40	1.01160
6	1.00174	41	1.01189
7	1.00203	42	1.01218
8	1.00232	43	1.01247
9	1.00261	44	1.01276
10	1.00290	45	1.01305
11	1.00319	46	1.01334
12	1.00348	47	1.01363
13	1.00377	48	1.01392
14	1.00406	49	1.01421
15	1.00435	50	1.01450
16	1.00464	51	1.01479
17	1.00493	52	1.01508
18	1.00522	53	1.01537
19	1.00551	54	1.01566
20	1.00580	55	1.01595
21	1.00609	56	1.01624
22	1.00638	57	1.01653
23	1.00667	58	1.01682
24	1.00696	59	1.01711
25	1.00725	60	1.01740
26	1.00754	61	1.01769
27	1.00783	62	1.01798
28	1.00812	63	1.01827
29	1.00841	64	1.01856
30	1.00870	65	1.01885
31	1.00899	66	1.01914
32	1.00928	67	1.01943
33	1.00957	68	1.01972
34	1.00986	69	1.02001

Value of Lactometer, Degrees in Specific Gravity—Continued.

Lactometer.	Gravity.	Lactometer.	Gravity.
70	1.02030	101	1 02929
71	1.02059	102	1.02958
72	1.02088	103	1.02987
73	1.02117	104	1.03016
74	1.02146	105	1.03045
75	1.02175	106	1.03074
76	1.02204	107	1.03103
77	1.02233	108	1.03132
78	1.02262	109	1.03161
79	1.02291	110	1.03190
80	1 02320	111	1.03219
81	1.02349	112	1.03248
82	1.02378	113	1.03277
83	1.02407	114	1.03306
84	1.02436	115	1.03335
85	1.02465	116	1.03364
86	1.02494	117	1.03393
87	1.02523	118	1.03422
88	1.02552	119	1.03451
89	1.02581	120	1.03480
90	1.02610	121	1.03509
91	1.02639	122	1.03538
92	1.02668	123	1.03567
93	1.02697	124	1.03596
94	1.02726	125	1.03625
95	1.02755	126	1.03654
96	1.02784	127	1.03683
97	1.02813	128	1.03712
98	1.02842	129	1.03741
99	1.02871	130	1.03770
100	1.02900		

A low gravity milk is due to one of three causes, viz: an excess of cream, added water, or an excess of whey or watery fluid caused by innutritious food. When therefore the inspector finds on examination a milk with a low gravity suspicion is at once aroused and he carefully scrutinizes the milk to determine the cause.

The practiced eye enables him instantly to discriminate between the causes above mentioned, and to condemn and sample for analysis in the event of added water or the result of bad food. The food question is an important one, for the reason, unless the cow receives good and nutritious food she cannot yield a good quality of milk. The milk of a partly fed cow would be low in the solid constituents as well as low in gravity, and condemnation inevitaby follows an inspection; "and that too irespective of the question whether the milk is diluted after it is taken from the cow, or whether it is made watery in the animal itself, by giving such food as will produce a great flow of what migh well be called milk and water."

The People *vs.* Clipperly, N. Y. Court of Appeals.

Producers and dealers contend, in opposition to milk legislation and prosecutions thereunder, that "milk as it comes from the cow must be pure," and it follows, therefore, that milk laws and their enforcement "are unjust and oppressive." An excess of watery fluid in milk determines its inferiority, as the court said "whether by addition after taken from the animal itself or innutritious food."

But how is the inferiority to be ascertained and fixed except by gravimetric analysis and results compared with a legal standard or a fair average of the supply.

If A, by reason of neglect or refusal to properly feed his cows, produces a thin watery milk should he be regarded with the same consideration as B, who, by judicious treatment produces a rich heavy milk ?

It has been urged against the reliability of the lactometer that skimmed milk "shows up" much better than whole milk. That is it shows a higher gravity. The objectors are evidently ignorant of the laws of physics, viz.: That the removal of cream being the lighter constituent raises the gravity, hence it is that skimmed milk ranges from 115 to 130 on the lactometer, according to the quantity of cream removed.

It is also alleged that milk may be skimmed and watered and yet show by the lactometer reading the gravity of normal milk. That is true so far as the reading indications, but the important fact must not be overlooked that watering or skimming converts milk from a thick viscous fluid to comparatively a thin, almost translucent liquid. There should be no difficulty therefore in discerning the adulterated article if these facts are borne in mind.

Another very useful instrument in the examination of milk is the lactoscope (Fig. 2), a ready means of ascertaining approximately the percentage of fat. It is constructed on the principle that the richer the milk is in fat the greater number of globules in a given space, and hence a greater opacity.

The instrument consists of a glass

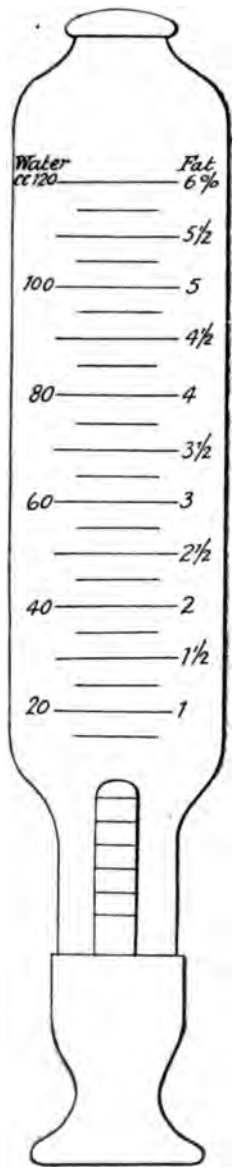


Fig. 2.

cylinder graduated by lines showing the percentages of fat on the one side, and the number of cubic centimeters of water on the other. At the bottom of the cylinder and enclosed therein is a smaller cylinder of white glass on which are ruled black lines.

Four cubic centimeters of the milk to be tested are poured into the instrument and water added until after a thorough mixture with each addition, the opacity of the milk is reduced to the extent of discerning the black lines on the inner cylinder without being too distinctly visible. The level of the mixture of milk and water shows the percentage of fat.

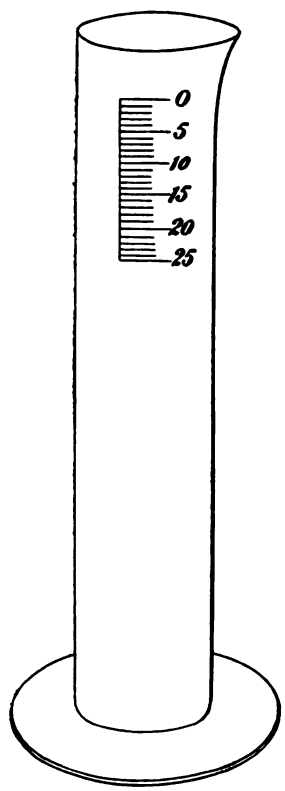


Fig. 3.

A simple and convenient method of testing milk by the percentage of cream it will show, is accomplished by the creamometer (Fig. 3). This is a glass cylinder graduated by lines from 0 to 25, indicating the percentages. It is by no means an accurate test however, as it may show less than the actual richness in cream in the sample of milk being tested. The fat globules may be so small as to lack sufficient buoyancy to rise to the surface. In proportion to the viscosity will the difficulty be in ascending. The cream is facilitated is rising by warming the milk to about 80 degrees F., after which it should be rapidly cooled; or by filling the vessel to the 0 line with equal proportions of milk and water. In case water be added as suggested the indicated percentage is to be multiplied by 2. For

example, suppose the scale shows 10 per cent. of cream in the mixture as a matter of course the correct quantity is 20 per centum.

A viscous or "heavy bodied" milk is liable to be unfavorably regarded by consumers, because on standing the cream is not soon perceptible. This error is easily dispelled by having recourse to the test just suggested.

Minimum Standard and Average Milk.

It has been alleged by milk producers and others that the "tests" applied by the Division of Milk Inspection "are in excess of the yield of good average cows." In support of this it is asserted that "no breed of cattle will average 4 to 4.50 per cent. butter fat except Jersey or Guernsey, etc." The daily experience of milk inspection proves the reverse of this. The average of Jersey herd milk as demonstrated by numerous analyses is 15.23 per centum of total solids, and 5.76 per centum of fat, and the average milk of 136 dairies of domestic cattle, shipped to this City, was 13.15 per cent. total solids, and 4.04 per cent. of fat.

It is furthermore contended "that the price of milk is not sufficiently remunerative to the farmer to justify grain feeding, etc." That is a matter for adjustment between the dairyman and dealer. The consumer has no voice in fixing the price. That is determined by dealer and producer, and whether six cents or eight cents per quart is demanded it must be paid by the consumer or do without milk. Insufficient remuneration is not a valid reason for poor milk, made so by added water, partial skimming or want of proper food. No cow can reasonably be expected to yield an average milk on short pasture and green corn fodder. Under such conditions it does not follow that milk "just as it came from the cow" is to be accepted as fulfilling all the requirements.

Nutritious food, with or without pasture, is indispensable in producing a fair average milk. "Intensive feeding" is not called for, but quantity and kind must be regulated by the judgment and experience of the farmer. However good pasture may be a grain ration is essential to produce a milk that will comply even with the minimum of the law, viz: 12.50 per cent. of total solids and 3 per cent. of fat. The cow that failed to give milk showing at least 12.50 per cent. total solids and 3.50 per cent. of fat, on liberal feeding should be rejected as only fit for beef. Hundreds of examples can be cited of farmers whose milks have been condemned, who restored them to favor by judicious feeding.

The maintenance of Jersey and Guernsey, in fact any fancy breed of cattle, is not necesasry to produce the quality of milk best adapted for the nursery purposes. The milk of those breeds being richer in fat, they are kept for butter making, rather than milk for ordinary household use. For this purpose the milk of the "grade" and native cow is that generally served at our doors, chiefly the latter. With reasonable treatment the average milk of these animals will show 13 to 13.50 per cent. total solids, and 4 to 4.50 per cent. fat. That is the milk the consumer pays for and is entitled to get, the farmer to the contrary notwithstanding.

Glass Jar Milk.

A considerable percentage of the milk service of this City is by glass jars or bottles. While in some respects this method may seem advantageous to the consumer there is a serious objection which if understood would cause a subsidence of the demand for bottled milk.

No better medium for the transmission of infectious diseases could be devised, from the fact that these bottles find

their way into houses in which scarlet fever, diphtheria or other equally dangerous disease may be. These bottles may be taken into the sick room and become loaded with the germs of disease, and unless sterilized be the means of spreading infection indefinitely. Obscure cases for which no cause apparently existed may have originated in this way. Sterilization of the jars before filling is recommended as a protection against danger from this source, but here the difficulty is presented. To properly sterilize the bottles involves a serious loss from breakage as their fragile nature is such that in putting them in water of sufficiently high temperature to destroy disease germs involves the destruction of at least nine-tenths of the jars.

The present popularity of the jar service may be said to be due to the fact that because people can see the cream, they believe the milk must be pure. The cream is seen in the neck, the narrow part of the jar, therefore the relative proportion may seem large or normal. This however is deceptive. The raising of the cream depends upon the viscosity or "body" of the milk and the size of the fat globules, which average about one-ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter. Some are so small that they do not reach the surface of the milk at all, unless facilitated by reducing the viscosity of the milk by the addition of water. It is well known that watered milk throws up its cream far more readily than the unwatered. To present the best appearance, the temptation to add a little water to the milk before bottling would seem very strong, if not irresistible, to those dishonestly inclined. But only as an instrumentality for spreading disease should the jar system be judged. On these grounds the facts are indisputably against it. Sterilization of jars is impracticable under existing circumstances, and as washing in tepid water will not destroy disease germs, on the score

of safety it would seem the part of wisdom to reject milk served in this way. In connection with the subject and to illustrate the baneful effects of indifference, the following incidents are inserted: "I will mention my experience when walking along Fifth Avenue, New York City, in May last, of this year (1896). From a milk wagon, gorgeously appointed, a clean man was distributing dainty glass jars, with milk, to the basements of different residences; it struck me as a model arrangement, until I saw the man return with a load of empty jars. They had not been cleaned after emptying out the milk, and were in a state of disgusting filth and sourness."

"A child died in Berkshire County, Mass., and was taken to the house of a relative for burial. By the way, the proprietor of this mansion was a milk dealer, and employed the bottle delivery system. He was not aware until after the funeral that the child had died with diphtheria; but too late—in a few days there were 27 cases of diphtheria, all in houses that he had supplied with the bottled contagion."

Prosecutions.

There were seventy-four (74) prosecutions during the year. True bills were found by the grand jury. Twenty-nine (29) defendants pleaded guilty; three (3) were convicted, one (1) acquitted and forty (40) cases are pending trial. The fines and costs imposed in these cases amount to $1,131.50. In fifteen of the cases in which the defendants pleaded guilty the court imposed the minimum costs only, induced by plausible statements of defendant, or appeals for leniency by counsel. The larger number of cases pending is owing to the inability of the District Attorney to reach them by reason of the pressure of other cases claiming precedence. Time after time milk cases have been placed upon the trial list only to be continued.

This involves the loss of much valuable time in fruitless attendance upon the court, and consequent suspension of the regular duties of the inspectors and collectors of samples. Unless defendants plead guilty or counsel are urgent for trial, which seldom occurs, the comparatively few milk cases tried by jury would seem to indicate that the remedy lies in additional Courts of Quarter Sessions, to reach and dispose of, in reasonable time, the apparently increasing criminal cases on the dockets of these courts. The delay in disposing of milk cases by jury trial operates greatly against verdicts in favor of the Commonwealth, when finally reached and tried. Recollection of material facts and circumstances are indistinct or forgotten in the lapse of time, and dependance is wholly upon the record made at the time of inspection.

The effect of condemnation proceedings is to induce greater care and caution amongst dealers and consignors in examining milk upon its arrival at, and its removal from, the various depots. In order that these examinations might be made sufficiently accurate for their guidance a copy of the following was served upon each and every dealer in this City :

SIR:—For the purpose of securing compliance with the law prohibiting the sale of impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, I hereby call your attention to the provisions of the Act of Assembly hereto appended. In order to know that your milk is not adulterated you are advised to provide yourself with a Standard Lactometer and Thermometer, and test all milk received by you for sale or exchange. Instruction in the method of using these instruments will be given by the Assistant Inspectors in their respective districts, or by the Chief Inspector at his office, daily (except Sunday), between 12 M. and 3 P. M. The Chief Inspector will also test milk in any doubtful case that may be submitted to him.

This notice is given that every dealer may be fully informed of his personal responsibility in this matter.

By order of the Board of Health.

The plea of ignorance of the fact of adulteration so successful in the past will no longer serve its purpose.

To meet a denial of the receipt of a copy of the foregoing, an entry is made by the district inspector, of the date of service, and upon whom. It must be apparent that every advantage is given the dealer to protect himself from having adulterated milk sold to him or of being prosecuted unjustly if found selling or offering the same for sale. Even in the latter event, if the dealer will testify that he sold the milk in the condition it was received from the farmer or shipper, a warrant is obtained for the farmer and executed in his bailiwick, and he is brought here and prosecuted as the offender.

On what grounds, therefore, sympathy can be felt and expressed for violations of milk laws is not easily explained or reconciled with consistency. Aside from its sanitary aspect, it is a gross fraud upon the community, deserving the same rigorous treatment meted out to dishonest practices generally.

In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Conway, grocer, convicted of selling cotton seed oil under the name of olive oil, in violation of the Act of June 26, 1895, the trial judge in charging the jury interpreted the law as follows :

"This prosecution is brought under a recent Act of Assembly, which is a most salutary one, and of the first importance to the community. Its purpose is to protect the people from deceit and injury to health, consequent on the sale of adulterated food. The provisions of the law cover all cases of adulteration, whether by the addition of other substances, lowering or depreciating the value or grade of the article sold, or by the abstraction of any valuable or necessary ingredient, or by selling an article in imitation or in the name of another article. All sales of such articles are made a criminal offence, and the offenders are punishable in the way pointed out in the act.

The deceit practiced upon the particular buyer in such transactions, dishonest as it is, is trivial compared with the injury that may be inflicted upon the public health by the sale of adulterated and deleterious articles of food. It is against this evil that the statute aims, and its purpose is one with which all right minded men must be in sympathy.

The present defendant (Conway) is charged with selling cotton seed oil as olive oil, and thus violating that clause of the law which prohibits the sale of articles in imitation of or in the name of an article of food. The evidence establishes conclusively that the article sold was cotton seed oil and not olive oil, and that the bottle was labelled "olive oil." This evidence is uncontradicted, and establishes beyond doubt the sale of an article in imitation of, and in the name of another article of food. To such proof where the sale is admitted there can be only one defence, and that is mistake. *Ignorance of the character and quality of the article sold is not defense.* Where the seller sells and intends to sell the article purchased, and where the article thus sold is an imitation of, or sold in the name of another article, the criminal offense is complete. There can be no legal defense to such proof in a prosecution of this kind. These are an exception to the general rule of the criminal law, that guilty knowledge is necessary to establish crime. *The defendant is bound to know the character of the article which he sells as of a particular quality or kind.* In this respect offences under the pure food statute are similar to such offences as illegal voting and selling liquor on Sunday, or without a license. It is no answer in such cases for the defendant to say that he thought he was qualified to vote, or that he did not know it was Sunday, or thought he had a right to sell liquor. Ignorance either of fact or

law is no defense in such cases or in this case. If the seller could shield himself from the legal effects of his act by saying he did not know what the article was that he sold, the law might as well not have been passed. It would be a dead letter."

The ruling of the court is according to common sense, as it surely is voicing the intent and purpose of the statute. If proof of guilty knowledge constituted an essential part of the Commonwealth's case prosecutions for selling or offering for sale adulterated milk, the law as the court very properly said, "would be a dead letter," it would be practically inoperative. The experience of your Board under the knowingly clause of the Act of May 25, 1878, amply proves the soundness of the interpretation of pure food statutes by the Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hufnal, in which an appeal from the verdict of the jury and the charge of Judge Hare in the Quarter Sessions, was taken to the Superior Court, the Judgment was affirmed. The defendant was tried, convicted and fined under the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1895, for selling "separator" refuse for skimmed milk. The importance of this case will be understood when it is known that the Act of July 7, 1885, provides that skimmed milk shall contain not less than two and one-half (2.50) per centum of butter fat, whilst the article sold by the defendant contained one-third of one per cent. It is important, also, from the fact that it establishes a precedent in this Commonwealth, and be cited as authority in other States in similar cases.

The following statement shows the aggregate inspections, condemnations, etc., for the year 1896 :

Number of inspections	32,577
" quarts inspected	404,970
" " condemned	15,410
" samples collected	141

Number of samples analyzed	139
" quarts adulterated (water)	12,947
" " skimmed	2,414
" " colored	49
" cautionary notices	236
Percentage of adulterated milk	3.20
" skimmed "	0.61
" adulterated and skimmed milk	3.81

Monthly Condemnations.

Months.	Per cent	Months.	Per cent.
January	1.50	July	9.40
February	2.65	August	11.22
March	1.38	September	2.93
April	7.98	October	1.27
May	4.83	November	0.73
June	2.76	December	0.88

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. BYRNES,

Chief Inspector of Milk.

AN ACT

To provide against the adulteration of food, and providing for the enforcement thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall, within this State, manufacture for sale, offer for sale or sell any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning within the meaning of this act :

SECT. 2. The term " Food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

SECT. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act.

(a) In the case of food: (1) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity. (2) If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it. (3) If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it. (4) If it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article. (5) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or in case of milk if it is the produce of a diseased animal. (6) If it is colored, coated polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is. (7) If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale be distinctly labelled as mixtures or compounds, and are not injurious to health.

SECT. 4. Every person manufacturing, offering or exposing for sale or delivering to a purchaser any article of food included in the provisions of this act shall furnish to any person interested or demanding the same, who shall apply to him for the purpose and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the analysis of any such article of food which is in his possession.

SECT. 5. Whoever refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of section four, and whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred nor less than fifty dollars, or im-

prisoned not exceeding ninety nor less than thirty days, or both, and any person found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale, or selling any adulterated article of food under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties herein provided for, all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles of which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, selling or offering for sale : *Provided*, That all penalties and costs for the violation of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, and by him paid into the State Treasury, to be kept as a fund, separate and apart, for the use of the Department of Agriculture for the enforcement of this act, and to be drawn out upon warrant signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Auditor General.

SECT. 6. The agent of the Department of Agriculture, known as the Dairy and Food Commissioner, of this State, shall be charged with the enforcement of all the provisions of this act and shall have the same power to enforce the provisions of this act that is given him to enforce the provisions of the act by which he receives his appointment.

Approved the 26th day of June, A. D. 1895.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

DIVISION OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1897.

To the President and Members
of the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN :—After six years of service in the only chemical laboratory supported by the City, the work being limited to that authorized by the Board of Health, I feel it to be my duty to urge the question, "Why should not this laboratory be utilized by the Department of Public Works, and every other branch of the City service?" Experimental and analytical work required by the Bureaus of Water, Gas, Surveys and Highways that could be performed as readily and as satisfactorily in this laboratory, which is furnished with physical and chemical apparatus adapted to the most comprehensive analytical work, is being sent at some expense to private chemists.

The following letters are self-explanatory :

(1)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

BUREAU OF WATER.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1897.

MR. WM. C. ROBINSON, JR.,
Chemist to the Bureau of Health.

DEAR SIR :—Your favor of the 30th instant is at hand, with report of your analyses of Schuylkill water, for which I am much obliged.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN C. TRAUTWINE, JR.,
Chief of Bureau.

Mr. Trautwine desires me to make a systematic examination of Schuylkill river water, and to test the action of filters in the purification of waters. This I am eager to do, but I cannot undertake it without the help of competent assistants.

(2)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1896.

MR. WM. C. ROBINSON, JR.,
Chemist to the Bureau of Health.

MY DEAR SIR :—I desire to acknowledge the valuable aid and assistance which you rendered this Bureau, in the matter of testing samples of concrete taken from the bed of Johnson street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and Clearfield street, between "E" and "F" streets, the work of contractor Thomas Cunningham. The results of your examination and analysis of samples taken, have been submitted to the Director of the Department of Public Works, and they justify and sustain the conclusions arrived at by this Bureau, from examination of the physical conditions.

I wish to place upon record, my acknowledgment of your assistance in this matter, as it is another evidence of the general advancement of the City government, when the departments have attained a position by which they can make satisfactory investigation, such as you have completed in this case, without the aid of outside assistance.

I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) THOMAS L. HICKS,
Chief of Bureau.

Milk Standards under the Pure Food Act.

General speaking, a legal standard for milk is desirable, because it would only be necessary for the Commonwealth to show that the sample analysed was below the standard, leaving it to the defendant to explain how it occurred. The Pure Food Act of 1895 is comprehensive in its definition of adulteration and so satisfactory in not requiring the Commonwealth to prove that the defendant knew that he was selling adulterated food, that any adverse criticism at the present time would be out of place. Your Chemist believes, from his experience in milk cases before the Court, that he will have no serious difficulty in establishing a standard based upon his knowledge of adulterated milk supplied to Philadelphia consumers. This law has worked admirably in prosecutions for milk adulteration. In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hufnal, the meaning of the term "skimmed milk" was limited by your Chemist's definition to the hand-skimmed article. Judge Hare adopted your Chemist's views rather than those of the experts for the defense and, in charging the jury, after refusing a motion for a new trial, elucidated most forcibly and thoroughly the necessity for discriminating between milk skimmed by hand in the ordinary way, and milk deprived of its cream by some other process. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court, whose decision has not as yet been handed down. If the appeal is dismissed and the action of the lower Court affirmed, the sale of "separator milk" for "skimmed milk" will not be permitted. I think it would be well for the Board of Health to assist in enforcing the Pure Food Act in this City by organizing a system of inspection for all food supplies. The analyses could be made in this laboratory and prosecutions based upon the analytical results be brought against dealers in adulterated food in a manner

similar to that now being employed against dealers in adulterated milk. That there is need of thus guarding the health of the people will be conceded when dealers in food-stuffs themselves acknowledge that adulteration is so common that every staple article of food may be purchased in an adulterated condition.

The greatly increased utility of your chemical laboratory, if such a work were inaugurated, would be clearly demonstrated.

The "Added-Water" Difficulty.

As the exact composition of the original milk is never known, in practice, the analyst must use a formula based either on the average percentage of "solids not fat" or the lowest percentage known to occur. This average in herd milk lies between 9 and 9.5 per cent. The Act of 1885 fixes a standard of not less than 12.5 per cent. of total solids and 3 per cent. of butter fat, thus making the "solids not fat" 9.5 per cent.

It is well established that of all the constituents of milk, the non-fatty solids are the least variable; and, being soluble in water, a decrease in their percentage indicates dilution. If, therefore, an unadulterated milk contains or ought to contain 9.5 per cent. of "solids not fat," then any lower percentage, say 8 per cent., indicates the addition of water to the extent shown by the following proportion :

Solids not fat of standard milk.	Solids not fat of sample analyzed.		100 parts of standard milk.	Parts of standard milk in sample.
9.5	8	=	100	X

$$X = \frac{8 \times 100}{9.5} = 84.21 \text{ parts of standard milk in sample}$$

100 — 84.21 = 15.79 parts of added water
making 100.00 parts of adulterated milk.

In other words, if 100 parts of a standard milk are adulterated by 15.79 parts of added-water, the "solids

not fat" will be reduced from 9.5 to 8 per cent. The standard of the Act of 1885 requires not less than 12.5 per cent. of total solids, nor more than 100—12.5 or 87.5 per cent. of watery fluid. But a dilution with 15.79 parts of water will increase the bulk to 115.79 parts, of which 87.5 parts is water, normally present in the standard milk, and 15.79 parts of added-water, making a total of 103.29 parts of water and 12.5 parts of total solids in the 115.79 parts of "milk and water." The percentage of water in this adulterated milk is, therefore, 89.2 per cent. as against 87.5 per cent. in the standard milk, an increase of 1.7 per cent., representing an addition of 15.79 per cent. of water.

From this fact arises much confusion in milk prosecutions on the part of counsel and the jury; for they reason that if standard milk contains 87.5 per cent. of water, and the adulterated sample contains 89.2 per cent. of water, there has been added, apparently, only the trifling amount of 1.7 per cent. of water, losing sight of the fact that the adulterated article is no longer "milk" but "milk and water," and that the base has been changed from 100 parts of "milk" to 115.79 parts of "milk-and-water." Hence, in fixing a legal standard for milk, it is useless and misleading to mention the percentage of water that shall not be exceeded. It is quite sufficient, for the purpose of calculating added-water, to fix the percentage of total solids and of butter-fat or to specify the percentage of "solids not fat" alone.

Methods of Milk Analysis.

For the purpose of detecting the ordinary forms of adulteration the abstraction of cream and the addition of water, an analysis is sufficiently complete that determines the percentage of total solids, fat, solids not fat and ash. The specific gravity is a valuable factor in reaching a

conclusion as to the character of a milk and it is an important feature of the physical examination. The specific gravity and the temperature have no bearing upon the results of a gravimetric analysis. About 5 grammes of the sample, previously well shaken, are introduced into a weighed platinum dish and the weight of the milk and dish taken tgether. The weight of the milk is found by deducting the weight of the dish from the combined weight of the milk and dish. About 2 grammes of the milk is then poured from the dish upon a strip of paper, previously extracted with ether, after which the dish and milk are weighed again; the loss in weight is the weight of milk on the paper. The dish is now placed on the water-bath, the water in which is boiling, and allowed to remain until the solids are apparently dry. At the beginning of the operation an albuminous skin forms on the surface of the milk. When the drying is nearly completed, this skin shrivels, rolls up and is very lightly attached to the mass of milk solids beneath. When this point is reached, which is generally somewhat less than three hours, the dish is transferred to an air-bath and kept at a temperature of 212 degrees F. for one-half hour. It is then cooled and weighed rapidly to avoid absorption of atmospheric moisture. To be certain that all the water has been expelled, it is heated for fifteen minutes and weighed again, the object being to obtain a correct weight. This is generally secured by the treatment detailed. The final weight is that of the dish plus the total solids of the milk. The loss in weight is the weight of water present in the milk. The dish containing the total solids in then incinerated at a dull red heat over a Bunsen burner. When the organic matter has been burned off the ash appears white or grayish wite. Care must be taken lest the temperature be too high, in which case

the results will be too low owing to volatization. As the ash in a normal milk is between 0.70 and 0.75 of one per cent. variations from these limits indicate adulteration by water, skimming or preservatives. It is important, therefore, to carefully estimate the ash as confirmatory evidence of adulteration.

The next step is the determination of the fat. The great variety of methods, some volumetric and others gravimetric, used by different chemists have given rise to the greatest diversity in results. Without describing the inferior methods in vogue in many places I shall briefly refer to the Adams' method of fat extraction employed in this laboratory. This method has been adopted by the Society of Public Analists in Great Britain, and also by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in this country. By the general consent of chemists everywhere, the results obtained by the Adams' method are taken as the standard for comparison for all the various quick tests. By the Adams' method, about 2 grammes of milk are spotted on to a prepared strip of paper, which is then dried in the water-oven. After which it is rolled up and placed, while hot, in a Soxhlet's extraction apparatus and washed by at least ten siphonings with absolute ether. The anhydrous ether will readily dissolve the fat off the paper, but has no effect upon the other milk solids. The flask containing the ether-fat solution is placed upon the water-bath and the ether driven off. It is then weighed and the weight of the flask deducted, the remainder being the weight of the butter-fat in the portion taken.

Test for Coloring in Milk.

About a fluid-once of milk is coagulated by the aid of heat with a few drops of acetic acid. The coloring matter is annatto, being insoluble in acids, is precipitated

with the casein. The coagulum is separated from the serum by straining through coarse cotton cloth and the excess of liquid pressed out. The casein is placed in a mortar and triturated with ether. The ether is then poured into a separating apparatus and about 10 c.c. of dilute solution of caustic soda (1 of soda to 100 of water) are added. After thorough shaking, the vessel is set aside to allow the liquids to separate. The lower layer, which holds the annatto in solution, is drawn off into a porcelain dish, and in it are placed two small discs of filter-paper and the liquid gently evaporated. When annatto is present, the discs are found to be dyed an orange or buff color. One of the well washed discs is moistened with dilute sodium carbonate to fix the color, and the other is touched with a drop of stannous chloride which instantly strikes a rich pink color. This test may be used in any condition of the milk and with as small a quantity as 10 c.c., and is sensitive to one part in one hundred thousand of milk.

Boric Acid.

A very rapid and sensitive test for Boric Acid is as follows :

Place in a porcelain dish one drop of milk with two drops of strong hydrochloric acid and two drops of a saturated turmeric tincture. Dry on the water-bath; when cool, add a drop of ammonia by means of a glass rod. A slaty blue color, changing to green is produced if borax is present. A drop of milk containing a thousandth of a grain of borax will give this reaction; even less than this will give the green tint, but not the blue. This method is much better than evaporating a large quantity of milk to dryness, incinerating and examining the ash.

To detect salicylic acid or salicylates acidify with hydrochloric acid, and after filtering, shake the whey with

ether. On evaporating the ether solution, the preservative will be obtained in a sufficiently pure state to test with reagents. The best test is the violet color produced by adding neutral ferric chloride. This preservative is oftener found in condensed milk than in whole milk.

Butter.

Several samples of rancid butter, which were supposed to be oleomargarine, were submitted to me for analysis. In every instance the samples were found to be true butters, containing an excess of curd and water. The amount of butter-fat in butter prepared from cow's milk is about 85 per cent., the remainder being water, curd and salt. Butter varies in color from white to deep yellow, and is more or less granular in character. Artificial coloring matters are usually added to butter, among which may be mentioned the vegetable colors annatto, turmeric, carrot-juice and saffron, and, lately, the aniline azo-dyes. The introduction of artificial coloring materials into butter, if non-poisonous, is not generally regarded as an adulteration. The more simple adulterations of butter are the use of an excess of salt, by means of which a considerable quantity of water can be incorporated, and an excess of curd resulting from incomplete kneading and washing, so that the butter soon becomes rancid.

Oleomargarine is a cheap and wholesome substitute for butter. In this State the law prohibits its manufacture and sale; it may, however, be purchased in this City in original packages of ten pounds and upwards. The popular notion is that a rancid butter is likely to be oleomargarine, and that the latter is made from refuse and impure fats. On the contrary, rancid butter is, from that circumstance alone, likely to be genuine butter. Owing to the cleanliness exercised in making oleomargarine, it

has excellent keeping qualities, and when carefully prepared, it is not easy to tell the same from pure butter by taste or smell, although its bouquet is not so pronounced, as a rule, as that of butter. Inspectors are more likely to discover oleomargarine sold as high grade butter than as cheap roll or tub butter.

Professor Atwater says, in regard to oleomargarine: "This is a case where mechanical invention, aided by science, is enabled to furnish a cheap, wholesome and nutritious food for the people. Legislation to provide for the official inspection of this, as of other food products, and to insure that it shall be sold for what it is, and not for what it is not, is very desirable. Every reasonable measure to prevent fraud, here as elsewhere, ought to be welcomed. But the attempt to curtail or suppress the production of a cheap and useful food material by law, lest the profits which a class—the producers of butter—have enjoyed from the manufacture of a costlier article may be diminished, is opposed to the interest of a large body of people, to the spirit of our institutions, and to the plainest dictates of justice."

S. P. Sharpless, in a report on the "Adulteration of Food," made to the Massachusetts State Board of Health, says: "Oleomargarine, when well made, is a fair imitation of genuine butter, being inferior to the best butter, but much superior to the low grades of butter too commonly found in the market. So far as its influence on health is concerned, I can see no objection to it. Its sale as genuine butter is a commercial fraud, and as such very properly condemned by the law. As to its prohibition by law, the same law that prohibited it should also prohibit the sale of lard and tallow and, more especially, all low-grade butters, which are far more injurious to the health than a good, sweet article of oleomargarine. A

great deal has been said in regard to the poor grade of fats from which the oleomargarine is made. Any one making such assertions in regard to the fats, is simply ignorant of the whole subject. When a fat has become in the least tainted, it can no longer be used for the purpose, as it is impossible to remove the odor from the fat after it has once acquired it."

The common method of manufacturing imitation butter in the United States is described by Armsby, as follows:

"Although numerous patents have been taken out for the manufacture of imitation butter, and a great variety of materials have been named in the specifications, the process as now conducted is comparatively simple. The raw materials are beef-tallow, leaf-lard and the best quality of butter, together with small amounts of milk or cream and of butter-color. From the beef-tallow is prepared the oleomargarine oil of Mege. The caul fat of freshly killed beeves is, after thorough washing, first in tepid and then in iced water, allowed to stand in a cold room until thoroughly cold. It is then rendered at a temperature between 130 degrees and 175 degrees F. The resulting oil is allowed to cool slowly until a considerable portion of the stearin and palmatin has crystallized out, and the pasty mass is then subjected to hydraulic pressure. The still fluid portion (about two-thirds of the whole) flows out into a tank of cold water, where it solidifies into a granular mass which is known in the trade as "oleo oil" or simply "oleo." The name "oil" is somewhat misleading, as the product is a granular solid of a slightly yellow color. Fresh leaf-lard treated in substantially the same way as the beef-tallow yields the "neutral lard" or "neutral" of the trade, also a granular solid of a white color. The objects of this treatment are two-fold: First, to produce fats as free as possible from taste or odor;

second, to remove some of the difficult fusible stearin and palmatin, in order that the finished product may melt readily in the mouth. Having thus secured the fats in proper condition, the manufacturer proceeds to mix the "oleo" and "neutral," the proportions varying according to the destination of the product—a warm climate calling for more "oleo," a cold one for more "neutral,"—and to flavor the mixture with butter. This flavoring is conducted in large steam-jacketed vessels provided with revolving paddles, by which their contents can be thoroughly agitated. Here the "oleo" and "neutral" are melted and thoroughly agitated with a certain proportion of milk, or sometimes of cream and a proper amount of butter-color. Forty-eight gallons of milk per 2,000 pounds of product is stated to be a common proportion. After sufficient agitation, the melted mass is run into cold water, and as it cools, is broken up by paddles so as to granulate the mass. After thorough washing, it is salted and worked exactly like butter. The product is known as oleomargarine and is the cheapest grade manufactured. Although it contains hardly more than a trace of butter-fat, the latter flavors the whole mass so strongly that, when well salted, as it usually is, it might readily pass with an inexpert or careless consumer for a rather flavorless butter. By adding to the material in the agitator or "churn" more or less pure butter, what is known as "butterine" is produced, two grades of which are commonly sold, viz: "Creamery butterine," containing more, and "Dairy butterine," containing less butter.

Disinfectants.

The true value of commercial disinfectants can only be ascertained by chemical means in so far as the determination of the percentage they contain of bodies on which their action depends, such as carbolic acid, metallic salts,

etc. Their actual efficiency, i. e., power of killing micro-organisms, can only be determined by bacteriological tests. There are a great number of disinfectants sold under fanciful names, at high prices, concerning many of which exaggerated claims are made, while a still larger number of preparations are either useless or fraudulent. It will pay the buyer to purchase disinfectants under their proper names. Among the well known disinfectants, mercuric chloride, carbolic acid, bleaching-powder and other hypochlorites, formalin (formic aldehyde) and hydrogen peroxide are chiefly to be commended as having a true germicidal action. Iron and zinc salts are properly antiseptics and deodorants only. Chloride of lime, in solution of 6 ounces to 1 gallon, is a very powerful and economical disinfectant. A couple of ounces of a dilute acid, like vinegar, mixed with this solution at the time of using, greatly promotes its effectiveness.

Beer.

One of the most widely advertised beers sold in Philadelphia was found to contain hydrofluoric acid, a powerful antiseptic, which is added to prevent any fermentation other than the alcoholic. Why should there not be systematic inspection and analysis of a drink so largely consumed by the citizens, with the view of preventing adulteration with deleterious drugs.

Cider.

Among ciders, those classed as champagne ciders were found to contain large amounts of salicylic acid; and the "head" of gas was produced by the use of bicarbonate of soda. The intoxicating properties of all the ciders examined were fully equal to the average American lager beer.

Cream of Tartar.

In three instances in which analyses were made of material sold as cream of tartar, it was found to consist of acid phosphate of lime.

Preservatives.

Director Riter sent to me, for analysis, samples marked "Preservaline" and "Sausage Coloring." The former was sold as a meat preservative. It consisted of nitre, borax, and chlorate of potash with a small amount of common salt, the mixture colored pink with an aniline dye.

The employment of strong antiseptics for the preservation of meat or other perishable articles of food, has been clearly shown to have a deleterious effect upon the consumer and, in my opinion, constitutes an adulteration under the provisions of the Pure Food Act of 1895.

The "Sausage Coloring" was a coarse vermillion colored powder and consisted of maize or buckwheat meal, dyed with an aniline compound. The addition of this sausage coloring to sausage meat is an adulteration and would be a cloak for fraud even if the artificial coloring material were harmless. On cooking, the meal swells to a considerable bulk and, having a flesh tint, it passes for meat. Most of the aniline colors are decidedly injurious, and I am not prepared to say that any of them may be used with safety.

Turpentine.

One of the commonest and cheapest articles of commerce and one of the most difficult to purchase in a pure condition, is turpentine. Its usual adulterants are rosin oil and pretroleum. The latter is shipped to the turpentine-producing districts of the South, mixed with the crude turpentine and distilled over with the spirits of turpen-

tine. It is claimed that 10 per cent. of petroleum will not interfere with its drying qualities; but it certainly renders the mixture more inflammable.

Lard.

A sample of adulterated lard was found to consist of cotton-seed oil and beef-tallow. "Cottolene" is a mixture of cotton-seed oil and oleo-stearine, prepared by N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago. It is sold under its true name and not as lard.

Silver-Plating Fluid.

A fluid sold under this name was purchased from a street fakir and submitted to me for analysis. It proved to be the well-known mercury preparation. The fakir was charged with selling a poisonous preparation. It, of course, contained no silver, but about 5 per cent. of mercuric nitrate and 3 per cent. of free nitric acid. Its poisonous properties are similar to corrosive sublimate. It would be likely to produce sore mouth and salivation in infants fed with spoons plated with the fluid, as it rubs off readily. I testified before the magistrate that a one ounce vial of the fluid contained 21 grains of mercuric nitrate which, if taken internally, would be decidedly poisonous. The vender pleaded ignorance of the character of the material he was selling and, on promising to discontinue the business, was discharged.

Human Milk.

Two samples of human milk were analysed with the following results:

	No. 1,268. Per cent.	No. 1,509. Per cent.
Total solids	12.72	11.88
Fat	5.58	3.30
Milk sugar	6.10	5.80
Albuminoids	1.04	2.73
Mineral matter	0.11	0.23

No. 1,268 has a very high percentage of fat and a low percentage of albuminoids. No. 1,509 is, in these respects, just the reverse. It is a difficult matter to obtain a fair sample of human mlik. The former was probably drawn from the glands when nearly empty, and the latter when full.

Goat's Milk.

No. 1,512. A fair average sample of goat's milk.

	Per cent.
Total solids	16.33
Fat	5.95
Albuminoids	4.49
Milk sugar	5.11
Mineral matter	0.88

A very rich milk.

Modified cow's milk is being largely prescribed by the medical profession for infant feeding. The modification consists in preparing from cow's milk a mixture, the constituents of which shall be similar to human milk. This is attained by enriching the former with milk-sugar and lessening the amount of fat and albuminoids to any desired degree. The principal precautions to be observed, whatever process may be employed, are absolute cleanliness and thorough pasteurization.

Water Analysis.

All natural waters, even the purest, contain some organic matter. The excess is objected to, especially that of animal origin, which is liable to pass through certain putrefactive changes. Animal matters passing through the soil become oxidized into bodies believed to be harmless; but this purifying action does not continue for an indefinite period, because the soil will, in time, become so saturated that the soluble organic material will pass through it unchanged. A very small quantity of sewage, which really consists of water in which is suspended an

enormous quantity of organic matter, finding its way into a water-supply, may contaminate it for a whole neighborhood and, if it carries the specific organisms of disease, is likely to cause an epidemic. The chemist can in no case assert without qualification that the drinking of any water, however foul, will cause sickness. He may only declare that owing to the amount and character of the polluting material, the use of such water is likely to have injurious effects. Even after a chemical analysis has been supplemented by microscopical examination, and the presence of organisms indicating fermentative changes has been determined, the water cannot be said to be disease-producing; indeed, the facts may not support such a position. The chemist should confine himself to a statement of results of analysis and the interpretation thereof. For ordinary sanitary purposes the chemical examination of waters may be limited to the determination of total solid matter (by evaporation), mineral matter (non-volatile), organic and volatile (loss on ignition), chlorine or its equivalent in sodium chloride, nitrogen as nitrites, nitrogen as nitrates, "Free Ammonia," (or nitrogen as $N H^4$) and Albuminoid Ammonia," (or nitrogen by $K Mn O^4$). Its condition, reaction, and odor when heated are always observed; and when deemed advisable, the phosphates, sulphates, lime, magnesia and hardness are estimated. The presence of the poisonous salt of metals is very rare and, in many cases incompatible with other substances in solution; consequently, they need not be looked for unless specially indicated. Of the above-mentioned determinations, the first is of use in furnishing an idea of the general nature of the water, regarded as a solution of mineral and organic substances. It is usually considered that, unless the proportion of total solids exceeds six hundred parts per million (or milligrammes per litre), except in artesian

waters and those from mineral springs, the water need not be objected to on this ground alone. Excessive proportions of mineral solids on account of irritation or other physiological action upon the intestinal tact, may render a water undesirable and even dangerous for dietetic purposes; but the limit of safety can best be fixed by determining the character of the salts in solution and by the use of empirical methods in particular cases. The volatile organic matter is determined by igniting the total solids and weighing after cooling, then treating with ammonia carbonate, igniting gently, and calculating organic matter from loss of weight. This method affords a general idea of the proportion of organic contamination present; the degree of blackening of the solid residue and any deflagration during the process of ignition being, at least, useful qualitative indications.

The presence of chlorides in a water not liable to be affected by mineral admixture suggests direct contamination. Where the proportion of chlorine varies from time to time, and is in excess of the average of the district from which it has been taken, it is indicative of sewage pollution. The importance attaching to the estimation of chlorine is due to the fact that this element enters largely into the food of men and animals and is thrown off in their excretions.

In judging the sanitary quality of water, it is necesary to take into consideration its origin and surrounding conditions which affect the chances of contamination. Putrefactive decomposition of harmful organic matter is attended by the formation of certain compounds (such as ammonia, nitrites and nitrates) of which quantitative estimations may be made. After the ammonia existing as such has been removed by boiling (with Na^2CO^3, if acid), the proportion of albuminous and allied constituents may

be measured by the quantity of ammonia produced when the water is boiled with an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate. The whole of the nitrogen present in organic combination is not obtained in this manner; more or less of the nitrogen in some organic substances being converted into products other than ammonia. Upon these facts, Messrs. Wanklyn, Chapman and Smith have based a method which is in general use yielding, as it does, reliable data assisting in the final decision of the analyst. Wanklyn gives the following amounts of "free" and "albuminoid" ammonia contained in a million parts of water:

"Free" Ammonia.

Deep spring, not over	0.01
Deep spring, mixed with surface water	0.05
Filtered water	0.05 to 0.10
Imperfectly filtered water	0.10 to 0.20
Sewage	3.00

"Albuminoid" Ammonia.

Extraordinary purity	0.00 to 0.05
Satisfactory purity	0.05 to 0.10
Dirty, over	0.10

"The presence of any considerable proportion of "free" ammonia is usually indicative of recent sewage contamination. In the absence of free ammonia, a water need not be rejected unless the albuminoid ammonia exceeds 0.10 parts; but a water containing over 0.15 parts of albuminoid ammonia should be condemned under all circumstances."

Commenting upon this method and the results claimed for it, Prof. J. W. Mallet, who rejects all the proposed standards of purity, says:

"Two entirely legitimate directions seem to be open for the useful examination by chemical means of the

organic constituents of drinking water, namely; first, the detection of very gross pollution; and secondly, the periodical examination of a water supply, as of a great city, in order that the normal or usual character of the water having been previously ascertained, any suspicious changes which from time to time may occur, shall be promptly detected and their cause investigated."

Nitrites are formed in the second stage of oxidation or, more properly, of nitrification—for all these changes are brought about by bacterial agency. They frequently occur in natural waters in minute quantities, and their estimation is of great value in forming an opinion as to the wholesomeness of a water. They are evidence of fermentative changes and where they persist indicate continuous pollution. Fresenius says: "Good drinking water contains none." However important the qualitative determination of nitrites may be it is seldom necessary to make a quantitative estimation.

Nitrates, the ultimate point in the oxidation of organic matter, are found in most waters in small quantities. The origin of nitrates is mostly animal and not vegetable contamination. Authorities regard the presence of more than six parts of nitrogen per million as indicating dangerous pollution. Good drinking water should have no color, turbidity or odor; and its reaction should be neutral or slightly alkaline, due to alkaline earthy carbonates. It should not be strongly alkaline or acid. A water that possesses any one of these bad qualities will, as a rule, be found to hold in solution sufficient impurities to make it objectionable. It may, however, give no sensible indication of contamination and yet be quite unfit to drink. While, in this physical examination, positive results tell us much concerning the character of a water, negative results are of little value. It is very common for water

to be sent for analysis, with the request that an opinion be returned as to its suitability for drinking, while at the same time all information as to its source is purposely withheld, with a view of rendering the desired report unprejudiced in character. All the facts concerning the water to be analysed should be furnished the chemist in order that his opinion may be based upon the entire breadth of his past experience,for in no branch of chemical work is experience and good judgment better exercised than in the interpretation of a water analysis. However faithfully the tests may be applied to the question of potability, there is nothing upon which greater stress should be laid than a thorough personal knowledge of the surroundings of the source of supply.

As water-analysis takes cognizance of minute quantities of materials in solution, the least carelessness in securing the sample must vitiate the results. After receiving the sample, the analysis is begun at once because rapid changes take place on standing. "The organic matter decays in about seven days as is shown by the increase in free ammonia. In about fourteen days this free ammonia has disappeared, and nitrite has taken its place, reaching a maximum in about twenty-one days. Later the nitrite also disappears, and in twenty-eight days, or more, all the nitrogen has been converted into the form of nitrate."

Well Waters.

When reported as unfit for use as a drinking supply, the Board of Health ordered the wells to be filled.

No. 1,238. From Fiftieth street, below Baltimore avenue. Source not given.

Report: This water is free from contamination. If taken from a cellar, it may be Schuylkill river water. If taken from a well, it is of unusual purity.

No. 1,239. Sent by H. Horter, Esq. Source not given.

Report: Microscopical examination of the sediment reveals mineral debris and a small amount of vegetable, with a few animalcula, chiefly amoebae. The chemical analysis shows that this was originally a very good water, but has been contaminated slightly by surface drainage. In its present condition it is not safe for drinking purposes.

No. 1,252. Sent by Mr. Edward Thompson. Source not given.

Report: This water is much inferior in quality to Schuylkill river water, so far as the mineral and organic constituents are concerned. Its origin is, apparently, surface drainage and not a spring, as supposed.

Nos. 1,262 and 1,277. From 1819-21 Bockius street.

Report: This water is unfit for drinking owing to the large amount of organic pollution which is undergoing fermentative changes.

No. 1,288. Sent by Dr. Wm. N. Johnson, 5346 Germantown avenue. Source not given.

Report: A potable water. There is not the slightest evidence of pollution.

No. 1,290. From Tull's court, rear of 50 Rittenhouse street, Germantown.

Report: Notwithstanding the large amount of salts, present in this water, resulting from the thorough oxidation of nitrogenous organic matter, it is free from the nitrites and ammonias which indicate dangerous pollution. The well probably derives its supply from the natural drainage of a large area. In its present condition the water cannot be condemned as unfit for use.

No. 1,297. From Perkasie, Pa., marked "House."

Report: Contains surface drainage, probably from the house. In my opinion, this water is unsafe for drinking.

No. 1,298. From Thomas Hessler's well, Perkasie, Pa.

Report : A water of much better quality than the former, containing but a small amount of surface drainage. It is suitable for drinking, but it liable to become unfit for use at any time, unless the source of pollution is discovered and abated.

No. 1,299. From Perkasie, Pa., marked "Pond."

Report : It is like a spring water. An excellent water for drinking.

No. 1,302. From north side of Gibson's lane, east of Woodland avenue.

Report : The organic matter in this water is thoroughly oxidized, not excessive in quantity and in a presumably harmless condition. One of the better class of well-waters.

No. 1,311. From Swarthmore; brought by Dr. Paxson.

Report : There is no evidence of pollution. It appears to be an unusually good well water.

No. 1,324. Sent by Dr. P. D. Keyser, marked "Old Spring."

Report : Although this water is not free from objectionable features, yet thorough oxidation of the organic matter renders the water potable.

No. 1,325. Sent by Dr. P. D. Keyser, marked "New Spring."

Report : This water is of better quality than that from the "old spring" but neither of them can be considered superior spring waters. In my opinion, there is surface drainage present.

No. 1,328. From Sixty-ninth and Chester avenue.

Report : Owing to the presence of polluting material in a state of active decomposition, this water is unsafe for drinking purposes.

No. 1,336. From 203-05 North Sixtieth street.

Report : This is not a wholesome drinking water, because of pollution of animal origin.

No. 1,340. Sent by Judge Beitler, from Torresdale, Pa., marked "House"; No. 1,341, marked "Spring House"; No. 1,342, marked "Stable"; No. 1,343, marked "Meadow."

Report: All of these are good drinking waters. I would, however, give the preference in the following order: House, meadow, stable, spring-house. There is but little choice between the first and second, while the third and fourth seem almost alike. These waters deposit no sediment on standing, are thoroughly aerated and palatable, and are uncontaminated by organic matter of animal origin.

Nos. 1,355 and 1,388. From Lutheran Orphanage, Mt. Airy, marked "Front Well." Nos. 1,356 and 1,389, from the same place, marked "Rear Well."

Report: The samples examined are those of good waters and show no evidence of harmful organic pollution. The sample from the front well is, however, of much better quality than that from the rear well. The water from the former contains 8.85 parts of chlorine and 1 part of nitrates, per million; that from the latter shows 19.47 parts of chlorine and 5 parts of nitrates, per million. The excess of the latter over the former ought to be accounted for. I cannot commit myself to the statement that the source is a constantly pure one. It would be necessary to examine many samples at different seasons and under different conditions of drought, rainfall, etc., which furnish important factors in determining the different degress and character of the fouling which may obtain.

No. 1,359. From 7461 Germantown avenue.

Report: There is a small quantity of organic matter present in this water, due to infiltrations from surface strata, but nothing of a harmful nature.

No. 1,361. From 337 North Fifty-sixth street.

Report : A very unsafe water for drinking, owing to the large amount of animal organic matter present.

No. 1,365. From 823 Charlotte street.

Report : The sample examined is that of a good water.

No. 1,371. From 5724 Keystone street.

Report : Animal pollution in this water renders it unsafe for drinking purposes.

No. 1,377. From John street, east of Tackawanna street.

Report : Analysis shows decided evidence of harmful pollution.

No. 1,380. From Limekiln pike, north of Haines street.

Report : A good water.

No. 1,386. From a spring at Phœnixville, Pa., for the Board of Health of the Borough.

Report : An excellent uncontaminated water.

No. 1,391. From Yocum street, east side, south of Sixty-sixth-and-half street.

Report : A filthy water, containing urine and decomposing animal matter.

No. 1,392. From artesian well, at Ashley and Bailey's silk mill, Columbia, Pa., sent by Dr. Hinkle.

Report : This water contains a large quantity of nitrites, indicating the presence of nitrogenous matter in a state of active decomposition. It has a decidedly alkaline reaction. In appearance, it is opalescent with many floating particles of whitish hue. Under the microscope, the latter is found to consist of exceedingly fine filaments of silk, entangled in which are swarms of bacteria. Such a condition of the water would fully account for intestinal disturbances among those who drink it. In all probability, waste water from the mill is draining into the well. The nitrogenous matter present is due to the silk washing and not to sewage pollution. At any rate, the water in its

present condition is unfit for drinking purposes. I think that a careful research would disclose the source of contamination. If the sample was taken from the tank that feeds the boilers in the engine-room and not from a faucet in the mill, that fact should have been mentioned by Dr. Hinkle.

Nos. 1,393 and 1,443. From Torresdale, Pa., sent by H. C. Forrest, Esq.

Report: Excellent uncontaminated drinking waters.

No. 1,396. From 4742-48 Oynx street.

Report: This water gives evidence of cumulative sewage pollution, some of which is very recent.

No. 1,397. From Chestnut Hill Reservoir, and No. 1,398, from pond north of reservoir, sent by Chief Trautwine, Bureau of Water.

Report: The water in the pond shows animal pollution. The water from the reservoir is unfit for human consumption on account of the very large quantity of albuminoid ammonia (0.18 parts per million); the same amount, it may be observed, that is found in the pond water.

No. 1,424. From 4933 Charles street, Frankford.

Report: A badly polluted water and unsafe for drinking purposes.

No. 1,432. From 219-21 North Sixtieth street.

Report: There is no evidence of pollution.

No. 1,437. From L. Bark's place on Wyoming avenue, marked "Kitchen"; No. 1,438, marked "Barn-yard": No. 1,439, marked "Spring-house."

Report: While these waters are not as badly contaminated as many well waters, yet they are far from being desirable for drinking purposes. The samples from the spring-house and kitchen contain much organic matter in solution, but thoroughly aerated and presumably harmless. That from the barn-yard contains nitrites, which no good

water ever contains, and cannot be used without risk. If there is any preference it should be given to that taken from the spring-house.

No. 1,455. From 3877 Nice street.

Report: Contains no harmful organic matter.

No. 1,461. From 4666 Washington street.

No. 1,462. From 4670-72 Washington street.

Report: These two waters are alike. There is no direct sewage infiltration, but there is a large amount of salts washed out of the soil, produced by the nitrification of organic matter. Those using this water have no guarantee that the soil will continue to act as an effective filter. I think it would be much safer to discontinue the use of this water and substitute the city supply.

No. 1,468. From artesian well, sent by E. W. Patton, Esq.

Report: This water shows evidence of surface drainage. I cannot recommend its use as a regular drinking supply. It is quite suitable for steam-making purposes. I would suggest that other samples be taken from time to time in order to determine whether the amount and character of the polluting material are constant.

No. 1,472. From Devon, Pa., brought by W. Bigler Miller, Esq.

Report: This water contains iron in a ferrous condition, which on exposure to the air is oxidized and precipitated in a ferric form. It is a wholesome water, uncontaminated by organic matter.

No. 1,488. From 5315-17 Pulaski avenue.

Report: This water contains a large amount of filtered sewage material and is not suitable for drinking.

No. 1,491. From Rex avenue, west of Main street.

Report: There is no evidence of pollution.

No. 1,492. From 47 Miller street, Mt. Airy.

Report : This water is not as badly contaminated as are many taken from wells in thickly populated districts, but it contains surface drainage. If care were taken to exclude household refuse from the area drained by this well, the water might show a great improvement. In its present condition it cannot be classed as a potable water.

No. 1,493. Sent by Theodore B. Stulb, Esq., Health Officer. Source not given.

Report : This is an unusually pure water and resembles a sample analysed by me that was taken from a pit receiving the condensations of exhaust steam. I cannot fix its source, but it does not possess the characteristics of a natural water. I was afterward informed that the sample came from a spring in the northern part of the State ; the bottle, however, was not free from foreign salts which affected the results.

No. 1,496. From northwest corner Olney avenue and Lawrence street.

Report : The foul odor of this water is not caused by fresh sewage pollution, but is such as might arise from the presence of dead rats or other decomposing animal bodies in the well. I am strongly of the opinion that, if the well were cleaned, the cause of the poliuton would be discovered and the water would afterward prove to be of good quality.

No. 1,502. From 41 and 43 Mt. Moriah lane.

Report : A filthy water containing cesspool drainage.

No. 1,513. From 4741 Willow street.

Report : This is evidently rain-water, containing a very small amount of surface drainage. It is a potable water.

No. 1,514. From Yardley, Pa., sent by Dr. Welch.

Report : A potable water of average quality.

No. 1,515. From Norton street, west of Green street, November 13.

Report: This water is unfit for drinking purposes, unless boiled. Also,

No. 1,524. From the same well, two weeks later.

Report: While there is a great improvement is respect to the odor, taste and color of this sample over that analysed November 13 last, yet there is the same degree of pollution derived from the soil saturated with sewage material. There is no reasonable probability that soil filtration can protect the water from pollution while the polluting source is constant in character.

No. 1,526. From 606 City Line avenue.

Report: This is not a first-class water for drinking purposes because of the presence of decomposition products of animal organic matter. The use of such waters often produces marked febrile symptoms.

No. 1,522. From 4327-29 Cambridge street.

Report: No direct sewage infiltrations but partially oxidized organic material. It is not a suitable drinking water.

No. 1,523. From Spring at Kirby avenue, Oak Lane.

Report: The ground water has percolated through the soil at a moderate distance below the surface, and has been derived from the rain or surface water of the district. In its flow, it has taken up products of decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and also considerable lime and magnesia. Because it emerges in the form of a spring does not alter the fact that it is a subsoil water which has been polluted at some point more or less remote. One can never be assured that the ground will always act as an efficient filter and, therefore, I would recommend that the use of the water for drinking purposes be abandoned.

No. 1,531. From 197-199 Lehman street.

Report: This is a very fair sample of subsoil water. No harmful organic pollution.

Waters from Cellars.

In every instance the source of the water was located and the nuisance abated.

No. 1,224. From 5003-05 Pentridge street.

Report: This water comes from a supply-pipe.

No. 1,245. Brought by Mr. J. W. Cobb, Inspector of Nuisances, taken from a cellar; location not given.

Report: In my opinion, the source of this water is a leaky drain. There is every indication that it proceeds from a urinal or water-closet, and has filtered through the soil from a distance.

No. 1,246. From 1706 Cadawalader street.

Report: There is present an excess of ammonia and chlorine which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by sewage infiltration.

No. 1,274. From Police Station, Twentieth and Berks streets.

Report: The analytical results are not conclusive as to the source of this water. There is, however, reason for thinking that it is a mixture of polluted sub-soil water with the City supply, such as might proceed from a leaky hydrant, with more of the latter than of the former.

The origin was found to be leaky pipes in water-closets.

No. 1,280. From 2108 Pierce street.

Report: The analytical results indicate surface drainage and not sewage.

No. 1,308. From Engine House No. 1, 1837 South street.

Report: This has not the characteristics of a spring water. It probably comes from a leaky supply-pipe and filtered through the soil for a considerable distance. There is no evidence of sewage.

No. 1,333. From 1921 E. Dauphin street.

Report: This water most resembles surface drainage.

No. 1,385. From 1864 Judson street.

Report: Very probably this water is from the City supply and has traversed the soil for a considerable distance.

No. 1,399. From 2109 E. Dauphin street.

Report: This water does not appear to contain sewage material from a privy-well or sewer. The polluting material is urinous and about equal in quantity to that found in water from a drain. Its origin is near by.

No. 1,428. From 4141 Terrace street.

Report: Highly polluted with urine.

No. 1,460. From 3101 to 3109 Kensington avenue.

Report: The results indicate the City supply as the source of this water. It holds in solution decomposition products of animal matter, but not those peculiar to sewage.

No. 1,516. From 3023 Dauphin street.

Report: From the City supply, after filtering through the soil from a distance.

"Black Ash."

No. 1,521. Sample of refuse called "Black Ash," from wood pulp plant, east bank of the Schuylkill river, below Flat Rock Dam; brought by Mr. Ely, by direction of John C. Trautwine, Jr., Chief of Bureau of Water.

Report: This material is composed of 93.4 per cent. of carbon, and 6.6 per cent. of iron and alumina in the form of silicates. It contains nothing soluble in water but remains persistently in suspension. Its addition to Schuylkill river water is perfectly harmless, although the mixture looks repulsive.

Mud from Mt. Airy Reservoir.

It has the consistency of thick mush and considerable tenacity, with the usual and not unpleasant odor of fresh-

water mud. The microscope reveals a number of the simpler forms of algae. The 12.43 per cent. of nitrogenous organic matter present is almost entirely of vegetable origin. The rapid decomposition of this small amount of organic matter under a hot summer sun would give rise to unpleasant odors for a brief period, but, under the conditions prevailing at the present time (October 14), no nuisance of this sort is likely to arise. The sprinkling of air-slacked lime over the mud will prevent the formation of offensive products of decomposition.

Urinary Analysis.

I have been called upon to examine a very large number of urines, during the year, some of which were very interesting. A brief description of the methods I have found to give the best results may not be without value in this report.

For the purpose of clinical diagnosis, it is absolutely essential to ascertain the total amount of urine voided in twenty-four hours, especially in the case of morbid conditions such as diabetes mellitus and insipidus, hysteria, acute fevers, etc. The analysis of a urine is of little value to a physician unless it represents the composition of a urine passed during this period.

The average quantity of urine of a healthy individual, in normal condition, and who eats and drinks in moderation, is forty-eight ounces in twenty-four hours. This will have a specific gravity of about 1.020 and will contain about four per cent. of total solids. The data usually required are the specific gravity, reaction, color, the presence or absence of albumin and sugar, the amount of urea ; the character of the deposit, if any, should be very carefully noted, both chemically and microscopically. Uric acid and bile acids tested for and, in some cases,

it is desirable to know the amount of total solids, chlorides and phosphates.

Urine is of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color if normal. When blood is present, the blood has a brownish-red color, and is often greenish or greenish-brown in tinge if bile is present. Normal urine may be turbid, owing to the presence of urates, phosphates or mucus. Urates will dissolve on warming with potash, and phosphates on acidifying with acetic acid. The specific gravity is taken at 77 degrees F., with the urinometer. This ranges in healthy urine from 1.014 to 1.028. In diabetes mellitus, the specific gravity is markably increased, varying from 1.030 to 1.045 or even higher ; while in albuminuria and diabetes insipidus it may fall as low as 1.002. The reaction is carefully ascertained by adding a few drops of litmus to a portion of the fresh sample. Normal urine should be acid ; it may, however, temporarily give a neutral or alkaline reaction a couple of hours after eating heartily. In warm weather it quickly undergoes an alkaline fermentation, caused by the micrococcus ureae, which converts urea into ammonium carbonate. I test for albumin as follows : Heller's cold contact test—5 c.c. of urine are gently superimposed upon pure nitric acid in a test tube. A white layer close to the acid indicates albumin. Boiling test—the urine is rendered very faintly acid with acetic acid and raised to the boiling point. Albumin, if present, precipitates in the form of a cloud or dense coagulum. This may be filtered off, well washed with water, dried at 100 degrees C., and weighed. After some experience, the Bismuth test gives very good qualitative results for sugar, albumin and uric acid must be absent. Fehling's copper solution is the best for quantitative estimation. Urea is estimated by the hypobromite of sodium method. Uric acid is detected by the addition

of one-fifth of its volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid ; the uric acid will deposit, after standing some hours, in the form of reddish-brown crystals. Gmelin's and Pettenkofer's tests are used for the detection of bile. Blood corpuscles may be seen under the microscope—the guaiacum test is not conclusive.

Phosphates and chlorides are estimated in the usual way. The urine is allowed to settle in a conical test-glass or, better, whirled in a centrifugal apparatus, and the deposit examined both chemically and microscopically. Urinary deposits are generally simple in character and their composition can usually be determined by the following tests :

Warm the urine containing the sediment when, if it dissolves, it consists entirely of urates. In this case, let it once more crystallize out, and examine for the bases. If the deposit does not dissolve on heating, let it settle, wash with cold water and warm with acetic acid. Phosphates will dissolve. If the deposit is insoluble in acetic acid, warm it with hydrochloric acid, which will dissolve calcium oxalate. If the deposit is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, it is probably uric acid, which may be identified by the murexid test. The urates are often of a pink color, whence the name 'red gravel." Phosphate of calcium and the ammonio-magnesium phosphate are usually present, the latter in larger amount.

The microscopical examination of urinary deposits requires much experience to be of value. In case of doubt, reference should always be made to typical slides. The best magnification is about sixty diameters. The following are the general characters of the most frequent forms:

Ammonio-magnesium phosphate is deposited as soon as the urine becomes alkaline, the ammonia being derived from the decomposition of the urea. The crystals are seen as regular and stellate plates.

Uric acid occurs in flat plates, quadratic prisms, needles,

and rosettes ; spindle and star-like crystals are also frequently seen. On testing with a drop of potash inserted under the cover-glass, uric acid will dissolve. Amorphous deposits may be either phosphate of magnesium or calcium or the urates. The latter may be detected by treatment on the slide with acetic acid when, if present, the characteristic forms of uric acid will develop. The urates of magnesium and sodium sometimes occur crystalline in the form of small tufts or bundles of needles. Oxalate of calcium is seen as very small octahedra, soluble in hydrochloric acid and insoluble in acetic acid. Cystin is a rare urinary deposit occurring as flat hexagonal lamellae, soluble in ammonia. In stale urine, blood corpuscles lose their round shape and become angular. Pus deposits as a light-colored layer which easily diffuses through the liquid on shaking. Pus corpuscles are larger than blood and are light-colored. Mucus has no definite structure and generally occurs with epithelial debris, giving a ropy appearance to the urine. Casts are fibrinous masses of various forms, sometimes delicate and transparent, occasionally granular and often containing fat globules. Various micro-organisms are frequently met with, such as sarcina, staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, various streptococci, the gonococcus, etc. Foreign bodies, such as hair, fibres of wool and cotton, fragments of feathers, are among the most frequently seen, but are not easily mistaken for any substances that can actually occur in urine.

Miscellaneous Analyses.

Among other work accomplished during the year was the chemical examination of mince-meat, vomit, jalap, and cream of tartar, malt and hops, ice cream, canned asparagus, meat, candy, biscuit, cream puffs, horse feed, potatoes, carbolic acid and carbolic acid powders, argols, gallstones, effluent water from the plant of the American

Incinerating Co., carbon and phosphorus determinations in steel, experiments on making cyanide from the nitrogen of air, complete analyses of paints, oils, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, anti-fermentatives, hydrofluosilicate of ammonium, magnesia pipe covering, porous fire-brick, infusorial earths, wool-oils, recovery of wool-fat, boiler-scale, cements, and extensive experimentation as to the value and accuracy of methods of analysis.

In the prosecution of this kind of work, I have had the valuable assistance of Mr. Joseph H. Eastwick, whose large experience peculiarly qualifies him as an expert in applied chemistry.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, JR.,

Chemist.

REPORT ON HYPOCHLORITES.

For the purpose of getting a cheap and at the same time reliable disinfectant for general uses by this Department, the Board, by resolution, determined to try the electrical process of decomposition of salt water, and arrangements were made with the Electrozone Company of New York for the use of their process in manufacturing the solution of hypochlorites.

A small plant, capable of making five hundred (500) gallons at a time, was established in the basement of City Hall, and during this year has been run almost daily, making a solution which has been found efficient, reliable, and inexpensive.

With the desire of knowing if there is also germicidal power in this solution of hypochlorites thus made by the decomposition of salt water by electricity, an examination was ordered to be made in the Bacteriological Laboratory connected with the Bureau. The result of this examination is found in the accompanying report of Dr. William J. Gillespie, Assistant Bacteriologist, who was directed to make the examination.

The chemical test for available chlorine, as made by Mr. W. C. Robinson, Jr., the Chemist of the Board of Health, shows the strength of chlorine as hypochlorites in the solution obtained from the tank to average 35 grains to the gallon, which equals a solution of between 0.05 and 0.06 per cent. strength.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1896.

DR. B. MEADE BOLTON,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory.

DEAR SIR :—At the request of the Board of Health, through Dr. P. D. Keyser, to have the solution of hypochlorites, as made by the electrical decomposition process, examined as to its germicidal powers, etc., and having been designated by you to undertake such tests, I now have the honor to submit to you the following report and table of the results of the experiments carried out on pure cultures of staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, anthrax and diphtheria bacilli.

About 3.5 c.c. of hypochlorites added to 10 c.c. of a 18-hour old culture of anthrax in bouillon kills them in 30 minutes.

An excess, or about 8 c.c. of hypochlorites added to 5 c.c. of a 4-day-old spore culture of anthrax in bouillon destroys them completely in less than 5 minutes.

From 1 to 2 c.c. of hypochlorites added to 10 c.c. of a bouillon culture of diphtheria bacilli entirely destroys them in less than 24 hours.

An excess, or about 8 c.c. of hypochlorites added to 5 c.c. of a 72-hour old bouillon culture of diphtheria bacilli destroys them completely in less than 5 minutes.

From 1 to 2 c.c. of hypochlorites added to 10 c.c. of an active culture of staphylococcus pyogenes aureus entirely destroys them in a very short time.

About 2.5 c.c. of hypochlorites added to 10 c.c. of urine preserves it indefinitely, free from decomposition or odor.

The experiments named in the table below and upon which I base this report were all carefully made after the method of Sternberg.

Virulent cultures only of the different organisms were

used. By passing repeatedly through animals and recovering again the virulence was so increased that in the case of anthrax I secured a culture that would kill a guinea pig weighing 500 grms. in less than 20 hours. Measured quantities of the culture media were used and the strength of the hypochlorites tested for each experiment.

These experiments proved hypochlorites to be a powerful germicide since it kills the most resistant of all organisms, anthrax spores, in 5 minutes and less.

Results in practical work, no doubt, will prove hypochorites to be more efficient than corrosive sublimate for all organisms (owing to the fact that corrosive sublimate will form an inert insoluble precipitate with all albuminous matter, thus diminishing its power and energy as a germicide. Hypochlorites form no such insoluble precipitate.

The cheapness of the material and the rapidity and ease with which large quantities can be made, recommended it as an ideal article, cheap, efficient and non-poisonous. As a municipal germicide and disinfectant it cannot be surpassed.

From the experiments tabulated in this report and accompanying table, as well as the reports of men in authority, gives hypochlorites as high, if not the highest, standard, as a perfect, cheap and economical disinfectant, germicide and antiseptic.

Rideal ("Disinfection and Disinfectants," page 68), states that "The action of full strength Hermite Fluid (a similar solution) on the pathogenic organisms of diphtheria, cholera and the staphylococcus pyogenes were very satisfactory, but that in the case of anthrax it was less conclusive as the cultures used were proved to be somewhat feeble."

My experience with the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus and diphtheria was equally satisfactory, if not more so.

th anthrax the results were decidedly conclusive as a
st virulent culture was used.

Respectfully submitting the above to you, I am,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. GILLESPIE, M. D.,

Assistant Bacteriologist.

Experiment number.	Tube number.	Organism used.	Kind of media used.	Quantity of media used.	Date of inoculation.	Length of time growing.	Date of serum inoculation.	Result of serum inoculation.	Quantity of hypochlorites added.	Length of time in contact.	Date of serum inoculation after adding hypochlorites.	Results.
1	1	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 7, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 8, '95	Pure culture....	1 drop	20 hrs.....	Nov. 9, '95	A growth of numerous colonies.
1	2	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 7, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 8, '95	Pure culture....	3 drops....	20 hrs.....	Nov. 9, '95	A growth of numerous colonies.
1	3	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 7, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 8, '95	Pure culture....	5 drops....	20 hrs.....	Nov. 9, '95	A growth of numerous colonies.
1	4	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 7, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 8, '95	Pure culture....	10 drops....	20 hrs.....	Nov. 9, '95	A growth of numerous colonies.
2	1	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 22, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 23, '95	Pure culture....	.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 24, '95	Gave decided evidence of growth.
2	2	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 22, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 23, '95	Pure culture....	.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 24, '95	Gave decided evidence of growth.
2	3	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 22, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 23, '95	Pure culture....	1 c. c.	24 hrs.....	Nov. 24, '95	Gave decided evidence of growth.
2	4	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 22, '95	24 hrs ...	Nov. 23, '95	Pure culture....	1.5 c. c..	24 hrs.....	Nov. 24, '95	Gave decided evidence of growth.
2	5	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 22, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 23, '95	Pure culture....	2 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 24, '95	Gave three colonies only.
2	6	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 22, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 23, '95	Pure culture....	2.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 24, '95	Gave two colonies only.
2	7	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 22, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 23, '95	Pure culture....	3 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 24, '95	Gave three colonies only.
2	8	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Nov. 22, '95	24 hrs....	Nov. 23, '95	Pure culture....	3.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 24, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
3	1	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Dec. 21, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 22, '95	Pure culture....	5 c. c.....	5 mins...	Dec. 23, '95	Some evidence of growth.
3	2	Anthrax	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Dec. 21, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 22, '95	Pure culture ...	5 c. c.....	10 mins...	Dec. 23, '95	Very few colonies.

Experiment number.	Tube number.	Organism used.	Kind of media used.	Quantity of media used.	Date of inoculation.	Length of time growing.	Date of serum inoculation.	Result of serum inoculation.	Quantity of hypochlorites added.	Length of time in contact.	Date of serum inoculation after adding hypochlorites.	Results.
3	3	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Dec. 21, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 22, '95	Pure culture....	5 c. c.....	15 mins...	Dec. 23, '95	Very few colonies.
3	4	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Dec. 21, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 22, '95	Pure culture....	5 c. c.....	20 mins...	Dec. 23, '95	Very few colonies.
3	5	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Dec. 21, '95	24 hrs....	Dec 22, '95	Pure culture....	5 c. c.....	30 mins...	Dec. 23, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
3	6	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Dec. 21, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 22, '95	Pure culture....	5 c. c.....	40 mins...	Dec. 23, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
3	7	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Dec 21, '95	24 hrs ...	Dec. 22, '95	Pure culture....	10 c. c.....	60 mins...	Dec. 23, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
4	1	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Jan. 25, '96	24 hrs....	Jan. 26, '96	Pure culture....	1.5 c. c.....	24 hrs	Jan. 27, '96	A very luxuriant growth.
4	2	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Jan. 25, '96	24 hrs....	Jan. 26, '96	Pure culture....	2 c. c.....	24 hrs	Jan. 27, '96	About half the amount of growth.
4	3	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Jan. 25, '96	24 hrs....	Jan. 26, '96	Pure culture....	2.5 c. c.....	24 hrs	Jan. 27, '96	Half-a-dozen colonies only.
4	4	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Jan. 25, '96	24 hrs....	Jan. 26, '96	Pure culture....	3 c. c.....	24 hrs	Jan. 27, '96	Half-a-dozen colonies only.
4	5	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c	Jan. 25, '96	24 hrs....	Jan 26, '96	Contaminated ..	.....	24 hrs	Jan. 27, '96	
4	6	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Jan. 25, '96	24 hrs....	Jan. 26, '96	Pure culture....	3.5 c. c.....	24 hrs	Jan. 27, '96	No growth whatever.
5	1	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Jan. 25, '96	72 hrs....	Jan. 28, '96	Pure culture....	10 c. c.....	5 mins...	Jan. 28, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
6	1	Anthrax	Boullion	10 c. c.	Mar. 30, '96	96 hrs ...	Mar. 24, '96	Pure culture....	2 c. c.....	5 mins...	Mar. 24, '96	A luxuriant growth.

Experiment number.	Tube number.	Organism used.	Kind of media used.	Quantity of media used.	Date of inoculation.	Length of time growing.	Date of serum inoculation.	Result of serum inoculation.	Quantity of hypochlorites added.	Length of time in contact.	Date of serum inoculation after adding hypochlorites.	Results.
6	2	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 20, '96	96 hrs. ..	Mar. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	4 c. c.....	5 mins.....	Mar. 24, '96	A lessened growth.
6	3	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 20, '96	96 hrs....	Mar. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	6 c. c.....	5 mins.....	Mar. 24, '96	One single colony.
6	4	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 20, '96	96 hrs....	Mar. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	8 c. c.....	5 mins.....	Mar. 24, '96	No growth whatever.
6	5	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 20, '96	96 hrs....	Mar. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	10 c. c.....	5 mins.....	Mar. 24 '96	No growth whatever.
6	6	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 20, '96	96 hrs....	Mar. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	12 c. c.....	5 mins.....	Mar. 24, '96	No growth whatever.
7	1	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 30, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 31, '96	Pure Culture...	2.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 1, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
7	2	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 30, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 31, '96	Pure Culture...	2 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 1, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
7	3	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 30, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 31, '96	Pure Culture...	1.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 1, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
7	4	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 30, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 31, '96	Pure Culture...	1 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 1, '96	About four colonies.
7	5	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 30, '96	24 hrs...	Mar. 31, '96	Pure Culture...	.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 1, '96	About ten colonies.
8	1	Anthrrx.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 6, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 7, '96	Pure Culture...	2.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 8, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
8	2	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 6, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 7, '96	Pure Culture.	2 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 8, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
8	3	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 6, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 7, '96	Pure Culture...	1.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 8, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
8	4	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 6, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 7, '96	Pure Culture...	1 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 8, '96	Few colonies only.

Experiment number.	Tube number.	Organism used.	Kind of media used.	Quantity of media used.	Date of inoculation.	Length of time growing.	Date of serum inoculation.	Result of serum inoculation.	Quantity of hypochlorites added.	Length of time in contact.	Date of serum inoculation after adding hypoclorites.	RESULTS.
8	5	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 6, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 7, '96	Pure Culture..	.5 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Apl. 8, '96	Few colonies only.
9	1	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 23, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	15 c. c.....	30 mins...	Apl. 24, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
9	2	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 23, '96	24 hrs...	Apl. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	15 c. c.	2[illegible] mins...	Apl. 24, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
9	3	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 23, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	15 c. c.....	15 mins...	Apl. 24, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
9	4	Anthrax.	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 23, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 24, '96	Contaminated..	15 c. c.....	.....	Apl. 24, '96	
9	5	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 23, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 24, '96	Pure Culture ..	15 c. c .——	5 mins...	Apl. 24, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
9	6	Anthrax.....	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Apl. 23, '96	24 hrs....	Apl. 24, '96	Pure Culture...	15 c. c.....	5 mins...	Apl. 24, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
10	1	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Nov. 16, '95	72 hrs....	Nov. 19, '95	Pure Culture...	15 drops.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 20, '95	A decided growth of bacilli.
10	2	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Nov. 16, '95	72 hrs....	Nov. 19, '95	Pure Culture...	20 drops.. ..	24 hrs.....	Nov. 20, '95	A lessened growth of bacilli.
10	3	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Nov. 16, '95	72 hrs....	Nov. 19, '95	Pure Culture...	30 drops....	24 hrs,.....	Nov. 20, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
10	4	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Nov. 16, '95	72 hrs. ..	Nov. 19, '95	Pure Culture ..	30 drops.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 20, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
10	5	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Nov. 16, '9	72 hrs....	Nov. 19, '95	Contaminated..	40 drops.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 20, '95	
10	6	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Nov. 16, '95	72 hrs. ..	Nov. 19, '95	Pure Culture...	60 drops.....	24 hrs.....	Nov. 20, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.

Experiment number.	Tube number.	Organism used.	Kind of media used.	Quantity of media used.	Date of inoculation.	Length of time growing.	Date of serum inoculation.	Result of serum inoculation.	Quantity of hypochlorites added.	Length of time in contact.	Date of serum inoculation after adding hypochlorites.	Results.
11	1	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 5, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	10 mins.....	48 hrs.....	Dec. 8, '95	Gave decided evidence of growth.
11	2	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 5, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	10 mins.....	48 hrs.....	Dec. 8, '95	Gave decided evidence of growth.
11	3	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 5, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	20 mins.....	48 hrs.....	Dec. 8, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
11	4	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 5, '95	24 hrs. ..	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	20 mins.....	48 hrs.....	Dec. 8, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
11	5	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 5, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	30 mins.....	48 hrs.....	Dec. 8, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
11	6	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 5, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture...	30 mins.....	48 hrs.....	Dec. 8, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
11	7	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 5, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	60 mins.....	48 hrs.....	Dec. 8, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
11	8	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 5, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	60 mins.....	48 hrs.....	Dec. 8, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
12	1	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 8, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture...	20 mins.....	24 hrs.....	Dec. 9, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
12	2	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 8, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	20 mins.....	24 hrs.....	Dec. 9, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
12	3	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 8, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	30 mins.....	24 hrs.....	Dec. 9, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
12	4	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 8, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	30 mins	24 hrs.....	Dec. 9, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
12	5	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 8, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	60 mins.....	24 hrs.....	Dec. 9, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.
12	6	Diphtheria...	Bouillon	8 c. c.	Dec. 8, '95	24 hrs....	Dec. 6, '95	Pure culture....	60 mins.....	24 hrs.....	Dec. 9, '95	No evidence of growth whatever.

Experiment number.	Tube number.	Organism used.	Kind of media used.	Quantity of media used.	Date of inoculation.	Length of time growing.	Date of serum inoculation.	Result of serum inoculation.	Quantity of hypochlorites added.	Length of time in contact.	Date of serum inoculation after adding hypochlorites.	Results.
13	1	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 13, '96	72 hrs....	Mar. 16, '96	Pure culture....	1 c. c.....	5 mins...	Mar. 16, '96	A luxuriant growth.
13	2	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 13, '96	72 hrs....	Mar. 16, '96	Pure culture. ..	2 c. c.....	5 mins...	Mar. 16, '96	A luxuriant growth.
13	3	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 13, '96	72 hrs....	Mar. 16, '96	Pure culture....	3 c. c.....	5 mins...	Mar. 16, '96	A lessened growth.
13	4	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 13, '96	72 hrs....	Mar. 16, '96	Pure culture....	4 c. c.....	5 mins...	Mar. 16, '96	Few colonies.
13	5	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 13, '96	72 hrs....	Mar. 16, '96	Pure culture....	5 c. c.....	5 mins...	Mar. 16, '96	A single colony.
14	1	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 13, '96	120 hrs....	Mar. 18, '96	Pure culture....	6 c. c.....	5 mins ..	Mar. 18, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
14	2	Diphtheria ...	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 13, '96	120 hrs. ..	Mar. 18, '96	Pure culture....	8 c. c.....	5 mins...	Mar. 18, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
14	3	Diphtheria ..	Bouillon	5 c. c.	Mar. 13, '96	120 hrs ...	Mar. 18, '96	Contam.....	10 c. c.....	5 mins...	Mar. 18, '96	Contaminated.
15	1	Staph. aureus	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Mar. 5, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 6, '96	Pure culture....	1 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Mar. 7, '96	Considerable number of colonies.
15	2	Staph. aureus	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Mar. 5, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 6, '96	Pure culture....	1.5 c. c.....	24 hrs	Mar. 7, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
15	3	Staph. aureus	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Mar. 5, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 6, '96	Pure culture....	2 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Mar. 7, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
15	4	Staph. aureus	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Mar. 5, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 6, '96	Pure culture....	3 c. c.....	24 hrs	Mar. 7, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.
15	5	Staph. aureus	Bouillon	10 c. c.	Mar. 5, '96	24 hrs....	Mar. 6, '96	Pure culture....	3 c. c.....	24 hrs.....	Mar. 7, '96	No evidence of growth whatever.

Experiment number.	Tube number.	Kind of media used.	Quantity of media used.	Date of serum inoculation.	Result of serum inoculation.	Quantity added.	Length of time in contact.	Date of serum inoculation after adding.	Results.
16	1	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 11 | '95	Various bact'ria	.3 c.c.....	28 hours..	12 | 12 | '95	A decided growth of mixed organism.
	2	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 11 | '95	Various bact'ria	.5 c.c.....	28 hours	12 | 12 | '95	A decided growth of mixed organism.
	3	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 11 | '95	Various bact'ria	1 c.c.....	28 hours..	12 | 12 | '95	A lessened growth of mixed organism.
	4	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 11 | '95	Various bact'ria	2 c.c,.....	28 hours..	12 | 12 | '95	Three small colonies.
17	1	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 18 | '95	Various bact'ria	2.5 c.c.....	24 hours..	12 | 19 | '95	No growth whatever.
	2	Urine contaminated by expo..ure to air...	10 c c.	:2 | 18 | '95	Various bact'ria	3 c.c.....	24 hours..	12 | 19 | '95	No growth whatever.
	3	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 18 | '95	Various bact'ria	3 c.c	24 hours..	12 | 19 | '95	No growth whatever.
	4	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c c.	12 | 18 | '95	Various bact'ria	4 c.c.....	24 hours..	12 | 19 | '95	No growth whatever.
	5	Urine contaminated by exposure to air..	10 c.c.	12 | 18 | '95	Various bact'ria	Control...	24 hours..	12 | 19 | '95	A decided growth on serum.
	6	Urine contaminated by exposure to a'r...	10 c.c.	12 | 18 | '95	Various bact'ria	Control..	24 hours..	12 | 19 | '95	A decided growth on serum.
18	1	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 20 | '95	Various bact'ria	2 c.c.....	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	No growth or odor after one month.
	2	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 26 | '95	Various bact'ria	2 c.c.....	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	No growth or odor after one month.
	3	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 20 | '95	Various bact'ria	2 c.c.....	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	No growth or odor after one month.
	4	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 20 | '95	Various bact'ria	2 c.c.....	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	No growth or odor after one month.
	5	Urine co. taminated by exposure to air ..	10 c.c.	12 | 20 | '95	Various bact'ria	2.5 c.c.....	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	No growth or odor after one month.
	6	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 20 | '95	Various bact'ria	2.5 c.c.....	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	No growth or odor after one month.
	7	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 20 | '95	Various bact'ria	2.5 c.c.....	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	No growth or od r after one month.
	8	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 20 | '95	Various bact'ria	2.5 c.c.....	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	No growth or odor after one month.
	9	Urine contaminated by exposure to air...	10 c.c.	12 | 20 | '96	Various bact'ria	Control...	30 days....	1 | 20 | '96..	A decided growth of mixed organism.

WM. J. GILLESPIE, *Assistant Bacteriologist.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL INSPECTOR

ON THE

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1897.

A. A. HIRST, ESQ.,
Secretary, Board of Health.

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to report the following condition of the Public Schools of this City, for the year 1896.

Respectfully submitted,
J. HOWARD TAYLOR,
Medical Inspector.

Girls' High School, Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets. In good sanitary condition. Registry shows compliance with law in the matter of vaccination, all of the 2,700 pupils having presented certificates of successful vaccination, or of having had small-pox. No registry of pupils detained from school on account of contagious disease is kept.

Central High School, S. E. corner Broad and Green streets. This school is overcrowded, but will be relieved when the school on the opposite side of Broad street is completed.

Philadelphia Normal School for Girls, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. In good condition.

Manual Training School, Seventeenth and Wood streets. In good sanitary condition. Principal stated that no pupils were admitted to the school without having presented a certificate of successful vaccination. It was found, nevertheless, on superficial examination of about 500 certificates, that five were not properly protected at the time the certificates were signed. The day after the visit of inspection the Principal of the school called on the Assistant Medical Inspector of the District to inform him that these boys had been excluded from the school until proper certificates were furnished.

North East Manual Training School, Howard, below Girard avenue. In good condition.

First Section.

John H. Taggart School, Fifth and Porter streets. A new school in good condition; forced ventilation by blowers; light well distributed. Vaccination well attended to and satisfactory register kept. No clay modeling. Drainage —Smead system, in good condition. Premises clean.

Chas. S. Close School, Seventh and Dickinson streets. Well heated. Light satisfactory, except in two rooms, one on the first and one on the second floors; here it is insufficient. Ventilation is poor here as in all old schools where the windows are chiefly used for that purpose. Vaccination records well kept. Latrine drainage in good condition; premises clean.

John T. Baugh School, Seventh and Dickinson streets. Heat, light and ventilation well regulated. Vaccination certificates required, but register incomplete. Drainage and premises in good condition.

Weccacoe School, Second and Reed streets. Heat and

light well regulated. Ventilation chiefly through the windows. Vaccination certificates required, but no register kept. Latrine drainage and premises in good condition.

Tasker School, Ninth and Tasker streets. Heat and light satisfactory. Ventilation chiefly through the windows. Vaccination certificates required and register well kept. Latrine drainage and premises in good condition.

L. H. Smith School, Fifth and Snyder avenue. Heat well distributed; light unsatisfactory in at least ten class-rooms. Vaccination certificates required, and register well kept. Latrine drainage and premises in good condition.

William Welch School, Thirteenth and Jackson streets. Steam heat sufficient and well distributed. Light good, except in three central rooms, which are also badly ventilated. Vaccination certificates required and a good register kept. This school is greatly overcrowded, having a capacity for 1,035 pupils, with an attendence of 1,550. Latrine drainage and premises in good condition.

Henry Clay School, Lancaster street, above Reed street. Ventilation through windows satisfactory, but light very unsatisfactory on account of windows and glass partitions on all sides. Vaccination certificates required and register well kept. Latrine drainage and premises in good condition.

Morris School, Morris street, below Second street. Steam heat well distributed, with the exception of one room located over the boiler which is usually overheated. Light and ventilation not well regulated. Vaccination certificates required and a good register kept. Latrines are so close to the class-room that offensive odors are complained of. This has been noted in former reports. More yard space is required to give proper light and ventilation.

Calhoun School, Tenth and Snyder avenue. Heat and light well distributed. Ventilation chiefly through open windows. This school is somewhat overcrowded, having

a capacity of 394 scholars with an attendance of 546. Vaccination certificates required and well kept records. Latrine drainage and premises in good condition. Light not well distributed on account of glass partitions.

Francis Reed School, Eleventh and Moore streets. Heat and light well regulated. Ventilation through windows and transoms. Vaccination certificates required and records well kept. Latrine drainage and premises in good condition.

David Fry School, Eighth and Wolf streets. Steam heat sufficient in all the rooms. Light good. Ventilation through windows and transoms. Vaccination certificates required. Smead system of drainage in good order. Premises clean.

Second Section.

George W. Nebinger School, Carpenter, above Sixth street. In good condition.

Wharton School, Fifth, below Washington avenue. In good condition. The Robert Raikes Annex is a wretched old dilapidated structure which should be condemned. An additional story in the Wharton School would fill the necessary requirements.

Washington School, Carpenter, above Ninth street. Has one dark room on the first floor back; otherwise in good condition.

Watson School, Second and Mary streets. This is an old building with a leaky roof. It is not well adapted for school purposes and should be condemned and rebuilt.

John Stockdale School, Thirteenth and South Marshall streets. In good condition.

Kindergarten, 921 South Ninth street. In good condition.

Third Section.

Mount Vernon School, Catharine, above Third street.

One room on first floor and two rooms on second floor insufficiently lighted. Otherwise in good condition.

Fletcher School, Christian, above Front street. Buildings on west should be secured to give better light and ventilation. Coal gas from defective heaters is an almost daily nuisance here. Light defective on account of cross rays.

Springer School, Christian, below Sixth street. Not fit for school purposes. Should be condemned. It is a rented building.

Thomas B. Florence School, Catharine, below Eighth street. Has two dark rooms on first floor. Defective light throughout. Should be remodeled or condemned. Insufficient yard space.

Lyons School, Catharine, above Tenth street. Should be condemned as unfit for school purposes.

Beck School. Catharine, above Sixth street. Light very bad. Ventilation through windows. Foul and filthy cesspool in yard. No closets for accommodation of teachers.

Fourth Section.

Ringgold School, Eighth and Fitzwater streets. This school has been condemned and will be rebuilt.

Ringgold Annex, 825 Fitzwater street. Wet cellar and filthy yard; not fit for school purposes.

Fagen School, Twelfth and Fitzwater streets. Two dark rooms on the first floor, and defective light throughout; the building. Insufficient heat in cold days throughout; scarcely gets above 48 degrees.

Meredith School, Fifth and German streets. Two dark rooms on first floor; otherwise in good condition.

Ralston School, Guilford and Bainbridge streets Four dark rooms on first floor and one on second floor. Light not well arranged—cross lights.

Ronaldson School, Fitzwater, above Sixth street. Not fit for school purposes; should be condemned.

Kindergartens, 703 South Twelfth street, 921 South Ninth street, 208 Bainbridge street. In good condition.

A new building on the ground of the Ringgold School could be constructed so as to include both the Fitzwater street schools.

Fifth Section.

Horace Binney School, Spruce, below Sixth street. In good sanitary condition.

Geo. M. Wharton School, Third street, near Pine street. This school is overcrowded and poorly lighted. The first and second floor class-rooms on the south side are so close to adjoining building, and so dark, that artificial light has to be used most of the time. In the same way ventilation is impaired, and as a result there is always a large sick list in this school. The children's wraps and hats are piled in the rooms. This is a very unsatisfactory school.

Sixth Section.

Northeast School, Crown and Race streets. Light badly arranged. Reflected from all sides. Poor ventilation.

Union School, Crown, above Race street. An old church used for school purposes. Light not well arranged. No ventilation.

Primary School, New street, below Second street. This school is much too large for the locality; should be removed and a modern structure substituted.

Seventh Section.

Secondary No. 3, Quince and Pine streets. Light insufficient in northeast rooms. The construction of latrines faulty. No proper flushing done.

U. S. Grant School, Seventeenth and Pine streets. Ventilation very defective. Light not well arranged.

Secondary No. 4, Nineteenth and Addison streets. This

building had been re-arranged ; class-rooms modernized, giving better distribution of light. The outside of the building has been painted yellow, giving it a distinctive character in the neighborhood. The yard space is not properly graded, and has never been, notwithstanding the annual suggestions from this Department. The hydrant in the yard (boys' side) should be abandoned, as it only adds to the general sloppy condition of the yard.

O. V. Catto School, Lombard, above Twentieth street. Light very defective. Otherwise in good condition.

Secondary No. 1, Twenty-third, above Lombard street. Light very defective; otherwise in good condition.

Eighth Section.

Locust Street School, Twelfth and Locust streets. In good condition for an old school.

Hollingsworth School, Locust street, above Broad street. Light very defective, ventilation poor. Water closet capacity insufficient for the number of pupils in girls' department.

James A. Garfield School, Twenty-second and Locust streets. A small school; few scholars. In good condition.

Ninth Section.

Keystone School, Nineteenth, above Chestnut street. An imposing structure, but without a single well arranged class-room. The building should be removed and modernized, and being the only school in the ward, a model structure should take its place.

Tenth Section.

Edward Shippen School, Nineteenth and Cherry streets. Light not well distributed. Ventilation chiefly through open windows. West class-rooms dark on account of nearness of adjoining buildings. The east rooms will be in

the same condition when contemplated buildings are erected.

John Agnew School, Cherry, below Eleventh street. The yard space is much too small here. As a consequence the boys' urinal is located against the wall of the building, causing a continual leakage into the cellar. This nuisance has existed for years, and has been referred to at every inspection. A building might be procured on the eastern side of the lot which would give ample space for properly constructed latrines. Light not well arranged; ventilation poor.

Eleventh Section.

Northern Liberties School, Third street, below Green street. Rooms dark from insufficient yard space on north and south sides of building. Ventilation from windows and transoms. Otherwise in good condition.

Beideman School, St. John, below Buttonwood street. In good condition for an old building.

Madison School, New Market, above Noble street. In good condition.

Shunk School, New Market, above Brown street. Rooms dark from insufficient yard space on north and south sides of building. Ventilation defective.

Twelfth Section.

Mifflin School, Third street, above Brown street. Rooms dark from insufficient yard space. Ventilation through windows.

Rovoudt School, Fairmount avenue, below Fifth street. In good condition, except that glass partitions prevail to too great an extent.

E. M. Paxson School, Noble street, below Sixth street. This is an old building. Should be removed in order to give better light to class-rooms.

Saunders School, Dillwyn and Callowhill streets. In good condition.

Thirteenth Section.

Wyoming School, Sixth and Fairmount avenue. The Smead system is in operation here, but not satisfactory, on account of faulty construction. The flue capacity is too small to carry off all the effluvia; as a result offensive odors are given off into the cellar and finding access to the class-rooms. This has been pointed out for several years.

Warner School, Eighth street, above Parrish street. This school has been recently overhauled, and is now in good condition.

J. Q. Adams School, Garden street, below Buttonwood. This school has a small yard space, and is surrounded by high buildings, which interfere with light and ventilation.

Fourteenth Section.

Hancock School, Fairmount avenue, above Tweifth street. This is a large building, but with an unsatisfactory arrangement of class-rooms. It should be re-constructed.

Spring Garden School, Twelfth and Ogden streets. The attendance here appears to be diminishing. Dark rooms on first floor can be dispensed with. Accommodations now ample.

Robert T. Conrad School, Melon street, below Twelfth street. This school is in good condition, and has had less contagious diseases in it than any other school in the section.

John M. Ogden School, Twelfth and Wister streets. This school has always been in bad condition. The yard space is very small, and the latrines offensive, the odors from which permeate the class-rooms. It is reported that additional yard space has been procured.

Monroe School, Wood street, above Eleventh street. A large building with small attendance; good condition.

Fifteenth Section.

Lincoln School, Twentieth and Fairmount avenue. In good condition. Register of vaccination certificates not properly kept. Teacher states that forty-seven pupils are attending without proper certificates. A number having been reinstated by Sectional Board after having been dismissed by the principal.

Livingston School, Twenty-third and Shamokin streets. In fair sanitary condition. Boy's latrines have insufficient water for flushing purposes. Apparently no effort made to keep vaccination register. Children attending school without proper certificates.

A. D. Bache School, Twenty-second and Brown streets. No register of vaccination kept. Five pupils attending without proper certificates. The latrines are built against adjoining dwellings, causing leakage into cellar.

Stevens School, Seventeenth and Grayson streets. Surface drainage from street overflows yard, which is small, yielding no play ground. Vaccination register properly kept. But two pupils admitted without proper certificates.

Sixteenth Section.

Jefferson School, Fifth, above Poplar street. This is an old building, badly lighted and ventilated. Yard space insufficient. Closets too close to building; very offensive. Janitor's residence occupies one corner of the yard. It is not a habitable dwelling on account of water in the cellar. This space should be given to the school yard. The floor of the northwest room, first floor, has separated so far from the wall as to permit the passage of ashes and cellar dust into the class-rooms, whenever the furnaces are cleaned. When this dust is inhaled daily by the class it soon becomes a nuisance prejudicial to health. This school is somewhat overcrowded.

Landenberger School, Fourth street, above George street.

An old school, cross lighted and badly ventilated. Drainage good.

Geo. Wolfe School, Charlotte street, above Poplar street. This is an old school, badly lighted and ventilation. Should be condemned.

Wm. A. Lee School, Girard avenue and Leopard street. This is a rented building, not at all adapted for school purposes. A new building should be erected here.

Seventeenth Section.

Webster School, Hancock street, above Girard. This is a large building, and can be modernized and improved by running a corridor through the middle, cutting off the cross lights and improving the ventilation.

Ludlow School, Lawrence and Master streets. This building could be very much improved by running a corridor through the middle, to the great improvement of the light and ventilation.

John Moffet School, Second and Oxford streets. A very good school.

Eighteenth Section.

Vaughn School, Marlborough, above Thompson street. The light and ventilation of this school should be improved. This could be done by having a corridor extended through the middle.

Adaire School, Palmer, above Thompson street. A new school.

T. K. Finletter School, Montgomery avenue and Gaul street. In good condition.

Gorgas School, Belgrade and Otis streets. This school should be rebuilt. Light and ventilation are wretched.

Douglass School, Edgemont and Huntingdon streets. Yard space too small. There is a dump for manure and refuse offal adjoining the yard on the south. This is a great nuisance in warm weather.

Nineteenth Section.

Wm. Hunter School, Dauphin and Mascher streets. On account of faulty construction I consider this school unsafe for occupancy. It is a stone building with a thin veneering on the outside. The main wall on which the structure rests is apparently rubble work laid in poor mortar. The settling of the building has pushed off the outside stones to an extent sufficient in my judgment to render the structure unsafe. There is a perpetual nuisance here from leaking from urinal into the cellar of an adjoining cellar. This has been in existence for years without abatement.

Adamson School, Fourth street, below Lehigh avenue. In good condition.

Cumberland School, Hancock and Cumberland streets. Light badly arranged in four class-rooms.

Hartranft School, Seventh, above York street. A new school in good condition.

John Welsh School, Fourth and Dauphin streets. A new school in good condition.

Wm. F. Miller School, Howard, below Susquehanna avenue. A new school in good condition.

Megargee School, Lawrence street and Susquehanna avenue. This is an old building with defective light and ventilation. There is also insufficient water for flushing and other uses.

Franklin School, Columbia avenue and American street. This is a very old school without a modern appliance, but it is clean and with ample yard space. The attendance here is small.

Cohocksink School, Fourth street and Montgomery avenue. Light and ventilation poor.

Twentieth Section.

Park Avenue School, Park avenue, below Master street. There is not sufficient yard space here. The latrines being too close to class-rooms. Light not well arranged.

Rutledge School, Seventh and Norris streets. In good condition.

Jas. Todd School, Franklin and Norris streets. In good condition.

Jas. Lynd School, Twelfth street, above Columbia avenue. The yard space here is much too small.

Daniel Webster School, Eleventh street, below Thompson street. There is a leakage here from water closet, which it is thought finds its way to the cellar.

Penn School, Eighth and Thompson streets. In good condition.

Mervine Primary, Mervine, above Jefferson street. There are leaky pipes here that should be attended to.

Primary School, Ninth, above Jefferson street. In good condition.

Twenty-first Section.

Manatawana School, Ridge avenue, above Nine Mile Stone. In good condition.

Washington School, Shurs lane, above Cresson street. In good condition, excepting a stopped-up drain in yard.

The following schools are all in good condition :

Manayunk, Green lane, below Wood street.

Fairview, Manayunk avenue, below Green lane.

Schuylkill, Washington, below Jefferson street.

Alfred Crease, Township line and Naomi street.

Washington.

Roxborough, Ridge avenue, above Seven Mile Stone.

Andora, Shawmont avenue, above Ridge avenue.

Levering, Ridge avenue and Martin street.

Wissahickon, Ridge and Wooddale avenues.

Twenty-second Section.

Colored Secondary School, Price street.

Defective and leaky urinal. Foul and defective water closet, and imperfect drainage. Interior of entire school should be repainted and cleaned.

Rittenhouse School, Rittenhouse street. Defective system of ventilation. Low ceiling ; rooms are too small.

Colored Primary School, Coulter street, west of Pulaski avenue. Defective and deficient light in rear room. Bad system of ventilation. Building too small. Water closets full and should be cleaned out. Urinal should be reconstructed.

Bringhurst School, Bringhurst street. Bad system of ventilation. School overcrowded.

Bringhurst Annex School, Bringhurst street. Coal gas (from defective heater) in all rooms. Defective system of ventilation. Rooms too small. A urinal should be constructed in connection with water closets.

Germantown School, Adams and Lafayette streets.

C. W. Schaeffer, Germantown and Wyoming avenues.

Franklin, Church street.

D. L. Keyser, Coulter and Morris streets.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, Woodbine and Sprague streets.

Andrew G. Curtin, Musgrove and Horter streets.

Crescent, Crescentville.

Felton, Feltonville.

Central, Centre, above Evans street.

Pittville, Haines, near Limekiln pike.

Chestnut Hill, Twenty-ninth and Highland avenue.

Mount Airy, Allen's lane.

Spencer Roberts, Twenty-first and Mill streets.

Olney, Olney road, above Second street.

Ellwood, Milestown.

Morton, Branchtown.

Roland, Rolandville.

Price Street Annex.

Keyser Annex, 5362 Patton avenue.

Kindergarten, Morton, above Haines street.

Kindergarten, Pulaski avenue and Coulter street.

All the above schools are in good condition.

Twenty-third Section.

Henry Herbert School, Frankford avenue, above Foulkrod. Cross lights are a nuisance here.

Marshall School, Sellers and Franklin streets. This is an old school, and cannot be properly made much better than it is at present.

Jas. Seddon School, Hedge and Brown streets. This is an old church located in a graveyard. It is a cold and cheerless place. There is no cellar under the building, and the floors are exceedingly cold. The rooms are heated by stoves. Light and ventilation not well arranged.

Alex. Henry School, Paul and Unity streets. A good school.

Wilmot School, Meadow and Cherry streets. In good condition.

Whitehall School, Tacony road and Pratt street. A portion of the old building has been torn down, and a modern structure erected. The water supply pipe to the teachers' water closet has been broken for quite a year, rendering it useless. The unflushed basin and pipes become a very small matter to remedy this nuisance.

Decatur, Orchard, below Church street.

Kindergarten, Franklin, near Ruan street. These schools are in good condition.

Twenty-fourth Section.

E. Spencer Miller School, Forty-third and Ogden streets. In good condition.

Jos. Leidy School, Jefferson, west of Forty-second street. In good condition.

Belmont School, Forty-first and Brown streets. Cross lights are an objectionable feature of this school.

Mantua School, Thirty-eighth and Mt. Vernon streets. The arrangement of light is very defective here. Ventilation poor.

Haverford School, Haverford, above Thirty-fifth street. Cross lights, dark rooms; insufficient yard space, and poor ventilation are the defects here.

Warren School, Thirty-eighth, below Warren street. The arrangement of light is defective here.

Morton McMichael School, Thirty-fifth and Fairmount avenue. In good condition.

Astenville School, Ford road, below Monument road. An old building with but 43 scholars.

Twenty-fifth Section.

Sherman School, Frankford avenue and Somerset street. An old cross lighted building. Should be removed and a new school built.

Sherman Annex, Frankford avenue and Hart lane. A rented building, foul smelling and cheerless. The yard is small and contains an open cesspool into which much water is drained, rendering the well very offensive. The place should be condemned as unfit for school purposes.

Hallowell School, Frankford, below Allegheny avenue. Light not well arranged ; three dark rooms. Ventilation poor.

Barton School, Frankford avenue and Buckius street. Cross lights are a nuisance here, with poor ventilation.

McClellan School No. 1, Edgemont and Neff streets. Light not well arranged; ventilation poor.

McClellan School No. 2, Thompson and Neff streets. In good condition.

Webster School, Frankford avenue and Ontario street. A new school, in good condition.

Jas. Martin School, Richmond and Ontario streets. A new school, in good condition.

Bridesburg School, Randolph and Jenks streets. In good condition.

Carroll School, Salmon, above Somerset street. Defective light and ventilation.

Twenty-sixth Section.

Jackson School No. 1, Federal, below Twelfth street. In good condition.

Jackson School No. 2, Twelfth and Federal streets. In good condition.

Nichols School, Sixteenth and Wharton streets. Glass partitions and cross lights make this school objectionable.

Primary School, Wharton, below Eighteenth street. This school is in a basement of a church; the ceilings are low, with poor light and ventilation.

Federal Hall School, Market House, Seventeenth and Federal streets. Light and ventilation are defective here. Moreover, the class-rooms are located over the market from which unpleasant odors are given off, particularly during the warm weather.

F. M. Drexel School, Sixteenth and Moore streets. New and in good condition.

Geo. W. Childs School, Seventeenth and Tasker streets. New and in good condition.

Twenty-seventh Section.

Paschalville School, Woodland avenue, above Seventieth street. Glass partitions and cross lights are objectionable here. Yard needs regrading and repaving in many places. The annex to this school is a wretched, one-roomed, dilapidated structure, which should be condemned.

Greenway School, Fifty-second and Woodland avenue. All buildings here are unfit for school purposes and should be condemned.

Boon's Dam School, Island road. This is a small school with nothing specially objectionable about it.

Newton Combined (Boys) School, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets. In good condition.

Woodland Combined School, Forty-sixth and Woodland avenue. In good condition.

J. K. Lee School, Fifty-fourth and Baltimore avenue. This is a comparatively recent structure, with the architectural devices that were in operation fifty years ago. The location is good and the grounds ample, but it is afflicted with the cross light nuisance. There is also leakage into the cellar from a broken pipe, probably.

West End Consolidated, Sixtieth and South streets. Glass partitions with cross lights make this school objectionable.

Newton Combined (Girls) School, Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets. This is a commodious school with badly arranged light and poor ventilation.

Newton Primary, Ludlow, below Thirty-sixth street. This school has dark rooms and cross lights; not a comfortable building. The yard is about four feet below street grade.

Bartram Primary School, Sixty-second and Greenway avenue. In good condition.

Elmwood Primary, Holstein avenue, near Eighty-fifth street. This is a rented building located in low meadow lands and difficult of access, frequently on account of muddy surroundings.

T. C. Price School. Forty-seventh and Locust streets. This school is located in an excavation, from five to seven feet below the surrounding ground. The surface drainage is into this basin, keeping the yard wet and icy during cold weather. There is not a single comfort about the place.

Twenty-eighth Section.

Glenwood School, Thirtieth and Herman streets. In good condition. No register of vaccinations.

Bellview School, Twenty-sixth and Cumberland streets. In good condition. Register shows that six pupils are attending school without certificates of successful vaccination.

M. Hall Stanton School, Sixteenth and Cumberland streets. In good condition. Register shows successful vaccination certificates from every child, and a record of every detention for sickness since the beginning of the school.

Twenty-ninth Section.

Wm. D. Kelley School, Twenty-eighth and Columbia avenue. Has the Smead system of drainage, but is overcrowded. In good condition. Vaccination certificates required.

Primary School No. 1, Twenty-sixth and Columbia avenue. A rented building over a store, with no yard space. Clothing closets have been provided during the past year. Vaccination register kept.

The following schools are all in good condition :

Geo. G. Meade School, Eighteenth and Oxford streets.

Robert Morris School, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Elisha Kent Kane School, Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets.

Reynolds School, Twentieth and Jefferson streets.

Edward Gratz School, Twenty-third and Jefferson streets.

Muhlenberg School, Seventeenth and Master streets.

Thirtieth Section.

Chester A. Arthur School, Twentieth and Catharine streets. In the south rooms children face the light; otherwise in good condition.

Wm. S. Pierce School, Twentieth and Christian streets.

Cross lights are objectionable here. Defective paving in yard.

Edwin M. Stanton School, Seventeenth and Christian streets. Glass partitions and cross lights are hard on the pupils eyes. Latrine system in excellent condition.

Jas. Pollock School, Fitzwater, above Fifteenth street. Cross lights are objectionable here.

Thirty-first Section.

John S. Hart School, York and Memphis streets. Rooms not well arranged for light and ventilation.

Witte School, York and Tulip streets. An old school, neither lighted nor ventilated properly. Insufficient water for flushing. Latrine service poor.

Lucretia Mott School. Huntingdon and Sepviva streets. In good condition.

Henry Armit Brown School, Sergeant ,near Emerald street. In good condition, except drainage from urinal, which runs over yard, due to defective grading.

Primary School, Emerald, above Front street. Cross light and defective ventilation. Insufficient yard space.

Primary School. Dauphin and Belgrade streets. In good condition.

Adams School. Adams, above Amber street. Cross lights ; bad ventilation ; damp cellar ; six dark rooms.

Thirty-second Section.

All the following schools are in good condition :

Jas. L. Claghorn, Seventeenth and Susquehanna avenue.

Jos. Singerly, Twenty-second and Berks streets.

Jas. G. Blaine, Thirtieth and Norris streets.

Camac, corner Thirteenth and Susquehanna avenue.

Thos. H. Powers, Susquehanna avenue and Woodstock street.

Fontaine Secondary, Seventeenth and Fontaine streets.

Kindergarten, 2038 North Twentieth street.

Kindergarten, 2554 Ridge avenue.

Thirty-third Section.

Thos. Potter School, Fourth and Clearfield streets. Overcrowded. Foul water closet in boys' department. Teachers dining room on first floor contains a water closet and stationary wash basin ; these are more or less foul. Windows in water closet stationary ; there is therefore but little ventilation. Vaccination certificates required, but no register kept.

Asa Parker School, Broad, above Germantown avenue. Overcrowded. Foul water closets on account of insufficient water for flushing purposes. Vaccination certificates required, but no register kept.

Boudinot School, Indiana avenue and D street. Overcrowded. Ten divisions on half time. Obstructed drain pipe in cellar. Insufficient heat for all rooms. Vaccination certificates required, but no register kept.

Fairhill School, Marshall and Somerset streets. Defective ventilation. Registers near the floor, constructed to carry off foul air, carry cold air to the rooms. Water closet drainage not well attended to. Vaccination certificates required. Register well kept.

Bayard Taylor School, Sixth and Venango streets. Two school buildings. Light and ventilation not well arranged. The yard should be paved. Vaccination certificates and register well kept.

Wm. Cramp School, Howard and Tioga streets. Overcrowded, particularly in the room occupied as a kindergarten. Ventilation near the floor admits cold air. Vaccination certificates required and register well kept.

Hopkinson School, Rising Sun. Badly lighted and ventilated building, not fit for school purposes. Foul privy used. Vaccination certificates required but no register kept.

Cayuga School, Sixteenth and Cayuga streets. Insuffi-

cient heat, light and ventilation. Not in good condition. Inadequate water closet capacity. Vaccination certificates required. Records complete.

I. P. Morris School, 3520 K street. Overcrowded and in bad sanitary condition. Not fit for school purposes. Vaccination certificates and register complete.

Kindergarten No. 1, Second street, Cooperville. Foul well. Pump water used here. The cellar needs whitewashing and has no ventilation. Vaccination certificates required and record kept.

Kindergarten No. 2, 4171 Germantown avenue. This school is very overcrowded. Cellar contains water after every heavy rain. Water closet foul. Alley in the rear needs repaving. Vaccination certificates required and records kept. This school occupies part of a private house, the ventilation of room on second floor could be easily improved, if the room adjoining this on the east could be obtained for school purposes; this would also relieve the overcrowded condition of the school.

Thirty-fourth Section.

Heston School, Fifty-fourth and Lansdowne avenue. Some little improvement in ventilation by addition of window pipes. Centre rooms are too dark. Insufficient heat.

Jesse George School, Sixty-third-and-a-half and Hamilton streets. This is an old school. Cross lights and poor ventilation are the most objectionable features. There is no underdrainage here.

Hoffman School, Fifty-fifth and Vine streets. Cellar needs re-cementing. Otherwise in good condition.

Martha Washington School, Forty-fourth and Aspen streets.

James Rhoads School, Forty-ninth and Parrish streets.

These schools are in good condition.

Thirty-fifth Section.

Henry Disston School, Tacony. Defective ventilation; most of the transoms are stationary. Foul closets in yard. Vaccination certificates required, but no records kept.

Jas. H. Brown School, Frankford avenue, Holmesburg. There is a foul drainage well in the yard which should be frequently disinfected and pumped off. Vaccination certificates required, but no register kept.

Fayette School, Bustleton. Foul cesspool, should be frequently disinfected. Insufficient heat on the second floor. Vaccination certificates and register complete.

Wissinoming School, Wissinoming. Defective paving around hydrant. Full privy well. Vaccination certificates and records complete.

Fox Chase School, Fox Chase. In good condition. Vaccination certificates required, but no register kept.

Washington School, Lawndale. There is neither water on the premises, nor a cesspool. These deficiencies should be supplied.

Washington Annex, Lawndale. In fair condition. No vaccination records. Seven children attending without certificates.

Watson Comly School, Somerton. In good condition. Vaccination certificates and records complete.

Holme School, Collegeville. In good condition. Vaccination certificates and records complete.

Wheat Sheaf School, Bustleton pike, above Frankford. Not in good condition. Coal gas escapes from one of the stoves. Cellar damp and often contains water. Foul cesspool; defective light and ventilation. Vaccination certificates required, but no register kept.

Benj. Rush School, Cresson's Corner, Byberry. In good condition. Vaccination certificates and register complete.

Mechanicsville School, Mechanicsville. No water on

premises. Otherwise in good condition. Vaccination certificates required, but no records kept.

Maple Grove School, Academy road, Byberry. Children face a strong glare of morning light which is very trying to the eyes. This can be remedied. Pump water said to be foul. Vaccination certificates and records kept.

Tillyer School, above Bustleton. Children face a strong light. Seats should be changed. Vaccination certificates and records complete.

Godfrey School, Comly and Byberry roads. In good condition. Vaccination records complete.

Thirty-sixth Section.

McDaniel School, Twenty-first and Moore streets. Some complaint is made here on account of the proximity of the City dump, which encourages the dumping of all sorts of waste material in this neighborhood. During the spring of 1896 there were many cases of diphtheria in this school, which is in good condition.

Alcorn School, Thirty-fourth and Wharton streets. In fair condition. Some complaint is made here of the surrounding lots which are made dumping grounds for all sorts of refuse; the health, however, of the school, has been good.

Girard School, Eighteenth and Passyunk avenue. This school is to be rebuilt.

Jas. Logan, N. W. corner Nineteenth and Reed streets.

Landreth, S. E. corner Twenty-third and Federal streets.

Franklin, Rope Ferry road.

Pt. Breeze, Twenty-seventh and Passyunk avenue.

Benson, Twenty-seventh and Wharton streets.

Kindergarten, Thirty-third and Wharton streets.

These schools are all in good condition.

Thirty-seventh Section.

Cambria School, Thirteenth, above Cambria street.

modern first class school. Urinal too dark and improperly cared for. Skylight is needed. Vaccination register properly kept. The teachers dining-room is a water closet and should be separated entirely.

Oakdale School, corner Eleventh and Huntingdon streets.

Kindergarten, Tenth, above York street.

Kindergarten, 3642 Germantown avenue.

Kindergarten, 2847 North Eleventh street.

All these schools and kindergartens are in good condition.

Thirty-eighth Section.

Kenderton School, Fifteenth and Ontario streets. Overcrowded; small; poorly lighted and ventilated rooms. Inadequate facilities throughout. Vaccination register kept.

Geo. H. Boker School, Twenty-second and Ontario streets. Very defective drainage, around water closet in girls' department. Register shows every child to have presented a proper vaccination certificate. A record is kept of pupils detained on account of contagious diseases.

Forrest School, Falls of Schuylkill. In good condition, except for surrounding surface drainage, which flows past the school, and is tracked into the class-rooms by the boys.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

City Hall, Room 617.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1896.

JOHN J. MCCAY, ESQ.,
Chief Clerk.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit report of the Nuisance Divison for 1896.

Number of complaints received from all sources	16,861
Anonymous	1,670
Referred to other Bureaus (complaints pertaining to nuisances not within the authority of the Board of Health to abate)	1,114
Received from the Director of Public Safety	146
Received from the Division of Contagious Diseases	1,150
Received from the Bureau of Police	1,417
Number of complaints well founded	13,859
Number of complaints dismissed as "no nuisance"	4,265
Number of nuisances abated by owners without formal notice	868
Number of notices returned "complied with"	11,131
Number of notices returned "not complied with"	1,860

(A tabulated exhibit of number and character of nuisances is herewith appended.)

House-to-House Inspection.

Especial attention has been given to this work, the service having been extended to and in thirty-one (31) wards. (A copy of report submitted to the Board November 18, is herewith appended.)

Pollution of the Schuylkill River.

Continued efforts of this Division have been directed to the house sewage discharging into the river from along the Schuylkill water shed, and as sewer facilities are provided property owners are notified to connect with the sewers. Two hundred and one (201) properties have, upon notice, made connections with sewers during the present year.

Slaughter Houses.

The usual inspection of slaughter houses, two hundred and five (205) in number, indicates care in the management of these establishments.

During the year seven (7) abandoned slaughter houses have been re-opened and twenty-seven (27) have been discontinued. In all there are two hundred and five (205) slaughter houses engaged in the slaughtering of animals.

Privy Cleaning.

The inspectors report having visited eighteen hundred (1,800) premises where odorless apparatus was in operation. There has been a gradual improvement in the conduct of this business, and with one or two exceptions the apparatus is in good condition.

Cemetery Vaults.

The annual inspection of cemetery vaults made after May 1 shows that the rules of the Board of Health are well observed.

Public Garbage Cans.

The "Public Garbage Cans" which did such excellent service have been gradually discontinued. The damaged and wornout cans, as they became unfit for further use, were removed.

The beneficial effect produced by the introduction of

these receptacles has been to encourage housekeepers to provide for the care of garbage until collected by the City contractor. (Provision was made in the specifications for the daily collection of garbage.)

Privy Wells.

In compliance with notice five hundred and three (503) privy wells have been abandoned during the year. This sanitary improvement is not properly appreciated by property owners. A nuisance of the character of the old wells is one of serious importance, but because of the expense connected with the abatement of nuisance many objections are made.

Lodging Houses.

An Act of Assembly, approved July 2, 1895, provides for the licensing of lodging houses, under certain restrictions, as to sanitary conditions, etc.

Under the Rules and Regulations established by the Board it is required that a given quantity of air space be allowed for each lodger. This involved the measurement of two hundred and fifty (250) properties, containing one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (1,873) rooms, with five thousand six hundred and nineteen (5,619) beds, as also an inspection as to the sanitary condition of the premises.

These inspections disclosed a deplorable condition of a large percentage of so-called lodging houses.

Beds and bedding, filthy and unclean, were crowded into rooms equally as filthy, apparently no thought for the care of the unfortunates who, by force of circumstances, were compelled to seek such places.

Upon the recommendations but eighty-three (83) licenses were granted, some of which are models of neatness and cleanliness, whilst others require frequent inspection. The licensed houses contain one thousand and forty-five (1,045)

rooms with a maximum of three thousand and thirty-seven (3,037) beds.

Keeping of Swine.

Notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the Board violations of the law and the rules continue. Eight persons have been reported for keeping hogs in the southern limits of the City and have been indicted, their cases now pending trial.

I take pleasure in making reference to the valuable assistance rendered by the Chief of the Bureau of Highways. In every instance where a nuisance came within his authority, upon reference from this Division, it has been promptly remedied.

The Bureaus of Water, Gas and Street Cleaning have also co-operated with us where necessary.

Thanking you for many official courtesies.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. F. KENNEDY,
Chief Inspector.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1896.

To the President and Members of
the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit report of house-to-house inspection made under resolution of the Board, adopted May 5, continuing, as time would permit, from May 13 to October 31.

The inspection was not confined to any particular district, such localities as in the judgment of the Chief Inspector were of most importance, were selected.

Twenty-nine thousand and forty-two premises were inspected, and five thousand four hundred and seventy-five

nuisances, requiring notices to property owners, were discovered, viz :

Full privy wells	2,095
Foul privy wells	381
Leaking privy wells	52
Illegally drained privy wells	60
Exposed privy wells	16
Foul and defective water closet fixtures	100
Leaking and defective underdrains	400
Filthy houses	59
Filthy cellars	579
Filthy yards	388
Filthy alleys	70
Filthy surface drainage	756
Defective paved alleys and yards	299
Water in cellars	130
Stable and manure pits	4
Filthy lots	6
Miscellaneous	40
Total	5,575

In addition to the nuisances found as above inspectors were instructed to request occupants, where necessary, to renovate their premises as a sanitary improvement. The recommendations were, in the main, observed, and by this means a number of dwellings have been placed in fair condition.

Our efforts have also been directed to the foreign element settled principally in the territory formerly designated as the "Slum District," and vicinity. These people are slow to learn and appreciate the benefits of cleanliness, but we find through the influence of the Board of Health and the various organizations for the amelioration of the class of people resident in this district that they are gradually becoming familiar with the requirements necessary to the improvement of sanitary conditions.

n 1896.

Filthy houses.	Filthy yards.	Filthy cellars.	Filthy alleys.	Filthy lots.	Water in cellars.	Leaking hydrants.	Pump wells.	Dead animals.	Poudrette pits.	School-houses.	Stagnant ponds.	Miscellaneous.	Infected houses.	House to house inspection.	Pending.
1	3	8	2	1	24	20	1	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
2	11	28	7	2	66	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
2	6	6	13	2	36	29	1	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....
8	45	16	144	7	34	43	1	5	.....	.....	3	18	.....	.....	.....
10	56	29	183	12	50	25	1	1	.....	1	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
12	30	28	121	10	60	24	3	1	.....	2	3	35	.....	.....	.....
20	34	33	70	11	62	29	1	5	2	.....	4	42	.....	...	.....
8	24	24	40	13	45	30	1	2	.....	.....	3	30	.....	.....	.....
11	10	22	26	3	30	22	3	1	.....	.....	6	20	.....	.....	.....
6	16	31	31	3	52	40	2	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
6	16	16	22	2	22	30	2	2	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
2	7	7	6	5	40	22	5	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	56
91	258	248	665	71	521	338	23	21	2	3	20	295	.....	.....	56
23	25	30	66	.....	24	14	1	.....	.....	.....	3	19	106	.....	.....
7	32	14	180	9	13	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
59	579	388	70	6	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
180	891	680	981	86	688	363	26	23	2	3	23	358	106	.....	56

The following list embraces the number of properties inspected, and location, by wards :

Ward.	No. of premises inspected.	Wards.	No. of premises inspected.
First	1,638	Twentieth	660
Second	2,242	Twenty-first	.....
Third	1,398	Twenty-second	690
Fourth	1,020	Twenty-third	662
Fifth	2,301	Twenty-fourth	334
Sixth	666	Twenty-fifth	575
Seventh	932	Twenty-sixth	672
Eighth	410	Twenty-seventh	308
Ninth	.....	Twenty-eighth	653
Tenth	581	Twenty-ninth	1,017
Eleventh	738	Thirtieth	666
Twelfth	678	Thirty-first	654
Thirteenth	396	Thirty-second	.....
Fourteenth	.....	Thirty-third	360
Fifteenth	483	Thirty-fourth	.....
Sixteenth	768	Thirty-fifth	.....
Seventeenth	905	Thirty-sixth	742
Eighteenth	847	Thirty-seventh	238
Nineteenth	4,856	Total	29,042

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. F. KENNEDY,
Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF HOUSE DRAINAGE

For the year 1896.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1897.

To the President and Members of
the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the annual report of the operations of the House Drainage Division for the year ending December 31, 1896.

There were submitted and approved plans for six thousand six hundred and forty-eight (6,648) new, and nine thousand and seventy-eight (9,078) old buildings; total, fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five (15,825).

There were returned and filed three thousand one hundred and seventy (3,170), for new, and seven thousand six hundred and sixteen (7,616) for old buildings; making a total of ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-six (10,786).

Total number of inspection visits, new and old buildings, this year, were fifty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight (51,698).

There were referred from the Nuisance Division to this complaints, respecting house drainage, involving seven hundred and twenty-eight (728) buildings; of this number seven hundred and nineteen (719) were inspected and reported on to the Board, with the recommendations necessary for their abatement, six (6) were abated by owners,

and three (3) were referred to other departments, where they properly belonged.

Resolutions of the Board were referred by the Health Officer involving one hundred and forty-eight (148) buildings; plans and specifications were prepared representing fifty-five (55); abated by owners, fifty-six (56); re-referred to the Health Officer, thirty-three (33); referred to the Nuisance Division, four (4).

Privy wells abandoned, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six (1,966); constructed, for which permits were issued, two hundred and seven (207).

Applications for registration, one hundred and thirty-nine (139).

Applicants examined, one hundred and twenty-nine (129).

Applicants accepted, one hundred and seven (107).

Applicants rejected, twenty-two (22).

Applicants who failed to appear for examination, seven (7).

Applicants withdrawn, three (3).

Certificates issued to persons previously registered, thirty-four (34).

Certificates issued to successful applicants, one hundred (100).

Certificates cancelled or surrendered, eighteen (18).

Certificates in force December 31, 1895, seven hundred and sixty-eight (768).

Certificates in force December 31, 1896, eight hundred and eighty-four (884).

The following Table shows the Operations of the Division, Monthly, for 1896.

House Drainage Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
New Buildings.													
Plans approved	328	134	253	576	872	900	831	1,010	643	624	491	180	6,648
Plans returned and filed	.....	.....	.....	28	1	42	16	42	324	452	706	1,559	3,170
Old Buildings.													
Plans approved	175	190	602	944	1,121	1,148	1,044	882	998	995	720	259	9,078
Plans returned and filed	13	39	120	165	67	237	323	440	863	1,188	1,125	3,036	7,616
Inspection visits, new and old, 1896	575	1,252	1,831	3,061	4,688	4,360	5,167	4,288	3,722	5,458	4,462	4,340	43,202
Inspection visits, new and old, 1895	2,164	1,389	1,378	719	368	471	327	244	560	321	102	131	8,174
Inspection visits, new and old, 1894	193	67	21	1	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	16	322
Total inspection visits, new and old	2,932	2,708	3,230	3,781	5,066	4,832	5,495	4,532	4,282	5,779	4,576	4,487	51,698
Complaints of Drainage.													
Buildings involved	.....	5	29	60	166	242	175	8	12	14	.....	17	728
Referred to the Board	.....	4	29	55	166	241	173	8	12	14	.....	17	719
Abated by owners	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Referred to other Departments	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Referred by Health Officer for plans, etc.	.....	.....	.....	6	10	123	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	146

The following Table shows the Operations of the Division, Monthly, for 1896.

House Drainage Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Plans prepared for Health Officer	.....	.....	.....	1	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Abated by owners	.....	.....	.....	5	9	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Re-referred to Health Officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	33
Referred to Nuisance Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Privy wells abandoned	29	39	66	213	230	230	263	259	214	211	139	73	1,966
Privy wells constructed	6	16	7	7	4	24	16	18	68	24	16	1	207
Application for registration	25	14	21	11	4	13	8	11	4	16	8	4	139
Applications examined	25	12	19	9	3	13	8	11	4	13	8	4	129
Applications granted	21	10	16	7	2	10	6	11	2	11	7	4	107
Applications rejected	4	2	3	2	1	3	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	22
Applicants who failed to appear for examination	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	7
Applications withdrawn	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Certificates issued to persons previously registered	4	1	4	3	4	5	5	.....	3	3	2	.....	34
Certificates issued by examination	1	19	11	5	9	11	4	7	4	6	15	8	100
Certificates surrendered or cancelled	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	18
Certificates in force Dec. 31, 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	768
Certificates in force Dec. 31, 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784

The work of this division was considerably increased during the year by the enforcement of the Act of Assembly of June 7, 1895, regulating construction of tenement houses, and that of July 2, 1895, regulating lodging houses, and the resolution of the "Board," May 5, 1896, directing an investigation of the sources of pollution of the Schuylkill river, between the "Forebay" at Fairmount and "Norristown" in Montgomery County.

In the matter of tenement houses a number of plans, showing all the detail required by law, were submitted which were approved. In the territory, however, bounded by Pine street and Washington avenue, Broad street and the Delaware river—there was an inclination manifested by some persons to deceive the "Board." In these cases, the plans submitted represented the places specified as not being tenement houses but simply "stores" and "dwellings." After the completion of the buildings they were let to as many as four (4) or five (5) families. Section XII of the Act of Assembly of June 7, 1895, provides: "The term 'tenement house' in this Act shall be taken to mean every building which, or a portion of which, is occupied, or is to be occupied, as a residence of three or more families, living independently of each other and doing their cooking upon the premises." In order to prevent this deception being practiced, where a doubt exists that a building is to be used for a purpose other than the one represented—the owner of such a building subscribes to a form of affidavit, which has been prepared, in which he states—that he will not permit the said premises to be used for more than two (2) families except he shall first alter said building, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Assembly.

Applications for the licensing of lodging houses involved upon this division the duty of examining and reporting upon the sanitary condition of their drainage systems. In

each case, alterations became necessary—water closet capacity was increased and other toilet fixtures were added in order to conform with the rules and regulations of the "Board" and the Act of Assembly. When the work was completed a certificate of approval was issued, which was forwarded to the officer having in charge the granting of the licenses for lodging houses.

In conformity with the resolution of the "Board," under date of May 5, 1896—with the assistance of several inspectors of this division—I made an investigation of the sources and kinds of pollution finding their way into the Schuylkill river from the "Forebay" at Fairmount to, and opposite to, "Lafayette Station," Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—including all intermediate tributaries. Subsequently, Saw Mill and Stony Creeks, which flow into the river at Norristown, in Montgomery County—detailed reports of which I submitted to the "Board" May 29 and June 9, 1896, respectively. The work of this investigation necessitated the covering of a large piece of territory—the streams were followed along their banks to their sources which, in many instances were found to be in spring-houses, distant probably three to ten miles from their outlets. Where these streams crossed farm-land, they were generally free from pollution, and used by cattle for drinking purposes. As the streams flowed into the more thickly populated territory, pollutions were found more frequent; the banks being used as dumps for all manner of refuse; drop-privies located directly over or in close proximity to the water courses; families of Italians, living in buildings on their banks, use the streams for bathing and laundry purposes.

As a result of this and previous investigations, a number of branch sewers, connecting with the intercepting sewer were constructed—and others are in progress. Property

owners along the line of these sewers were notified to connect their drainage system with them on their completion. Some have complied with these notices ; many others have failed to do so—owing, probably in most cases to a lack of funds—thus permitting nuisances to exist which could be abated by diverting the house sewage directly to the sewers.

The owners of all premises along the line of completed sewers should be compelled to divert their house sewage from the river and the streams flowing therein, immediately on the completion of the sewers.

A large number of violations of the rules of the "Board" governing house drainage was discovered during the year. Notwithstanding the fact that this division has been in operation ten (10) years, and that plumbers are, or should be, perfectly familiar with the rules and regulations of the " Board " there has been manifestly a desire on the part of some to deceive the inspectors and violate the rules. Plans were submitted and approved but they were deviated from—and portions of the work were executed in violation of the rules—materials were used which had to be condemned and ordered removed from the premises. Joints, etc., were found defective, and the work executed in an unworkmanlike manner. These violations were all subsequently corrected (at the expense of the plumbers) with the co-operation of the " owners " and " builders " who refused to make settlement of bills for the work executed, until a certificate of final inspection was issued by the Board of Health.

By placing the names of the plumbers violating the rules on the delinquent list and refusing to issue permits to them to construct any drainage work until they make the work previously done satisfactory is another means which compels the observance of the rules of the "Board."

I must again call the attention of the " Board " to the

fact that the present force of inspectors is insufficient to give the close attention that is required to the large amount of work represented by plans, which are submitted to the "Board" for approval. Some of these plans represent many suburban residences situated throughout the county extending to the County lines—where there are no accessible sewers—the house sewage being disposed of by subsoil irrigation systems, absorption wells, etc. The appointment of two additional inspectors would enable me to reduce the boundaries of the present districts to advantage.

In conclusion, there were submitted and approved fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five (15,825) plans, for which a permit fee of one (1) dollar each was received, an income to the City Treasury of fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five (15,825) dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. S. HUGHES,

Chief Inspector.

DISINFECTOR'S REPORT,

Division of Contagious Diseases.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1896.

WILLIAM H. FORD., M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.

SIR :—I have the honor to report that during the year 1896 there have been returned to this office by physicians the following cases, as required by an Act of Assembly : the following cases, as requried by an Act of Asesmbly, all of which have been properly registered and filed :

Diptheria	3,191
Scarlet fever	1,052
Typhoid fever	2,490
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	7
Membranous croup	404
Consumption	576
Typhus fever	1
Total	7,721

From this number the following sanitary inspections have been made and the premises thoroughly fumigated and disinfected :

Diphtheria	3,191
Scarlet fever	1,052
Typhoid fever	176
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	7
Membranous croup	404
Consumption	576
Typhus fever	1
Total	5,407

The sanitary condition of each dwelling house and its surroundings—where a case existed—has been carefully looked after. Streets and alleys, market houses and public places have been thoroughly disinfected. All garbage, filth and decaying vegetable matter have been ordered burned and disinfectants freely applied whenever needed. But most of all, closets, drains, outhouses and cellars have been most carefully looked after. The cellars, even in the better class of dwellings, are filthy sources of disease; they are frequently damp and poorly ventilated and domestics are too apt to throw decaying vegetables into some out-of-the-way corner. Every cellar should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and if not freely ventilated steps should be taken for the fullest circulation of air through every point; copperas, chloride of lime, or some preparation of carbolic acid or thymol should be freely sprinkled on the floor along each wall and in every corner and crevice and the utmost cleanliness insisted upon. The importance of the sanitary condition of the cellar cannot be overestimated.

We have endeavored, as far as practicable, in the disinfection of premises where contagious disease has existed, to make the fumigation as thorough as possible. In cases where the complete isolation of the sick room was impossible we have extended the fumigation to other portions of the house adjacent to it. We have also freely used formalin. Each premises has been freely sprayed with this preparation after fumigation with sulphur. The success attained with it has been exceedingly satisfactory, as it is most available for the disinfection of perishable materials without destroying them by its use.

There is another property of formalin which is most valuable, viz: its power of destroying foul smells of all kinds in the sick room and other places. This action is not merely one of disguising the original foul odors, but it is

solely due to its ability of combining with the evil-smelling compounds to form inodorous substances. Spraying the sick room with a formalin solution immediately destroys its peculiar odor.

Some disinfectants are not sufficiently powerful in action; others have a disagreeable odor which they communicate to the articles on which they are used, and others attack most objects more or less vigorously. Among the number of antiseptic substances known at present there are only a few which are capable of destroying all germs of organic life within twenty-four hours. In formalin we have a compound which has a germicidal action similar, and our opinion bears us out in asserting, superior to that of corrosive sublimate without its toxicity.

Great importance, therefore, should be attached to this ideal disinfectant in vaporous form, as only in this way can we disinfect large rooms and more delicate articles in closed apparatus.

In all cases where necessary the entire premises have been thoroughly disinfected by the Disinfector and Assistants and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of disease.

Sanitary conditions have been carefully examined and where nuisances have been found to exist owners have been notified to abate the same.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. MYERS, A. M., M. D.,

Disinfector.

Appropriations to and expenditures of the Bureau of Health, for the year 1896.

General Appropriation.		Amount appropria'd.	Amount counters'g'd	Balance merging.	Balance not merging
An Ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Public Safety (Bureau of Health), for the year 1896, approved January 29, 1896	$195,320 00				
Additional appropriation, ordinance approved June 9, 1896	9,000 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Oct. 10, 1896	6,250 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 10, 1896	6,600 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 18, 1896	150 00				
	$217,320 00				
Items					
1. For salaries:					
Health Officer (fixed by Act of Assembly)	$2,100 00				
Chief clerk	1,800 00				
First assistant clerk	1,500 00				
Two assistant clerks, $1,200 each	2,400 00				
Two assistant clerks, $1,000 each	2,000 00				
Chief registration clerk	1,500 00				
Nine assistant registration cl'ks, $1,000 each	9,000 00				
Port physician (fixed by Act of Assembly).	1,200 00				
Messenger	800 00				
Medical inspector, including carriage hire.	2,800 00				
Provided, That said inspector shall inspect the school buildings belonging to the City, and report their condition and his recommendations at the close of the year.					
Typewriter for Medical Inspector	600 00				
Fifteen assistant medical inspectors, five of whom shall be physicians of the Homœopathic School of Practice, $1,200 each	18,000 00				
Chief inspector of nuisances, including carriage hire	1,900 00				
Chief inspector's clerk	1,000 00				
Twenty inspec'rs, $1000 each	20,000 00				
Two collectors of vital statistics, $1,000 each	2,000 00				

Appropriations and Expenditures—Continued.

General Appropriation.		Amount appropria'd.	Amount counters'g'd	Balance merging.	Ba not
Item 1—Continued.					
Two inspectors of privy cleaning, $900 each...	$1,800 00				
One vessel inspector.....	900 00				
Stenographer and typewriter.....	750 00				
Chief clerk to Health Officer (fixed by Act of Assembly).....	1,200 00				
Assistant to chief clerk	800 00				
Three house cleaners $360 each..	1,080 00				
Medical attend't Municipal hospital	2,000 00				
Resident physicians.....	1,500 00				
Provided, The number and salaries at which shall be regulated by Board of Health with the approval of the Director of the Department of Public Safety.					
Uniforms for five men, $40 each.....	200 00				
Steward.....	700 00				
Matron.....	360 00				
Disinfector, including carriage hire.....	1,400 00				
Six assistant disinfectors, $900 each.....	5,400 00				
Chief inspector of milk, including carriage hire	1,900 00				
Four assistant inspectors of milk, $1,020 ea., including car fare.....	4,080 00				
Five collectors of milk, $720 each, including car fare.....	3,600 00				
Chemist.....	1,500 00				
Chief inspect'r of House Drainage, including carriage hire	2,400 00				
Twelve assistant inspectors, $1,200 each....	14,400 00				
Clerk	1,200 00				
Superintendent of Lazaretto.....	900 00				
	116,170 00				
Transferred from, ordinance, approved Oct. 10, 1896.....	420 00				
	115,750 00				
Transferred from, ordinance approved Dec. 10, 1896.....	720 00				
	115,030 00				
Transferred from, ordinance approved Dec. 18, 1896.....	135 22				
		$114,894 78	$114,894 78		

Appropriations and Expenditures—Continued.

General Appropriation.		Amount appropria'd.	Amount counters'g'd	Balance merging.	Balance not merging
Items.					
2. For pay of vaccine physicians	$12,000 00				
Transferred from, ordinance approved Oct. 10, 896	2,500 00	$9,500 00	$7,582 40	$1,917 60	
Provided, That the City Controller may countersign warrants on this item for 1895.					
3. For purchase of vaccine virus	$2,200 00				
Transferred from, ordinance approved Oct. 10, 1896	800 00				
	1,500 00				
Transferred from, ordinance approved Dec. 18, 1896	225 80	1 274 20	1,274 20		
4. For postage, miscellaneous, and incidental expenses, including use of telephone	$1,800 00				
Transferred to, ordin'ce approved Dec. 10, 896	300 00				
Transferred to, ordin'ce approved Dec. 18, 1896	100 00	1,700 00	1,700 00		
5. For stationery and printing, blank books, advertising, books for library, executing the Registration Act, printing rules, and information for the preservation of the public health	$3,400 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 10, 1896	500 00	3,900 00	3,900 00		
6. For removal of nuisances and expenses incidental thereto, and making special sanitary inspections, for quarantining infected houses	$20,000 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Oct. 10, 1896	3,000 00	23,000 00	22,999 99	01	
Provided, That the City Controller may countersign warrants on this item for 1895.					

Appropriations and Expenditures—Continued.

General Appropriation.		Amount appropria'd.	Amount counters'g'd	Balance merging.	Balance merging
Items.					
7. For disinfecting tank, horses, drivers, etc., purchase of disinfecting apparatus, materials, etc	$2,500 00				
Transferred to, Ordin'ce approved Oct. 10, 1896	1,000 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 10, 1896	250 00				
		$3,750 00	$3,750 00		
8. For insurance and repairs to buildings, grounds, etc., at the Lazaretto Station	$500 00				
Transferred from, ordinance approv'd December 18, 1896	6 15				
		493 85	493 85		
9. For the care of patients, including the pay of cooks, nurses, firemen, gardener, and drivers of ambulances, disinfector, etc.,	$7,000 00				
Additional appropriation, ordinance approved June 9, 1896	3,500 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Oct. 10, 1896	1,500 00				
Transferred to, ordin ce approved December 10, 1896	1,600 00				
		13,600 00	13,598 74	$1 26	
Provided, That the City Controller may countersign warrants on this item for 1895.					
10. For board and washing for patients, nurses, officers, etc.,	$7,000 00				
Additional appropriation, ordinance approved June 9, 1896	2,000 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 10, 1896	3,700 00				
		12,700 00	12,700 00		
Provided, That warrants shall be drawn against this item without advertising whenever the bill is approved by the President *pro tem.* and Secretary of the Board of Health, and the proper committee thereof, and by the Director of Public Safety; and					
Provided, The Controller may countersign warrants on this item for 1895.					

Appropriation and Expenditures—Continued.

General Appropriation.		Amount appropria'd.	Amount counters'g'd	Balance merging.	Balance not merging
Items.					
11. For clothing, bedding, furniture, repairs, lights, brushes, soap, cleansing, drugs, coffins, and burial expenses.....	$3,000 00				
Additional appropriation, ordinance approved June 9, 1896....	1,500 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Oct. 10, 1896.....	500 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 10, 1896.....	500 00				
		$5,500 00	$5,499 99	01	
Provided, That the City Controller may countersign warrants on this item for 1895.					
12. For fuel.....	$2,000 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 18, 1896.....	150 00	2,150 00	2,149 68	32	
13. For the purchase of horses, vehicles, and harness, and keep of and repairs to same...	$1,200 00				
Additional appropriation, ordinance approved June 9, 1896....	500 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 10, 1896.....	500 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 18, 1896.....	100 00				
		2,300 00	2,299 97	03	
14. For insurance and general improvements and repairs to buildings, grounds, and appurtenances.....	$1,200 00				
Additional appropr'n, Ord. approved June 9, 1896.....	1,500 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 10, 1896.....	300 00				
Transferred to, ordinance approved Dec. 18, 1896.....	505 00				
		3,505 00	3,505 00		
15. For purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and incidentals for laboratory.....		750 00	750 00		
Provided, That warrants shall be drawn against this item without advertisement whenever the bill is approved by the proper Committee of the Board of Health and by the Director of the Dep't of Public Safety.					

Appropriation and Expenditures—Continued.

General Appropriation.	Amount appropria'd.	Amount counters'g'd	Balance merging.	Balance not merg
Items.				
16. For the purchase of materials, apparatus, and incidentals for biological laboratory, and salaries of bacteriologist, two assistants, clerk, helpers, and cleaners.....$10,000 00 Transferred to, ordin'ce approved Oct. 10, 1896 250 00 $10,250 00 Transferred from, ord. approved Dec. 10, 1896 330 00 $9,920 00 Transferred from, ord. approv'd Dec. 18, 1896 337 83	$9,582 17	$9,582 17		
Provided, That the salaries in this division shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Health and the Mayor.				
17. For special sanitary inspections and general expenses necessary for the protection of the public health.....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Resolution approved Nov. 6, 1896.				
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be requested to countersign all warrants drawn on Item 17, of the Bureau of Health, Department of Public Safety, for the year 1896, for furnishing and fitting up the new annex buildings of the Diphtheria Hospital for immediate use.				
Provided, That the Director shall be allowed, when it is in his judgment to the best interest of the City, to purchase or contract, without advertising, bills for this Bureau not exceeding the sum of one hundred (100) dollars.				
Totals.....	$213,600 00	$211,680 77	$1,919 23	

RECAPITULATION, 1896.

General appropriation, January 29, 1896	$195,320 00
Additional appropriation, June 9, 1896	9,000 00
	$204,320 00
Transferred from other Departments, Oct. 10, 1896	6,250 00
Transferred from other Bureaus, Dec. 10, 1896	6,600 00
Transferred from Bureau of Building Inspection, Dec. 18, 1896	150 00
	$217,320 00
Transferred to other Departments, Oct. 10, 1896	3,720 00
Total appropriation	$213,600 00
Amount expended	211,680 77
Balance merging	$1,919 23

HEALTH OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

For the year 1896.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH OFFICE, *Philadelphia, February 1, 1897.*

To the President and Members of the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the Act of Assembly of March 8, 1860, I have the honor to submit an abstract of births, marriages and deaths which have occurred in this City during the year 1896.

The number of births reported during the year amounted to twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-three (29,753), a decrease from the previous year of eighty-five (85).

The marriages amounted to seven thousand four hundred and ninety-one (7,491), a decrease from the previous year of two hundred and seventeen (217).

The deaths amounted to twenty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-two (23,982), an increase of one hundred and eighty-six (186) over the previous year.

The following table shows the ratio of deaths, with population, for the past thirty-six years:

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths to 1,000 persons living.	Persons living to one death.
1861	576,408	13,540	23.49	42.57
1862	587,287	13,864	23.60	42.36
1863	598,166	14,220	23.73	42.06
1864	608,045	15,875	26.10	38.30
1865	618,924	15,633	25.25	39.59
1866	620,803	15,362	22.80	40.99
1867	640,682	12,660	19.76	50.60
1868	651,561	13,391	20.39	48.65
1869	662,440	13,428	20.27	49.33
1870	*674,022	15,317	22.72	44.00
1871	700,000	15,485	22.12	45.20
1872	725,000	18,987	26.19	38.18
1873	750,000	15,224	20.29	49.26
1874	775,000	15,238	19.66	50.86
1875	800,000	17,805	22.25	44.93
1876	825,594	18,892	22.88	43.69
1877	850,856	16,004	18.81	53.16
1878	876,118	15,743	17.97	55.65
1879	901,380	15,473	17.17	58.25
1880	*846,980	17,711	20.91	47.82
1881	868,000	19,515	22.48	44.47
1882	886,539	20,059	22.62	44.19
1883	907,041	20,076	22.13	45.18
1884	927,995	19,999	21.55	46.40
1885	949,432	21,392	22.53	44.38
1886	971,363	20,005	20.59	48.55
1887	993,801	21,719	21 85	45.75
1888	1,016,758	20,372	20.04	49.90
1889	1,040,245	20,536	19.74	50.65
1890	*1,046,964	21,732	20.76	48.18
1891	1,069,264	23,367	21.85	45.75
1892	1,092,168	24,305	22.25	44.93
1893	1,115,562	23,655	21.20	47.15
1894	1,139,457	22,680	19.90	50.24
1895	1,163,864	23,796	20.44	48.90
1896	1,168,793	23,982	20.17	49.57

* U. S. census—the intervening years population estimated.

The following comparative table will show the mean temperature of the summer months for the past twenty-one years:

Months.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
June.....	42.2°	71.7°	67.9°	71.7°	73.8°	67.1°	72.9°	73.7°	70.5°	70.6°
July.....	78 6°	77.8°	77.3°	75.6°	75.6°	75.5°	77.4°	76.1°	71.8°	77.2°
August.....	74.3°	75.5°	73.4°	72.7°	72.8°	75.0°	73.9°	71.9°	72.5°	71.8°
Sept'mb'r..	63.8°	68.8°	67.5°	64.4°	67.7°	74.8°	69.1°	64.5°	70.6°	65.2°
Mean.....	72.72°	72.95°	71.62°	71.10°	72.47°	73.10°	73.32°	71.5°	71.3°	71.2°

Months.	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
June.....	68.6°	70.9°	72.6°	71.4°	73.6°	71.8°	74.5°	72.2°	72.5°	74.1°	70.4°
July.....	74.6°	79.7°	72.1°	75.3°	74.6°	71.9°	76.6°	76.6°	77.8°	73.2°	77.6°
August....	73.2°	73.0°	73.6°	72.8°	73.6°	74.3°	75.6°	75.6°	75-0°	77.4°	76.6°
Sept'mb'r	69.2°	64 0°	63.6°	66.4°	67.2°	71.6°	66.8°	65.8°	73.0°	72.4°	67.8°
Mean....	71.4°	71.9°	70.5°	71.5°	72.2°	72.4°	73.4°	72.5°	73.4°	74 3°	73.1°

The deaths from diphtheria amounted to eight hundred and sixty-two (862), a decrease from the previous year of one hundred and fifty-eight (158).

The number of deaths from scarlet fever amounted to sixty-one (61), a decrease from the previous year of eighteen (18).

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
First quarter.....	153	13
Second quarter.....	275	17
Third quarter.....	267	18
Fourth quarter.....	167	13
Total.....	862	61

The following comparative table shows the number o deaths from each disease for the past twenty-nine years:

Years.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever
1868	119	224
1869	182	799
1870	172	956
1871	145	262
1872	150	174
1873	110	319
1874	179	461
1875	652	1,032
1876	708	328
1877	458	379
1878	464	554
1879	321	336
1880	323	291
1881	457	486
1882	933	310
1883	1,006	561
1884	680	540
1885	600	375
1886	411	248
1887	416	159
1888	350	235
1889	375	296
1890	528	189
1891	918	341
1892	1,435	485
1893	892	267
1894	1,047	153
1895	1,020	79
1896	862	61

BIRTHS.

The number of births reported amounted to twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-three (29,753), a decrease of eighty-five (85) from the previous year.

Of these, fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty-four (15,534) were males, and fourteen thousand two hundred and nineteen (14,219) females.

Five hundred and seventy-two (572) males were black, as were five hundred and fourteen (514) females, making a total of one thousand and eighty-six (1,086).

Two (2) births of triplets occurred during the year, and two hundred and seventy-five (275) births of twins.

The illegitimate births reported amounted to eight hundred and forty-three (843).

TABLE I.—BIRTHS.

1896.	Total.	BIRTHS.		BLACK.		STILL-BORN.		Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
January	2,684	1,383	1,301	40	39	88	57	32	.....	80
February	2,569	1,306	1,263	48	44	58	41	18	1	86
March	1,984	1,026	958	56	33	65	50	22	.....	64
April	2,479	1,283	1,196	48	44	60	42	26	.....	87
May	2,406	1,304	1,102	44	37	45	41	24	.....	78
June	2,341	1,233	1,108	53	37	61	21	23	.....	77
July	2,579	1,368	1,211	54	63	52	50	24	.....	63
August	2,653	1,416	1,237	43	47	70	35	27	1	74
September	2,651	1,388	1,263	51	48	67	60	15	.....	51
October	2,650	1,353	1,297	45	41	50	36	24	.....	70
November	2,353	1,224	1,129	46	33	55	57	19	.....	56
December	2,404	1,250	1,154	44	48	52	50	21	.....	57
Total	29,753	15,534	14,219	572	514	540	728	275	2	843

The number of births in each quarter of the year was as follows:

First quarter, ending March 31, 1896	7,237
Second quarter, ending June 30, 1896	7,226
Third quarter, ending September 30, 1896	7,883
Fourth quarter, ending December 31, 1896	7,407

The following table shows the births in each Ward during the year 1896:

TABLE II.

BIRTHS IN EACH WARD, 1896.

First	1,970	Fourteenth	405	Twenty-seventh	947
Second	1,374	Fifteenth	1,250	Twenty-eighth	1,443
Third	1,057	Sixteenth	485	Twenty-ninth	1,593
Fourth	879	Seventeenth	510	Thirtieth	629
Fifth	685	Eighteenth	679	Thirty-first	837
Sixth	203	Nineteenth	1,347	Thirty-second	557
Seventh	597	Twentieth	810	Thirty-third	1,516
Eighth	216	Twenty-first	505	Thirty-fourth	728
Ninth	65	Twenty-second	965	Thirty-fifth	361
Tenth	682	Twenty-third	540	Thirty-sixth	1,205
Eleventh	414	Twenty-fourth	1,117	Thirty-seventh	323
Twelfth	357	Twenty-fifth	1,343	Total	29,753
Thirteenth	287	Twenty-sixth	872		

The greatest number of births occurred in the First Ward (1,970), the least in the Ninth Ward (65).

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered during the year amounted to 7,491, a decrease of 217 from the previous year.

First quarter	1,618
Second quarter	2,399
Third quarter	1,458
Fourth quarter	2,016

TABLE III—MARRIAGES. *Nativities.*

1896.		Birthplace of Brides.			Total of Grooms.
		United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	
Birthplace of Grooms.	United States	3,883	488	27	4,398
	Foreign	619	2,239	15	2,873
	Unknown	49	7	164	220
	Total of Brides	4,551	2,734	206	7,491

The number of persons married who were natives of the United States was 3,883. The number of marriages in which both parties were foreign born was 2,239. The number of native males who married foreign females was 488. The number of foreign males who married native females was 619.

The following table shows the ages of those married during the year 1896:

TABLE IV.

	1896.	Ages of Women.									
		Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Not Given.	Total of men.
Ages of Men.	Under 20	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	20 to 25	394	1,714	182	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,329
	25 to 30	207	1,466	834	144	4	.....	.....	.....	9	2,684
	30 to 40	47	429	586	491	32	1	.....	.....	10	1,596
	40 to 50	.....	29	65	188	88	5	.....	.....	3	378
	50 to 60	2	3	15	42	53	23	3	.....	.....	141
	60 to 70	.....	.....	2	4	10	8	5	1	.....	30
	70 to 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	1	.....	9
	80 to 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Not given	3	9	9	4	.....	1	.....	.....	270	296
	Total of women	680	3,670	1,693	897	190	41	11	2	307	7,491

TABLE IV—EXTENDED.

MARRIAGES.—*Ages under 20 years.*

1896.		FEMALES UNDER 20.						20 to 40		Total males.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20–25	30–40	
AGES OF MALES.	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
	18	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	7
	19	.....	.....	1	2	4	7	3	.....	17
	20 to 25	1	12	18	54	129	180	.....	.....	394
	25 to 30	1	6	12	24	67	97	.....	.....	207
	30 to 40	.....	3	2	3	17	22	.....	.....	47
	40 to 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50 to 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
	Not given	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total females		2	21	35	86	222	307	7	.....	680

TABLE V—*Showing the number of persons of each sex at special periods of life married during the year 1896.*

1896.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not given.	Total.
Males	27	2,329	2,684	1,596	378	141	30	9	1	296	7,491
Females	680	3,670	1,693	897	190	41	11	2	.....	307	7,491
Total	707	5,999	4,377	2,493	568	182	41	11	1	603	14,982

TABLE VI.—*Showing the number of Marriages reported during each month in the year; also, the various Ceremonies employed.*

1896.	Totals.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist Episcopal.	Lutheran.	Presbyterian.	Protestant Episcopal.	Baptist.	Hebrew.	German Reformed.	Magistrate.	Christian.	Congregational.	Evangelical Association.	Dutch Reformed.	Mayor.	Moravian.	Friends.	Universalist.	United Brethren in Christ.	Disciples of Christ.	Mennonite.	New Church.	German Independent.	Unitarian.	U. V. C. T.	Swedish Mission.	Salvation Army.	Society of Ethical Culture.	Church of God.
January	573	255	70	44	41	52	26	75	18	7	1	2	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	617	271	68	54	64	46	32	35	24	11	1	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	428	28	83	54	60	37	50	71	17	7	4	1	4	1	4	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	867	330	106	87	98	102	57	19	28	8	2	7	1	3	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
May	540	174	74	78	36	42	34	57	21	13	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
June	992	320	137	93	117	119	91	62	22	9	5	1	1	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	425	149	66	51	32	31	27	30	17	9	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	407	139	61	35	23	37	38	41	17	9	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	626	201	101	71	50	59	56	30	30	8	2	1	1	3	.....	4	1	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	772	232	101	95	85	98	62	43	30	9	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	75	276	103	74	88	74	50	40	19	10	3	2	1	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
December	494	112	74	45	71	43	58	38	31	4	3	4	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	7,491	2,457	1,044	781	765	740	581	541	274	104	27	25	24	19	16	15	15	13	12	8	7	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	1

The greatest number of marriages occurred in the month of June; the least number during the month of August.

The average number of marriages per month was, ... 624.3

The average number of marriages per week was, ... 140.2

The average number of marriages per day was, ... 20.52

TABLE VII.

The following table shows the number of persons married, including both sexes, in each division of age, in each of the thirty-five years, from 1861 to 1896, inclusive.

Years.	Under 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Ages not given.
1861	969	3,422	2,114	1,198	362	89	24	4	.....	657
1862	835	3,422	2,107	1,329	377	118	31	9	.....	1,096
1863	1,036	4,172	2,642	1,600	498	125	30	6	2	842
1864	1,349	5,316	3,171	1,752	582	158	38	1	1	1,136
1865	1,290	5,255	3,391	2,233	574	157	38	6	.....	784
1866	1,262	5,322	3,526	2,116	620	171	46	6	.....	1,105
1867	1,134	4,792	3,006	1,783	483	127	49	7	.....	787
1868	1,141	4,916	2,992	1,915	586	177	34	10	.....	971
1869	1,230	4,854	3,127	1,748	517	154	30	7	1	1,096
1870	1,171	5,028	3,129	1,842	538	176	51	4	2	901
1871	1,262	5,344	3,211	1,789	527	172	35	6	1	1,265
1872	1,176	5,315	3,235	1,902	537	172	39	5	.....	611
1873	1,626	6,288	3,686	2,207	649	200	47	8	2	1,069
1874	1,306	5,283	3,234	1,875	500	163	40	11	.....	866
1875	1,235	4,814	2,960	1,799	517	157	47	7	1	751
1876	1,115	4,464	2,596	1,668	454	153	36	5	1	190
1877	1,149	5,023	3,052	1,824	491	160	43	4	1	547

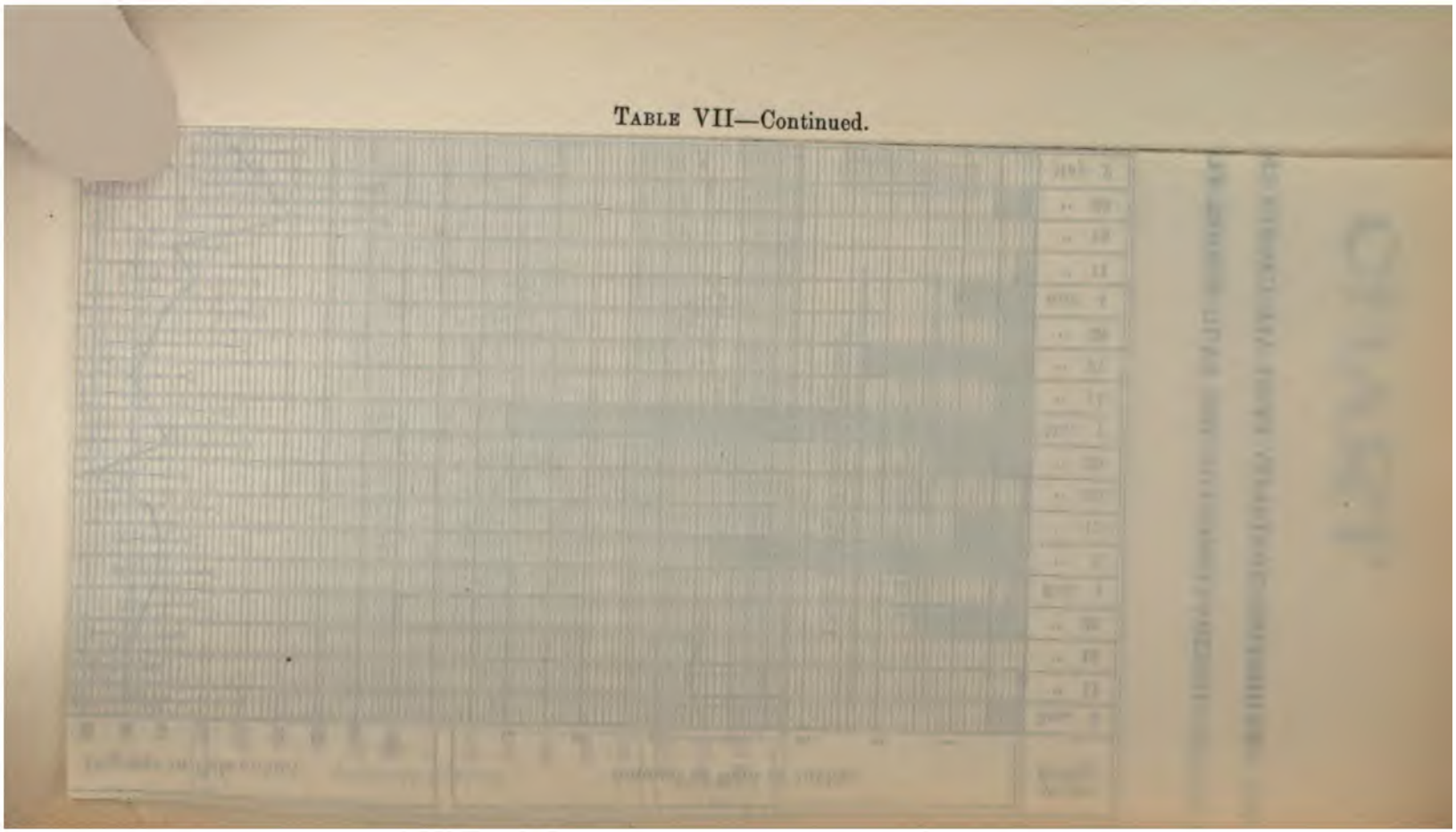
TABLE VII—Continued.

YEARS.	Under 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Ages not given.
1878	1,091	5,012	3,021	1,964	479	171	42	5	.....	709
1879	970	4,337	2,551	1,571	397	146	29	4	3	440
1880	1,147	5,385	3,290	1,931	545	152	48	10	.....	444
1881	1,293	6,251	3,907	2,173	612	211	60	2	1	628
1882	1,378	6,762	4,482	2,594	693	226	74	10	1	822
1883	1,378	6,745	4,413	2,445	678	210	69	15	4	505
1884	1,464	7,036	4,601	2,611	697	271	62	7	1	524
1885	1,129	5,975	4,015	2,553	869	185	47	12	1	566
1886	590	4,765	3,713	1,875	461	143	48	5	.....	830
1887	651	4,732	3,813	1,918	506	129	41	9	.....	881
1888	677	5,304	4,033	2,135	459	95	27	5	2	663
1889	743	5,392	4,117	2,164	480	158	54	8	.....	684
1890	752	6,629	4,269	2,260	582	179	52	14	.....	705
1891	856	6,325	4,829	2,564	566	203	53	7	1	855
1892	873	6,351	4,590	2,656	655	204	56	11	2	464
1893	891	6,845	4,787	2,645	631	219	60	13	.....	387
1894	888	6,094	4,382	2,499	630	179	57	7	.....	468
1895	750	6,329	4,496	2,478	578	164	52	14	.....	555
1896	707	5,999	4,377	2,493	568	182	41	11	1	603

EAR 1896 WITH METEOROLOGICAL

FICIALS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TABLE VII—Continued.



MORTALITY.

White		22,903
Black		1,079
Total number of deaths during the year		23,982
Males		12,287
Females		11,695
Total		23,982
Adults, male	6,904	
Adults, female	6,813	
Total adults		13,717
Minors, male	5,383	
Minors, female	4,882	
Total minors		10,265
Deaths from specified diseases		22,026
Old Age		826
Violence, accidents, etc		959
Homicide		36
Suicide		135
Total		23,982

In the above figures still-born and premature births are not included—as are all bodies brought to the City for interment.

TABLE VIII.—*Interments in the City of Philadelphia, from all causes, during the year 1896.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Abscess	1		1								1										1		1
" of Arm	1	1		1		1																1	
" Back	2	2										1			1						2		
" Bowels	4	3	1	1						1		2			1						3	1	
" Brain	20	13	7	7	4	6	1	2		1	1	3	1	3			1		1		9	11	
" Chin	1		1		1	1																1	
" Face	1		1										1								1		
" Groin	1	1														1					1		
" Kidneys	8	5	3									2	3		1	1	1				8		
" Knee	1	1		1				1														1	
" Larynx	1	1		1						1												1	
" Leg	1	1												1							1		
" Liver	16	9	7		2			1		1		6	2	1	2	3					14	2	
" Lung	20	12	8	2	1			2			1	4	3	2	2	4	1				17	3	1
" Mouth	1	1										1									1		
" Neck	4	2	2	1	2	1	1		1								1				1	3	

Table VIII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Abscess	1									1																													
" of Arm	1						1																															
" Back	2																												1			1						
" Bowels	3	1																			1										1	1		1				
" Brain	18	2				1								1			2	1		3		1		1		1	2				2	1				1		
" Chin	1																											1										
" Face	1																													1								
" Groin			1	1																																		
" Kidneys	5	3		1								1									2	1					1											1
" Knee	1						1																															
" Larynx	1																								1													
" Leg	1																		1																			
" Liver	8	7	1				1				1							2		1		1	1	1	2		1		1	2	1	1						
" Lungs	12	7	1	2	2			1						1							1	1	1	1	2	2		1	1				1			1	1	1
" Mouth		1														1																						
" Neck	3	1		1																						1	1						1					

TABLE VIII.—*Interments in the City of Philadelphia, from all causes, during the year 1896.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Abscess	1		1									1										1		1
" of Arm	1	1		1		1																	1	
" Back	2	2											1			1						2		
" Bowels	4	3	1	1						1		2			1							3	1	
" Brain	20	13	7	7	4	6	1	2		1	1	3	1	3			1		1			9	11	
" Chin	1		1		1	1																	1	
" Face	1		1										1									1		
" Groin	1	1														1						1		
" Kidneys	8	5	3									2	3		1	1	1					8		
" Knee	1	1		1				1															1	
" Larynx	1	1		1						1													1	
" Leg	1	1												1								1		
" Liver	16	9	7		2			1		1		6	2	1	2	3						14	2	
" Lung	20	12	8	2	1			2			1	4	3	3	2	4	1					17	3	1
" Mouth	1	1										1										1		
" Neck	4	2	2	1	2	1	1		1								1					1	3	

Table VIII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Abscess	1									1																													
" of Arm	1						1																															
" Back	2																												1			1						
" Bowels	3	1																			1										1	1		1				
" Brain	18	2				1								1			2	1		3		1		1		1	2				2	1				2		1
" Chin	1																												1									
" Face	1																													1								
" Groin			1	1																																		
" Kidneys	5	3		1								1									2	1					1											1
" Knee	1						1																															
" Larynx	1																								1													
" Leg	1																		1																			
" Liver	8	7	1				1				1							2		1		1	1	1	2		1		1	2	1	1						
" Lungs	12	7	1	2	2			1						1							1	1	1	1	2	2		1	1				1				1	1
" Mouth		1														1																						
" Neck	3	1		1																					1	1						1						

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.
Abscess of the Pharynx	1	1										1										1		
" Prostate Gland	1	1												1								1		
" Rectum	2		2									2										2		1
" Stomach	3	2	1										1		1		1					3		
" Spleen	1	1															1					1		
" Throat	3	2	1	2	1	2	1																3	
" Abdominal	4	2	2	1	1		1		1					1		1						2	2	
" Ovarian	3		3									2	1									3		
" Pelvis	6		6									4	1		1							6		
" Psoas	5	1	4									2	2	1								5		1
Abortion	10		10									7	3									10		1
Alcoholism	64	55	9									9	18	13	12	9	3					64		
Anæmia	64	28	36	6	3	3		3		1	2	5	11	6	15	15	3					55	9	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	50	35	15	1	2	1				2		1	7	20	12	4	3					47	3	12
Anthrax	1	1											1									1		
Apoplexy	824	412	412	7			1	2	2	3	2	6	54	94	163	228	197	65	7			814	10	19

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Abscess of Pharynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Prostate Gland	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" Rectum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
" Stomach	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Throat	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
" Abdominal	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Ovarian	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Pelvis	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
" Psoas	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism	30	25	9	1	1	3	2	6	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	7	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	...	2	3	...	2	3	...	1	1	1
Anæmia	42	21	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	8	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	5	3	...	3	...	4	...	2	1	...
Aneurism of Aorta	32	14	4	3	1	...	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	3	5	1	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	1
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Apoplexy	472	334	18	43	19	8	9	8	5	30	15	6	21	3	16	9	19	30	13	15	37	51	32	16	40	21	48	25	34	44	26	39	16	31	22	23	10	11	14	14

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
Cancer of the Glands	1		1													1						1		
" Groin	1	1												1								1		
" Hand	1	1												1								1		
" Head	1		1															1				1		
" Jaw	4	4												1	2	1						4		
" Kidneys	2	1	1												2							2		
" Larynx	3	2	1											2		1						3		
" Liver	90	26	64		1					1		2	5	16	26	28	10	2				89	1	
" Lungs	3		3										1	1	1							3		
" Mouth	4	3	1										1				3					4		
" Neck	9	6	3										3	1	3			1	1			9		
" Nose	1	1												1								1		
" Oesophagus	5	4	1										1		2	2						5		
" Omentum	2	2												1	1							2		
" Pancreas	11	4	7									1	2	1	3	4						11		2
" Pelvis	1		1												1							1		1

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cancer of the Glands	1																						1																
" Groin	1																							1															
" Hand	1																						1																
" Head	1																													1									
" Jaw	3		1			1																								1	1			1					
" Kidneys		2														1											1												
" Larynx	1	2										1	1																		1								
" Liver	40	46	4	4		2	3	1			1	2	3	2	4	1		5	1		4	7	4	2	6		3	2	1	4	1	6	3	4	4	5	3	1		1
" Lungs		2	1			1																								2									
" Mouth	2	2				1				1														1								1							
" Neck	5	3	1	1														2				1			1					1	1				1				1
" Nose		1												1																									
" Oesophagus		4	1	1																		1								1	1						1	
" Omentum	2											1																1										
" Pancreas	6	5		1			2					1												1	1				2			1	2						
Pelvis	1									1																													

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Cancer of Penis	1	1												1								1		
" Prostate Gland	1	1																1				1		
" Pylorus	1	1														1						1		
" Rectum	28	12	16										5	4	9	6	4					28		
" Scalp	1		1															1				1		
" Scrotum	3	3												1	1	1						3		
" Spleen	3	1	2										1		2							3		
" Stomach	214	119	95	1							1	4	15	28	64	64	25	13				213	1	8
" Throat	7	6	1										1	2	1	1	2					7		
" Tongue	7	7												2	2	3						7		
" Uterus	136		136										15	40	48	23	9	1				136		5
Carbuncle	7	4	3	1				1					1	2	1		2					6	1	
Caries of Spine	5	3	2	1	1			1		1			2	1								3	2	
" Sacrum	1	1		1							1												1	
Cellulitis	3	1	2	1	1	2								1								1	2	
" of Thigh	1		1											1								1		

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cancer of the Glands	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Groin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Hand	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Head	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Jaw	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kidneys	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Larynx	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Liver	40	46	4	4	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	2	3	2	4	1	...	5	1	...	4	7	4	2	6	...	3	2	1	4	1	6	3	4	4	5	3	1	...	1
" Lungs	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mouth	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Neck	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
" Nose	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Oesophagus	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Omentum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pancreas	6	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelvis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
Casualties	496	414	82	108	16	10	7	30	29	23	25	67	80	69	60	41	34	17	4	.....	.....	372	124	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	12	8	4	6	4	3	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	2
Child Birth	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	1
Chicken Pox	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cholera Infantum	1,126	595	531	595	531	887	211	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,126	42
" Morbus	18	31	17	5	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	3	10	7	6	9	4	.....	.....	.....	42	6	1
Chlorosis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chorea	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cirrhosis of Liver	182	122	60	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	23	50	38	34	22	2	.....	.....	.....	177	5	4
Colic	3	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Collapse of Lungs	6	4	2	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Concussion of Brain	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Congestion of Bowels	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Brain	167	91	76	62	66	72	23	24	7	1	1	6	5	7	9	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	39	128	7
" Kidneys	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
" Liver	21	8	13	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	1

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cancer of Penis	1																													1									
" Prostate Gland	1																					1																	
" Pylorus	1																					1																	
" Rectum	19	9		2				2	1	1	1	1	1					2			1	1	2			2	4			1	1	1				4			
" Scalp		1		1																																			
" Scrotum	3															1							1							1									
" Spleen	3																				1					1								1					
" Stomach	104	108	2	8	9	3	3	5	3	7	4	7	3	3	3	6	4	4	5	2	4	10	10	6	12	4	11	5	1	10	9	10	4	5	3	6	5	1	6	3
" Throat	2	5		1							1			1					1											1	1				1				
" Tongue	2	5		2												1			2										1										
" Uterus	89	42	5	5	3	5	2			6	4	1	2	3	2		3	3	3	5	4	6	9	1	4	4	5	5	6	9	5	10	3	3	2	6	1		4	2
Carbuncle	5	2																	1				1		1					2			1						
Caries of Spine	3	2																									1		1	2			1						
" Sacrum	1																								1														
Cellulitis	3																								2					1									
of Thigh		1																													1								

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Casualties	496	414	82	108	16	10	7	30	29	23	25	67	80	69	60	41	34	17	4	.....	.....	372	124	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	12	8	4	6	4	3	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	2
Child Birth	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	1
Chicken Pox	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cholera Infantum	1,126	595	531	595	531	887	211	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,126	42
" Morbus	48	31	17	5	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	3	10	7	6	9	4	.....	.....	.....	42	6	1
Chlorosis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chorea	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cirrhosis of Liver	182	122	60	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	23	50	38	34	22	2	.....	.....	.....	177	5	4
Colic	3	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Collapse of Lungs	6	4	2	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Concussion of Brain	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Congestion of Bowels	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Brain	167	91	76	62	66	72	23	24	7	1	1	6	5	7	9	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	39	128	7
" Kidneys	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
" Liver	21	8	13	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	1

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																				
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Casualties	309	152	35	28	16	6	8	15	6	11	5	4	13	3	3	5	11	13	8	10	11	26	15	11	18	8	30	23	17	27	27	26	11	5	6	21	19	7	14	9
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	12	.....	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Child Birth	25	2	1	4	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	.....	...	...	2	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
Chicken Pox	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Infantum	1,126	.....	...	74	51	42	49	24	13	37	5	4	12	21	15	15	13	31	18	19	15	32	30	31	39	24	25	56	48	35	53	48	28	16	18	52	28	10	86	9
" Morbus	22	24	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	....	1	6	.....	1	...	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	3	...
Chlorosis	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chorea	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	88	90	4	8	5	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	5	...	4	9	7	7	4	12	5	...	6	7	6	6	4	8	11	11	3	8	3	6	4	4	7	3
Colic	3	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Collapse of Lungs	6	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	.....	1	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	...
Concussion of Brain	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Congestion of Bowels	1	.....	..	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Brain	147	20	...	15	3	4	2	1	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	9	3	6	7	8	4	1	6	4	6	8	7	4	4	5	11	14	...	9	3	...	8	1
" Kidneys	2	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
" Liver	16	5	...	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	2	.....	...	..	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	..	...	3	...

Table VIII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
Congestion of Lungs	193	92	101	58	47	61	22	15	2	1	4	5	8	9	19	17	14	13	3	.....	.....	88	105	4
" Stomach	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Congestive Chill	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Consumption of Bowels	32	16	16	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	6	6	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	29	3	.....
" Larynx	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
" Lungs	2,514	1,341	1,173	129	176	25	15	40	26	30	169	745	632	398	238	131	55	10	.....	.....	.....	2,209	305	194
" Stomach	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" Throat	18	11	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....
Convulsions	792	394	398	387	374	587	101	62	6	1	4	15	10	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	761	2
" Puerperal	11	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Croup	46	23	23	23	23	6	13	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1
" Membranous	293	141	152	141	152	15	57	151	65	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	1
Cyanosis	216	131	85	131	85	213	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	2
Debility	229	113	116	93	84	160	8	6	2	.....	1	5	5	8	19	11	3	1	.....	.....	.....	52	177	12
Diabetes	92	53	39	3	4	1	.....	.....	1	3	2	3	4	13	26	24	14	1	.....	.....	.....	85	7	5
Diarrhœa	121	53	68	22	34	44	7	5	.....	.....	.....	2	7	6	10	20	11	8	1	.....	.....	65	56	4

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																						
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Diphtheria	856	5	1	58	22	23	32	14	3	12	4	1	7	12	11	23	19	19	14	16	19	50	17	11	13	13	26	47	24	19	74	34	10	44	22	55	21	17	45	11
Disease of Bladder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Brain	5	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Heart	902	461	39	95	32	29	28	31	2	58	26	14	27	18	16	25	27	63	17	22	40	58	54	34	69	24	42	52	40	61	58	70	45	40	22	33	30	22	44	7
" Hip	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Kidneys	16	7	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
" Liver	10	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
" Spine	13	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Uterus	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	13	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
" of Brain	46	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	6	2	...	2	...	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	2	1	4	1	1	2	3
" Chest	21	18	...	3	4	2	2	3	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
" Larynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Liver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kidneys	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Throat	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
Diphtheria	862	428	434	425	428	60	128	394	230	36	5	2	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	853	6
Disease of Bladder	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Brain	7	3	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
" Heart	1405	659	746	63	82	35	5	11	26	28	40	100	143	186	246	276	237	68	4	.....	.....	1270	145	76
" Hip	4	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
" Kidneys	24	12	12	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	2	11	1	1	1	.....	.....	21	3	.....
" Liver	20	9	11	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	18	2	1
" Spine	16	6	10	3	7	2	.....	1	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	2
" Uterus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dropsy	18	7	11	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	1
" of Brain	52	31	21	26	16	26	5	7	3	1	.....	2	1	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	42	3
" Chest	49	18	31	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	7	7	7	7	8	4	.....	.....	.....	43	6	2
" Larynx	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Liver	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" Kidneys	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" Throat	7	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Diphtheria	856	5	1	58	22	23	32	14	3	12	4	1	7	12	11	23	19	19	14	16	19	50	17	11	13	13	26	47	24	19	74	34	10	44	22	55	21	17	45	11
Disease of Bladder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Brain	5	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Heart	902	461	39	95	32	29	28	31	2	58	26	14	27	18	16	25	27	63	17	22	40	58	54	34	69	24	42	52	40	91	58	70	45	40	22	33	30	22	44	7
" Hip	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Kidneys	16	7	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
" Liver	10	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
" Spine	13	3	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Uterus	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	13	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
" of Brain	46	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	6	2	...	2	...	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	2	1	4	1	1	2	2
" Chest	21	18	...	3	4	2	2	3	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
" Larynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Liver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kidneys	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Throat	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 20			
Drowned	88	81	7	26	1	1	.....	3	7	9	7	20	18	11	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	27	1
Dysentery	90	35	55	17	15	11	8	7	3	1	2	5	5	9	7	8	19	4	1	.....	.....	58	32	2
Eczema	2	1	1	1	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Emphysema	1	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Epilepsy	37	19	18	6	5	1	.....	1	1	3	5	6	5	5	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	11	2
Erysipelas	56	32	24	14	13	21	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	5	3	7	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	29	27	.....
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	131	61	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	10	28	43	31	6	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	4
" " " Liver	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Fever, Catarrhal	4	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
" Gastric	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
" Intermittent	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
" Malarial	17	6	11	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	5	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	.....
" Puerperal	23	1	22	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1
" Remittent	10	5	5	3	1	..	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1
" Scarlet	61	21	40	21	38	2	9	26	18	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59	1

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																			
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Drowned	51	27	10	6	7	3	...	2	1	...	3	1	...		1	1	6	2	1	1	11	1	1	4	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	2	...	1	3	...
Dysentery	61	28	1	1	4	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	4		3	2	3	2	...	...	3	1	1	3	8	2	5	2	3	9	5	2	3	...	...	3	1	1	4	4
Eczema	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	29	7	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	1		...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	.....	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Erysipelas	42	13	1	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	4	...	7	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	6	3	...	1	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	2	2	...	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
Fatty Degeneration Heart	86	44	1	6	3	2	4		2	8	2	2	6	...	2	1	...	6	3	..	1	2	4	5	11	2	8	5	5	8	4	3	2	2	11	1	...	1	4	4
" " Liver	2	1	...	.....	...	...	...		...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Catarrhal	4	.....	...	.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Gastric	3	1	...	.....	1		...		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Intermittent	3	.....	...	.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Malarial	13	4	...	1	...		...	1	...	...	...	2		...	...	1	.....		...	...	1	1	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
" Puerperal	11	12	...	.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	1	.....		1	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	4	...	.....	5	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	..
" Remittent	7	3	...	.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	1		...	2	2	.....	1	...	...	.....	1	...	.....	..	.....	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	...
" Scarlet	60	1	...	3	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	3		...	4	5	2	2	...	...	2	4	3	1	6	4	3	2	...	2	...	1	2	1

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 Year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
Fever, Typhoid	402	228	174	59	63	3	1	11	80	22	55	151	65	33	21	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	122	16
" Urethral	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fistula	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fracture of Femur	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Skull	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" Spine	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gall Stone	11	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Gangrene	47	22	25	3	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	6	13	9	9	.....	.....	.....	41	6	2
" of Bowels	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Foot	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Glanders	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Goitre	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Gout	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hemorrhage	5	3	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
" from Bladder	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Bowels	6	2	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																				
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Fever, Typhoid	304	89	9	23	9	5	4	7	1	10	1	1	4	1	5	4	7	12	6	3	7	25	8	10	19	24	10	22	14	13	27	19	12	2	9	37	10	8	17	6
" Urethral			1																				1																	
Fistula		1																																	1				
Fracture of Femur	1									1																														
" Skull	1	1																						1						1										
" Spine	1											1																												
Gall Stone	9	1	1	1	1						1		1					2		1				1		1			1		1								
Gangrene	22	23	2	2	1	1			1		1		1		1	2	2				1	4	3		1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	1		4	2	3		1
" of Bowels	1																																					1	
" Foot	1																								1														
Glanders		1																																	1				
Goitre	5	1		1							1														2						1				1				
Gout	1									1																														
Hemorrhage	4	1				1					1									1							1		1										
" from Bladder		1													1																									
" " Bowels	5	1		1													1	1			1						1								1				

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
Inflammation of Bladder	47	41	6	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	5	6	17	10	.....	.....	.....	45	2	.....
" Brain	688	377	311	308	258	252	121	101	55	16	13	30	39	22	13	14	8	1	.....	.....	.....	127	561	32
" Bronchi	528	253	275	160	168	204	72	40	8	1	3	26	11	18	22	47	51	21	4	.....	.....	200	328	25
" Cæcum	67	46	21	23	3	.....	.....	1	5	6	14	17	8	6	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	41	26	1
" Colon	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
" Ear	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
" Glands	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Heart	120	48	72	11	24	4	.....	1	12	13	5	17	15	15	14	14	8	2	.....	.....	.....	85	35	5
" Hip	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Kidneys	542	284	258	27	20	11	3	10	13	4	6	52	62	76	91	114	89	10	1	.....	.....	495	47	32
" Knee Joint	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Larynx	31	12	19	4	12	4	1	10	1	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	15	16	1
" Liver	44	19	25	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	7	3	2	14	6	3	.....	.....	.....	38	6	.....
" Lungs	2,705	1,438	1,267	727	613	592	334	260	87	29	38	181	254	229	230	236	180	48	7	.....	.....	1,365	1,340	141
" Nerves	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
" Parotid Gland	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.	U. States	Foreign.	Unknown.	WARDS. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Hemorrhage from Brain	3	2	1		1																	1								3		1								
" " Lungs	2				1																						1													
" " Nose	1																													1									
" " Stomach	3	1																			1				2			1											
" " Uterus	7	2							1			2											1				1		2	1			1						
" Varicose Veins		1		1																																			
" Internal	3						1																																
" Post Partum	4	1											1																2						1	1		
" Umbilical	23				2	2		1								3					1		1		2		1	2	2		3				2		1	
Hernia	25	22	2	3	2	3		2		3	1		1			5					4	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1		3		1	2		1	
Homicide	23	11	2	1	3	3	2	2		3			2		1	1	1	1	2			1	1	1	1				2	2			3		2	1	1			1
Hydrophobia		2																												1	1								
Hanging according to Law	1																												1										
Indigestion	5						1																			1				1		2							
Infanticide	2					1							1																										
Inanition	596	7		38	16	7	19	8	1	18	10	1	2	4	6	11	6	15	10	7	25	37	19	6	13	19	19	42	27	42	21	21	14	20	10	32	13	10	26	7

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.
Inflammation of Pelvis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Pericardium	15	8	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	3
" Peritoneum	302	89	213	26	30	5	4	10	9	8	20	87	74	30	23	18	8	6	.....	.....	.....	246	56	17
" Pharynx	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Pleura	68	36	32	8	6	2	5	3	.....	1	3	11	13	7	6	10	4	2	1	.....	.....	54	14	5
" Prostate Gland	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Spine	46	31	15	14	7	8	6	2	2	3	.....	.....	7	2	9	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	21	3
" Stomach & Bowels	763	388	375	251	202	298	77	45	18	6	9	30	54	30	56	72	50	17	1	.....	.....	310	453	31
" Tonsils	8	5	3	4	3	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....
" Uterus	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
" Veins	5	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Influenza	80	32	48	7	6	7	2	3	.....	.....	1	4	7	3	9	17	21	6	.....	.....	.....	67	13	3
Insanity	45	23	22	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	10	9	5	6	8	2	.....	.....	.....	43	2	1
Intussusception	25	17	8	10	.....	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	15	10	1
Jaundice	43	16	27	8	13	19	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	6	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21	2
Laparotomy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Inflam. of Bladder	27	19	1	.....	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	.....	1	8	...	1	3	4	4	3	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
" Brain	656	30	2	43	27	12	12	14	4	20	10	11	10	6	10	12	12	31	9	12	16	32	15	10	34	14	20	36	31	24	30	27	19	15	11	25	22	7	38	7
" Bronchi	423	101	4	26	34	16	22	16	2	16	4	1	5	6	6	8	7	23	8	14	21	33	10	10	20	10	9	19	22	13	16	20	21	14	8	31	10	6	17	4
" Cæcum	52	15	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	4	3	12	1	5	2	1	.....	3	5	2	...	1	3	2	1	2	...
" Colon	2	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	1	.....	..	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ear	2	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.	...	"	...	...	...
" Glands	.....	1	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
" Heart	84	34	2	3	4	3	4	3	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	1	6	8	2	8	3	2	2	3	7	2	7	2	1	9	6	3	4	3	6	2	4	...	3	1
" Hip	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kidneys	333	184	25	27	11	13	10	12	2	18	11	6	11	3	4	8	7	25	10	8	18	13	18	9	22	8	28	15	14	66	23	99	15	7	20	11	19	6	10	5
" Knee Joint	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larynx	26	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	1	2	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	2	1
" Liver	25	19	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Lungs	2,201	454	50	166	106	68	84	42	22	73	46	25	37	29	26	27	48	113	48	47	68	114	81	58	93	69	81	126	90	147	114	119	69	56	45	113	56	25	106	38
" Nerves	.....	4	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
" Parotid Gland	3	.....	...	.....	...	1	.	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	..	..	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Inflammation of Pelvis	1	1										1									1		
" Pericardium	15	8	7	2	1		1				2	1	1	3	4	2	1				12	3	3
" Peritoneum	302	89	213	26	30	5	4	10	9	8	20	87	74	30	23	18	8	6			246	56	17
" Pharynx	1		1		1			1														1	
" Pleura	68	36	32	8	6	2	5	3		1	3	11	13	7	6	10	4	2	1		54	14	5
" Prostate Gland	1	1															1				1		
" Spine	46	31	15	14	7	8	6	2	2	3			7	2	9	4	3				25	21	3
" Stomach & Bowels	763	388	375	251	202	298	77	45	18	6	9	30	54	30	56	72	50	17	1		310	453	31
" Tonsils	8	5	3	4	3		1	5	1			1									1	7	
" Uterus	4		4										3	1							4		
" Veins	5	1	4		1						1	1	3								4	1	
Influenza	80	32	48	7	6	7	2	3			1	4	7	3	9	17	21	6			67	13	3
Insanity	45	23	22		2			1			1	3	10	9	5	6	8	2			43	2	1
Intussusception	25	17	8	10		5		2	3			2	1	2		2	5	3			15	10	1
Jaundice	43	16	27	8	13	19	1				1	3	2	1	6	9	1				22	21	2
Laparotomy	2		2											1	1						2		

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Leucorrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucocythemia	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxia	16	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1
Malformation	26	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
Mania-a-potu	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	930	8	...	60	35	20	19	13	7	32	9	3	14	18	13	12	12	27	12	28	16	38	30	24	29	14	18	41	17	184	31	22	11	19	3	35	13	10	35	9
Measles	19	...	...	9	12	6	5	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	4	2	...	13	1	...	6	7	7	10	3	2	10	4	4	1	4	18	2	9	17	1
Menopause	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Necrosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" of the Jaw	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Pelvis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Sacrum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Vertebra	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia of the Heart	51	20	...	3	3	2	2	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	1	1	2	...	5	...	7	...	6	...	2	6	1	4	5	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
Obstruction of the Bowels	50	24	...	6	2	1	...	1	1	3	3	2	4	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	...	3	1	1	2	7	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	6	2

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
Leucorrhoea	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Leucocythemia	9	5	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....
Locomotor Ataxia	20	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Malformation	26	16	10	16	10	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Mania-a-potu	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Marasmus	933	477	456	475	452	837	68	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	927	60
Measles	191	95	96	93	96	65	64	44	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	3
Menopause	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mumps	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Necrosis	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Jaw	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
" " Pelvis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Sacrum	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Vertebra	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Neuralgia of the Heart	70	40	30	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	8	11	26	15	2	.....	.....	.....	67	3	2
Obstruction of the Bowels	74	27	47	8	5	6	.....	1	2	.....	4	11	4	14	9	12	7	4	.....	.....	.....	61	13	1

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Leucorrhœa	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucocythemia	7	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	2	...	...	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxia	16	4	...	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1
Malformation	26	.....	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	.....	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
Mania-a-potu	5	3	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	930	3	...	60	35	20	19	13	7	32	9	3	14	18	13	12	12	27	12	28	16	38	30	24	29	14	18	41	17	184	31	22	11	19	3	35	13	10	35	9
Measles	19	.....	...	9	12	6	5	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	4	2	9	13	1	...	6	7	7	10	3	2	10	4	4	1	4	18	2	9	17	1
Menopause	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	3	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Necrosis	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" of the Jaw	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Pelvis	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Sacrum	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Vertebra	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia of the Heart	50	20	...	3	3	2	2	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	1	1	2	.....	5	...	7	...	6	.....	2	6	1	4	5	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
Obstruction of the Bowels	53	24	...	6	2	1	...	1	1	3	3	2	4	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	...	3	.....	1	2	7	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	6	2

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Oedema of Lungs	2	2												2							2		
Old Age	826	304	522												6	74	298	347	93	8	826		32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1		1		1																1	
Paralysis	350	160	190	12	8	3		6	9		2	10	11	25	54	84	95	46	5		330	20	13
Poisoning	1		1		1			1														1	
" Ammonia	3	1	2											3							3		
" Arsenic	2	1	1										1	1							2		
" Carbolic Acid	1	1												1							1		
" Corrosive Sublimate	1		1		1		1															1	
" Laudanum	1	1														1					1		
" Lye	2		2		2		1	1														2	
" Nicotine	1	1		1						1												1	
" Nitrate of Silver	1		1		1	1																1	
" Morphia	4	4		1				1				1	1			1					3	1	
" Opium	4	3	1									1	1	1		1					4		
" Phosphorus	1	1		1				1														1	

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Oedema of Lungs	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	20	...	25	...
Old Age	440	359	27	40	11	5	8	12	4	30	15	5	16	7	6	13	16	37	7	18	25	37	45	17	58	19	26	22	26	54	29	53	34	18	27	18	...	13	...	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Paralysis	204	131	15	18	6	5	1	4	...	12	11	4	10	2	6	4	8	23	6	6	12	15	13	9	22	7	20	12	8	10	17	21	8	5	9	12	4	11	...	4
Poisoning	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Ammonia	1	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	..	...	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Arsenic	.....	2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Carbolic Acid	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Cor. Sublimate	1	.....	...	.....	...		...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	..	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Laudanum	.....	1	...	.....	...		...	...	...			...			...	...	...	.....		...		.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
" Lye	2	..	...	.....	...		...	...	...			...			...	...	...	.....		1		.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Nicotine	1	..	...	1	...		...		...			...			...	...	...	.....				.....	.....	...	..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nitrate of Silver	1	.....	...	1	...		...		...			...			..	...	...	.....		...		.....	... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Morphia	3	1	...	.....	...		...		..			...			...	...	...	.....		1		.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
" Opium	1	2	1	.....	...		...		...			1			...	...	1	1	...	...		.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Phosphorus	1	.....	...	.....					...			...			...	...	...	.....	..	...		.....	.....		...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Poisoning, Strychnine	1	1		1			1																1	
" Varnish	1	1		1				1															1	
" Vitriol	1		1										1								1		
Psoriasis	1		1		1	1																1	
Purpura Hemorrhagica	8	3	5	2	1			1			2	1	2	1			1				5	3	
Pyæmia	31	12	19	2	5	1		1		1	4	4	4	3	6	4	3				24	7	4
Rheumatism	88	44	41	7	8	3	2		3	3	4	6	14	10	16	18	6	3			78	15	3
Rupture of the Bladder	1	1												1							1		
" " Heart	1	1													1						1		
" " Liver	1	1										1									1		
" " Urethra	1	1													1						1		
" " Uterus	3		3									1	2								3		
Sclerosis	5	4	1												1	4					5		
" of the Liver	1		1												1						1		
" Multiple	2		2										1			1					2		
" of the Spine	7	4	3											1	3	2	1				7		

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Poisoning, Strychnine	1											1																											
" Varnish	1					1																																
" Vitriol	1													1																									
Psoriasis	1																																					1
Purpura Hemorrhagica	5	3						1														2					3									1			
Pyæmia	24	7		1		2	1		1						1	1		1		2	2	1	1		1		3			3	1	3	1		2	1			1
Rheumatism	57	28	3	6	2	1	2	2	1	2			3	2	2		1	4	1	1	4	1	4		6		1	4	6	3	5	7	3	2	5		2	1	2	1
Rupture of the Bladder			1																											1								
" Heart		1																1																				
" Liver	1																																					
" Urethra			1																											1								
" Uterus	2	1						1															1											1					
Sclerosis	2	2	1																			1						2										
" of the Liver		1																																1				
" Multiple	1	1												1									1															
" of the Spine	2	4	1						1									1							1					3	1								

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Sclerosis, Arterial	2	2													1	1					2		
Scrofula	4	3	1	3	1	3		1														4	1
Scurvy	1	1		1		1																1	1
Septicæmia	134	33	101	15	10	9	3	2	3	4	4	35	45	14	6	7	2				109	25	6
Shock, Electric	4	4		1							1	1	1			1					3	1	
" Exposure	1	1													1						1		
" Surgical	77	21	56	6	4	3			2		5	17	18	14	10	6	1	1			67	10	3
Softening of the Brain	138	84	54									3	14	23	27	27	30	14			138		4
Sore Mouth	22	10	12	10	11	8	4	5	3	1		1									1	21	2
" Throat	1	1														1					1		
Stone in the Bladder	4	1	3												1	1	1	1			4		
Stricture of the Œsophagus	4	4													1	3					4		
" " Urethra	3	3												1	1		1				3		
Suffocation	20	11	9	10	8	14	1	2			1	1	1								2	18	1
" Illuminating Gas	23	14	9		2			1			1	2	4	4	3	4	4				21	2	
Suicide	2	2											1		1						2		

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																				
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Sclerosis, Arterial	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	1	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	4	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	...	..	...	... ..	.....	...	...	...	... ..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia	91	38	5	9	3	2	6	...	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	10	1	2	1	4	3	4	6	3	8	6	6	10	4	4	2	2	1	3	7	...	6	2
Shock, Electric	3	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	..	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Expo ure	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	.....	..	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	... .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Surgical	58	18	1	2	2	1	...	2	..	2	3	5	7	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	4	4	7	...	2	1	3	2	...	1	1	12	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	1
Softening of the Brain	85	49	4	8	...	3	2	1	...	2	3	2	2	1	3	..	6	6	2	1	4	6	7	1	9	1	10	4	4	8	3	7	4	2	7	3	6	4	6	...
Sore Mouth	22	.....	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	..	1	2	1	...	...	...	.....	... ..	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
" Throat	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	... ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	...	... ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone in the Bladder	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of the Œsophagus	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Urethra	1	2	...	.....	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..
Suffocation	20	.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...
" Illuminating Gas	9	12	2	.....	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	..	1	1
Suicide	1	1	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
Suicide, Arsenic	7	4	3									2	2	1	2							7		1
" Carbolic Acid	6	2	4									3	2	1								6		
" Corrosive Sublimate	1	1													1							1		
" Cutting Throat	10	8	2									2	3	3		1		1				10		
" Cyanide of Potassium	1	1											1									1		
" Drowning	4	3	1										1	2		1						4		
" Hanging	27	23	4	1						1		4	6	3	7	2	4					26	1	
" Illuminating Gas	10	9	1									1	3		4	2						10		
" Laudanum	4	4										1	1	2								4		1
" Muriatic Acid	1		1										1									1		
" Oxalic Acid	1		1										1									1		
" Paris Green	1		1									1										1		
" Run over on Railroad	1	1												1								1		
" Shooting	55	51	4	2							2	9	16	8	10	7	3					53	2	
" Strychnia	1	1											1									1		
" Suffocation	2	2											2									2		

Table VIII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	WARDS. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Suicide, Arsenic	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" Carbolic Acid	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
" Corrosive Sublimate	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Cutting Throat	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Cyanide of Potas.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Drowning	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Hanging	15	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
" Illuminating Gas	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" Laudanum	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Muriatic Acid	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Oxalic Acid	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paris Green	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" Run over on R. R.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Shooting	31	20	4	5	2	...	...	3	...	1	5	4	3	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
" Strychnia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Suffocation	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"																																								

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120			
Suicide, Sulphuric Acid	1	1												1								1		
Sun Stroke	239	141	95	15	21	22	10	3			1	18	43	38	44	27	19	10	4			203	36	
Suppression of the Urine	4	3	1									1				2		1				4		
Syphilis	50	34	16	22	6	26	1	1				2	4	6	8	1	1					22	28	9
Tubes Mesenterica	4	2	2	2	2	4																	4	
Teething	113	59	54	59	54	72	36	5															113	6
Tetanus	42	24	18	19	7	22	1		1	1	1	5	6	4	1							16	26	2
" Traumatic	2	1	1												1	1						2		1
Tumor	9	7	2										2		2	5						9		1
" of the Bladder	2	2														2						2		
" " Bowels	1		1											1								1		
" " Brain	31	17	14		2			1			1	5	13	4	6	1						29	2	2
" " Chest	2	1	1	1					1							1						1	1	
" " Face	1	1												1								1		
" " Humerus	1		1												1							1		
" " Jaw	2	2													1		1					2		

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.			WARDS.																																		
	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Suicide, Sulphuric Acid	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun Stroke	133	95	11	11	6	7	...	5	2	12	3	3	9	4	2	3	5	13	6	7	7	15	4	6	4	4	8	8	11	7	7	11	11	8	2	5	5	7	10	1
Suppression of the Urine	3	.....	1	.....	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	...	2	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	37	10	3	2	1	2	2	2	...	3	5	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	.....	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	9	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Tabes Mesenterica	4	.....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Teething	113	.....	...	7	3	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	3	1	3	...	3	4	3	5	3	7	5	...	1	3	5	4	3	5	1	4	5	2	...	7	6	3	8	1
Tetanus	35	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	..	2	..	1	...	...	.....	1	..	...	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	4	8	2	.....	..	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
" Traumatic	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	....	...	2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumor	6	3	..	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Bladder	.....	2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " Bowels	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
" " Brain	22	8	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	1	8	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
" " Chest	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Face	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Humerus	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Jaw	.....	2	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"																																								

Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.
						Under 1 year.	1	2	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110			
							2	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120			
Tumor of the Kidneys	3	2	1									1			1	1					3		1
" " Knee	1	1												1							1		
" " Leg	1		1														1				1		
" " Liver	3	2	1	1					1				1			1					2	1	
" " Lung	1	1											1								1		
" " Mesentery	1		1												1						1		
" " Neck	4	4		1				1						1		1		1			3	1	1
" " Pelvis	2		2										1	1							2		1
" " Spine	1		1												1						1		
" " Spleen	1	1											1								1		
" " Stomach	1	1										1									1		
" " Testicle	2	2											1	1							2		
" " Thyroid Gland	1	1											1								1		
" " Uterus	24		24									2	5	9	6	1		1			24		5
" Abdominal	22	8	14	1	3	1		1	1		1	2	5	3	3	2	3				18	4	
" Multiple	2		2									1			1						2		

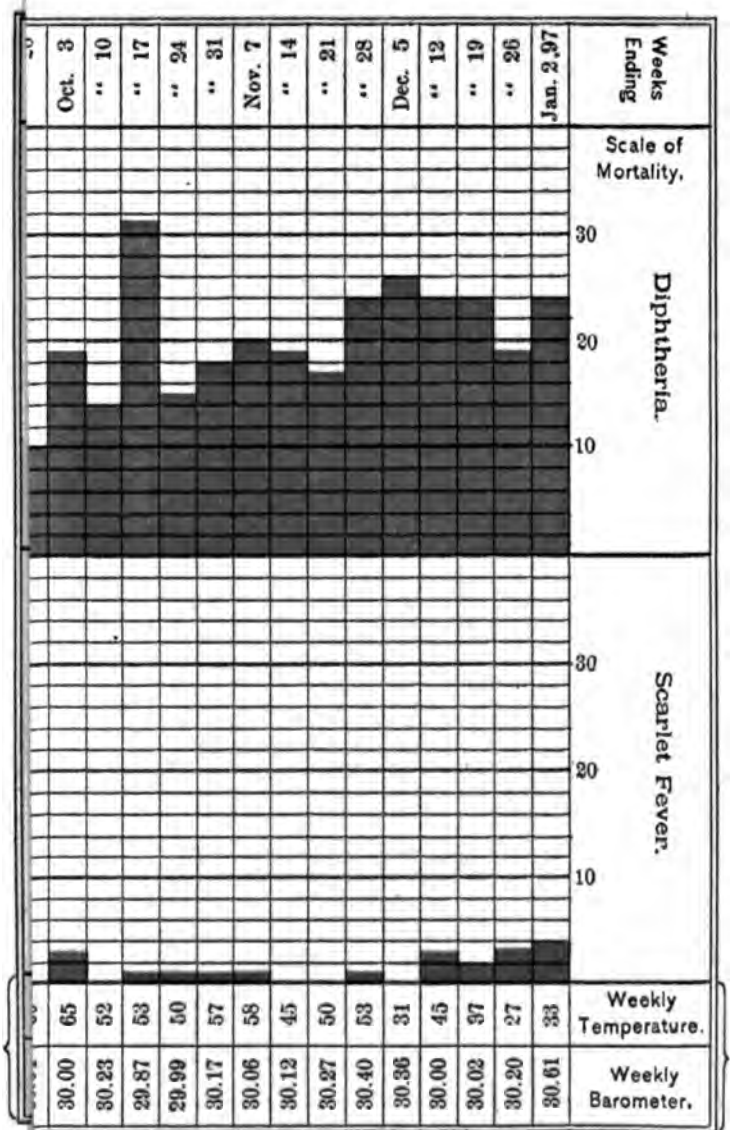
Table VIII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	WARDS. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Tumor of the Kidneys	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Knee	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Leg	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Liver	2	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
" " Lung	.....	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.. ..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Mesentery	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Neck	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	..	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Pelvis	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Spine	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" " Spleen	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " Stomach	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Testicle	.....	2	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	..	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " Thyroid Gl'nd	.....	1	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Uterus	18	4	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	1	.....	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Abdominal	16	6	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	.....	..	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...
" Multiple	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The number of deaths from consumption, of both sexes, for the past thirty-six years were as follows:

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	910	907	1,817
1862	961	988	1,949
1863	966	989	1,955
1864	1,087	1,002	1,289
1865	1,020	1,006	2,026
1866	994	950	1,944
1867	942	1,005	1,947
1868	1,000	995	1,995
1869	982	993	1,975
1870	1,118	1,190	2,308
1871	1,099	1,138	2,337
1872	1,167	1,163	2,330
1873	1,093	1,198	2,291
1874	1,133	1,171	2,304
1875	1,185	1,174	2,359
1876	1,288	1,388	2,676
1877	1,142	1,207	2,349
1878	1,154	1,337	2,491
1879	1,233	1,248	2,481
1880	1,325	1,367	2,692
1881	1,358	1,410	2,768
1882	1,382	1,427	2,809
1883	1,343	1,455	2,798
1884	1,395	1,406	2,801
1885	1,346	1,475	2,821
1886	1,468	1,3	2,834
1887	1,437	1,363	2,800
1888	1,404	1,291	2,695
1889	1,297	1,235	2,532
1890	1,457	1,307	2,764
1891	1,380	1,256	2,636
1892	1,464	1,245	2,709
1893	1,435	1,236	2,671
1894	1,342	1,171	2,513
1895	1,320	1,129	2,449
1896	1,341	1,173	2,514

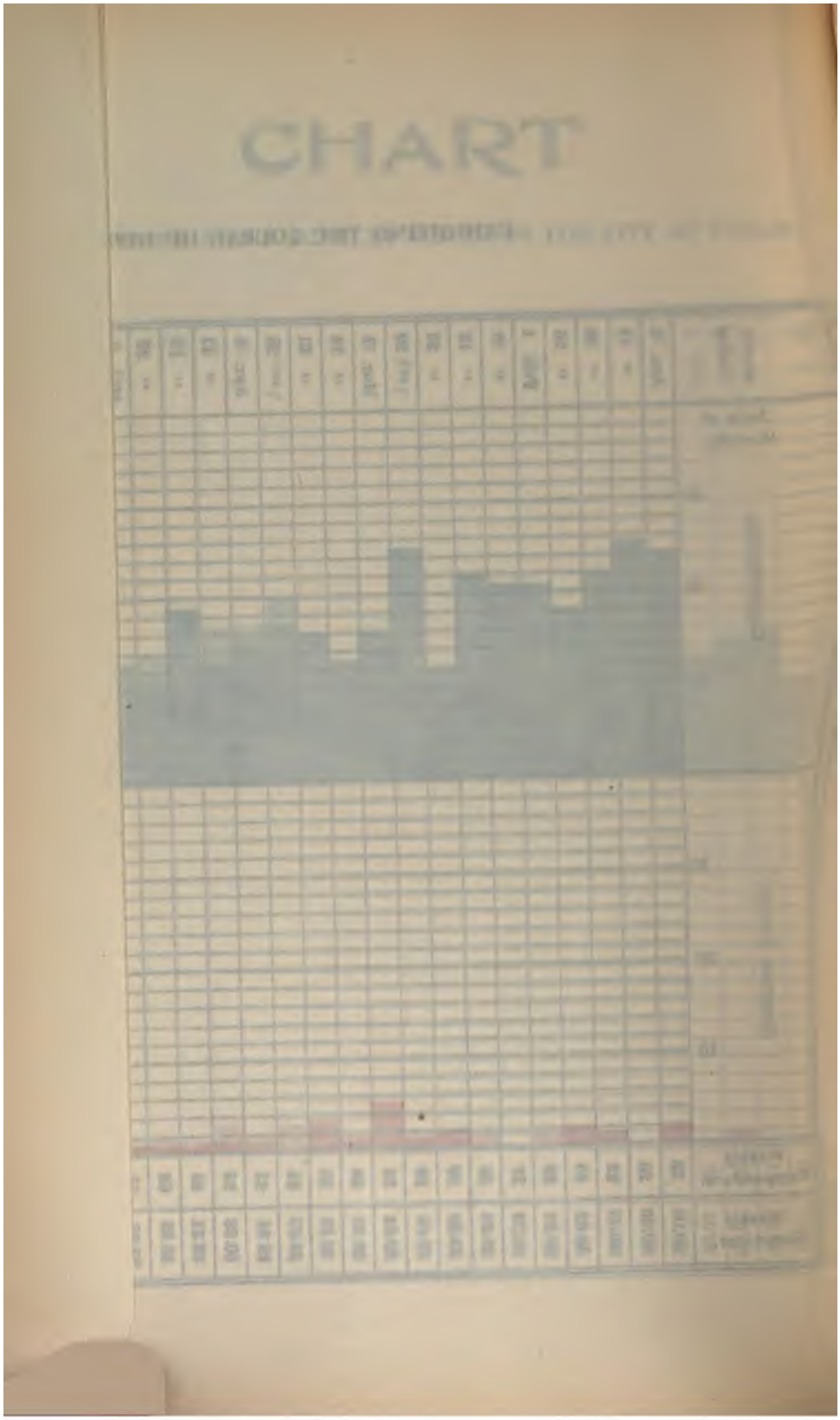
DELPHIA FOR THE YEAR 1896.



The number of deaths from consumption, of both sexes, for the past thirty-six years were as follows:

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	910	907	1,817
1862	961	988	1,949
1863	966	989	1,955
1864	1,087	1,002	2,089
1865	1,020	1,006	2,026
1866	994	950	1,944
1867	942	1,005	1,947
1868	1,000	995	1,995
1869	982	993	1,975
1870	1,118	1,190	2,308
1871	1,099	1,138	2,237
1872	1,167	1,163	2,330
1873	1,093	1,198	2,291
1874	1,133	1,171	2,304
1875	1,185	1,174	2,359
1876	1,288	1,388	2,676
1877	1,142	1,207	2,349
1878	1,154	1,337	2,491
1879	1,233	1,248	2,481
1880	1,325	1,367	2,692
1881	1,358	1,410	2,768
1882	1,382	1,427	2,809
1883	1,343	1,455	2,798
1884	1,395	1,406	2,801
1885	1,346	1,475	2,821
1886	1,468	1,3	2,834
1887	1,437	1,363	2,800
1888	1,404	1,291	2,695
1889	1,297	1,235	2,532
1890	1,457	1,307	2,764
1891	1,380	1,256	2,636
1892	1,464	1,245	2,709
1893	1,435	1,236	2,671
1894	1,342	1,171	2,513
1895	1,320	1,129	2,449
1896	1,341	1,173	2,514

DELPHIA FOR THE YEAR 1896.



CHART

Diphtheria.—The number of deaths from this cause amounted to eight hundred and sixty-two (862) a decrease from the previous year of one hundred and fifty-eight (158).

Years.	Male adults.	Female adults.	Male children.	Female children.	DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER.				
					1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
1868	2	3	51	63	26	24	17	52	119
1869	3	5	75	99	42	48	37	55	182
1870	4	4	68	96	33	25	31	83	172
1871	3	3	71	68	48	32	29	36	145
1872	5	5	61	79	52	28	25	45	150
1873	1	2	56	51	45	25	17	23	110
1874	1	4	80	94	30	28	20	101	179
1875	6	7	314	325	116	158	142	236	652
1876	10	8	330	360	219	192	103	194	706
1877	6	7	182	263	120	97	84	157	458
1878	6	11	218	229	135	81	90	158	464
1879	6	5	141	169	130	57	46	88	321
1880	3	6	151	163	99	72	51	101	323
1881	3	8	214	232	84	83	100	190	457
1882	5	8	442	478	187	162	203	381	933
1883	1	9	511	485	267	218	230	291	1,206
1884	5	6	330	339	196	112	114	258	680
1885	3	10	282	305	204	120	111	165	600
1886	6	4	159	242	136	84	91	100	411
1887	5	5	192	214	67	88	94	167	416
1888	6	8	166	170	108	72	52	118	350
1889	3	3	199	170	100	85	62	128	375
1890	5	6	247	270	155	95	86	192	528
1891	150	4	315	449	149	140	126	503	918
1892	13	14	713	695	376	264	256	589	1,435
1893	13	9	462	432	372	204	129	211	916
1894	9	8	541	489	187	203	219	438	1,047
1895	5	13	494	508	300	212	215	293	1,020
1896	3	6	425	428	153	275	267	167	862

Scarlet Fever.—The deaths from ... sixty-one (61), a decrease of eighteen (18).

The deaths in each month were:

January	5	July	5
February	3	August	3
March	5	September	10
April	3	October	4
May	2	November	5
June	12	December	4

Typhoid Fever.—The deaths from this cause amounted to four hundred and two (402), a decrease of sixty-seven (67).

Hydrophobia.—The following table shows the deaths from this cause since 1860:

1860	0	1879	3
1861	1	1880	1
1862	4	1881	5
1863	6	1882	2
1864	3	1883	3
1865	2	1884	0
1866	2	1885	0
1867	2	1886	0
1868	0	1887	0
1869	7	1888	0
1870	1	1889	3
1871	1	1890	2
1872	1	1891	2
1873	1	1892	3
1874	3	1893	3
1875	2	1894	1
1876	4	1895	0
1877	4	1896	2
1878	2		

TABLE IX.

The following table shows the percentage of deaths to total mortality during specified periods of life compared with a similar statement of the mortality in the previous year.

	1895.				1896.			
Under 1 year.	5,486	Being	23.05	Per cent.	5,542	Being	23.11	Per cent
1 to 2	1,412	"	5.93	"	1,548	"	6.45	"
2 to 5	1,493	"	6.27	"	1,563	"	6.52	"
5 to 10	808	"	3.39	"	768	"	3.20	"
10 to 15	327	"	1.37	"	325	"	1.36	"
15 to 20	553	"	2.32	"	521	"	2.17	"
20 to 30	1,978	"	8.31	"	2,038	"	8.50	"
30 to 40	2,241	"	9.41	"	2,257	"	9.43	"
40 to 50	2,029	"	8.52	"	2,015	"	8.40	"
50 to 60	2,056	"	8.64	"	2,190	"	9.13	"
60 to 70	2,267	"	9.52	"	2,267	"	9.45	"
70 to 80	2,021	"	8.49	"	1,935	"	8.07	"
80 to 90	972	"	4.08	"	864	"	3.60	"
90 to 100	147	"	.61	"	140	"	.58	"
100 to 110	6	"	.02	"	9	"	.004	"

The number of children under ten years of age was 39.28 per cent. of the total mortality.

TABLE X.—*Suicides in Philadelphia, with sex, age, nativity, etc., from 1866 to 1896, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.										Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
						15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100						
1866	44	39	5	1	.....	.....	1	5	12	12	5	7	1	1	.....	43	1	.....	19	13	12
1867	35	27	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	10	7	4	1	1	1	35	.....	.....	15	16	4
1868	29	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	5	7	4	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	6	15	8
1869	45	33	12	1	.....	1	.....	10	14	8	5	4	2	1	.....	44	1	1	19	22	4
1870	25	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	4	2	1	.....	.....	25	.....	1	9	12	4
1871	41	36	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	8	6	9	2	.....	.....	41	.....	1	15	21	5
1872	48	39	9	1	2	.....	3	7	13	13	6	5	1	.....	.....	45	3	1	16	19	13
1873	47	40	7	1	.....	.....	1	10	9	13	8	5	1	.....	.....	46	1	.....	14	25	8
1874	59	51	8	.....	2	.....	2	8	17	15	5	8	3	1	.....	57	2	.....	24	26	9
1875	68	55	13	1	2	.....	3	8	14	18	11	11	3	.....	.....	65	3	.....	30	30	8
1876	60	46	14	1	1	.....	2	7	15	15	10	8	3	.....	.....	58	2	.....	29	27	4
1877	59	49	10	1	.....	.....	1	8	15	20	7	6	1	1	.....	58	1	.....	25	26	8
1878	40	34	6	1	1	.....	2	6	9	9	5	8		.....	.....	38	2	.....	15	22	3
1879	51	45	6	1	.....	1	.....	8	9	12	10	8	3	.....	.....	50	1	.....	21	24	6
1880	69	60	8	1	1	.....	2	11	18	11	16	7	3	.....	.....	66	2	.....	32	28	8
1881	62	49	13	.....	1	.....	1	12	13	12	15	6	3	.....	.....	61	1	.....	26	30	6

Table X.—Continued.

Years.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Ages.										Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	Nativity.		
						10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
						15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100						
1882	77	64	13	1	.....	.....	1	13	18	18	17	8	2	.....	.....	76	1	.....	34	32	11
1883	95	79	16	2	1	.....	3	16	22	23	15	10	4	2	.....	92	3	.....	40	41	14
1884	89	72	17	1	.....	.....	1	20	24	19	13	5	6	1	.....	88	1	.....	38	40	11
1885	78	62	16	2	2	2	2	13	14	18	19	9	1	.....	.....	74	4	.....	35	31	12
1886	90	76	14	1	.....	.....	1	17	20	19	21	7	4	1	.....	89	1	.....	43	34	13
1887	88	72	16	1	1	2	.....	9	29	19	20	6	3	.....	.....	86	2	2	43	34	11
1888	94	71	23	2	3	1	4	13	19	29	15	10	3	.....	.....	89	5	.....	48	37	9
1889	101	87	17	2	1	.....	3	17	23	25	22	13	2	2	.....	101	3	1	37	57	10
1890	80	60	20	2	1	.....	3	20	12	14	20	5	6	.....	.....	77	3	3	46	32	2
1891	108	79	29	5	5	1	9	17	25	13	25	12	5	1	.....	98	10	1	50	48	10
1892	102	83	19	3	1	2	21	36	12	18	8	2	.....	.....	.....	98	4	1	54	36	12
1893	118	100	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	32	29	18	16	8	.....	.....	118	.....	2	56	47	15
1894	132	106	26	2	3	.....	5	22	24	31	29	13	7	1	.....	127	5	2	55	57	20
1895	105	86	19	.....	2	.....	2	16	26	20	20	15	4	2	.....	103	2	2	53	44	8
1896	119	99	20	2	.....	1	1	27	31	21	21	11	6	.....	.....	117	2	2	68	43	8
Total	2,260	1,846	414	36	30	11	72	398	514	503	410	244	89	15	1	2,194	66	20	515	369	376

TABLE XI—DEATHS. *Adults and Minors.*

(Premature births and still-births excluded.)

1896.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.
January	1,304	1,197	1,472	1,029	2,501
February	986	936	1,140	782	1,922
March	1,298	1,231	1,512	1,017	2,529
April	1,024	1,025	1,221	828	2,049
May	832	806	1,009	629	1,638
June	826	812	865	773	1,638
July	1,370	1,319	1,193	1,496	2,689
August	1,061	1,005	1,094	972	2,066
September	990	934	1,115	809	1,924
October	736	720	901	555	1,456
November	762	759	950	571	1,521
December	1,096	953	1,243	806	2,049
Totals	12,285	11,697	13,715	10,267	23,982

Excess of males over females 588
Excess of adults over minors 3,448

TABLE XII—Deaths in Each Ward.

Mortality in each Ward, with population (according to the 11th census), with ratio of deaths to population and the percentage of deaths in each Ward to the total mortality (still and premature births not included).

Wards.	Population 11th census. 1890.	Area in square miles.	Deaths.	Deaths to Population.	Percentage of deaths to total mortality.
First	53,882	5.509	1,414	1 in 38	5.89
Second	31,563	.442	747	1 in 42	3.11
Third	19,925	.191	514	1 in 39	2.14
Fourth	20,384	.229	549	1 in 37	2.29
Fifth	16,987	.321	405	1 in 42	1.69
Sixth	8,712	.321	148	1 in 60	0.61
Seventh	30,179	.439	745	1 in 40	3.10
Eighth	16,971	.435	358	1 in 47	1.49
Ninth	9,791	.400	223	1 in 44	0.93
Tenth	21,514	.359	423	1 in 51	1.76
Eleventh	12,953	.210	245	1 in 53	1.02
Twelfth	14,170	.193	294	1 in 50	1.22
Thirteenth	17,923	.255	331	1 in 54	1.38
Fourteenth	20,737	.237	398	1 in 52	1.69
Fifteenth	52,705	1.049	923	1 in 57	3.85
Sixteenth	17,087	.281	359	1 in 47	1.49
Seventeenth	19,546	.251	428	1 in 45	1.78
Eighteenth	23,164	.650	622	1 in 37	2.59
Nineteenth	55,545	.698	1,148	1 in 48	4.79
Twentieth	44,480	.734	791	1 in 56	3.29
Twenty-first	26,900	7.129	482	1 in 56	2.01
Twenty-second	45,329	19.903	956	1 in 47	3.98
**Twenty-third	35,294	3.205	526	1 in 42	3.54
Twenty-fourth	42,556	4.150	845	1 in 50	3.52
Twenty-fifth	35,945	4.126	974	1 in 37	4.06
*Twenty-sixth	62,138	6.081	809	1 in 37	7.07
†Twenty-seventh	32,905	11.680	†1,489	†1 in 22	6.21
‡Twenty-eighth	46,390	5.014	1,018	1 in 36	5.32
Twenty-ninth	54,759	1.490	1,1'9	1 in 49	4.62
Thirtieth	30,614	.519	639	1 in 48	2.66
Thirty-first	32,974	.713	573	1 in 58	2.39
‖Thirty-second	30,050	.809	468	1 in 64	1.95
‖Thirty-third	33,171	4.444	1,042	1 in 32	4.34
¶Thirty-fourth	23,721	5.575	518	1 in 46	2.16
**Thirty-fifth	.....	39.511	323	1 in	
*Thirty-sixth	.....	1.400	888	1 in	
††Thirty-seventh	.....	.520	258	1 in	
Total	1,046,964	129.383	23,982		

* Formed from part of the 26th Ward.
† Includes deaths in Almshouse (500) and St. Vincent's Home (254).
‡ Includes deaths in the Municipal Hospital.
‖ Formed from part of the 28th Ward.
‖ Formed from part of the 25th Ward.
¶ Formed from part of the 24th Ward.
** Formed from part of the 23d Ward.
†† Formed from part of the 28th Ward.
‡‡ These ratios are all estimated with the Wards from which they were formed. The population of the new Wards not having been enumerated.

TABLE XIII.

Marriages, births and deaths for each month during the year 1896.

(Premature and still-births excluded.)

1896.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
January	573	2,684	2,501
February	617	2,569	1,922
March	428	1,984	2,529
April	867	2,479	2,049
May	540	2,406	1,638
June	902	2,341	1,638
July	425	2,579	2,689
August	407	2,653	2,066
September	626	2,651	1,924
October	772	2,650	1,456
November	750	2,353	1,521
December	494	2,404	2,049
Total	7,491	29,753	23,982

Persons married, 6.30 in every 1,000 of population.
Births, 25.02 in every 1.000 of population.
Deaths, 20.17 in every 1,000 of population.

TABLE XIV—CHOLERA INFANTUM, JUNE, 1896.

Deaths per diem, with Meteorological Observations, etc.

Days of month.	Deaths per diem.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.	Rain, inches.	Prevailing winds.
		Mean daily value.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean daily value.		
1	1	62	70	55	30.02	*	N. W.
2	4	64	74	64	30.15	.00	N. W.
3	3	66	79	54	30.22	.00	E.
4	3	66	71	60	30.12	.00	W.
5	2	73	83	63	30.10	.00	W.
6	1	75	85	65	30.10	.00	W.
7	2	74	85	62	30.00	*	S.
8	3	80	90	70	29.76	*	S. W.
9	4	76	84	67	29.66	.50	W.
10	.....	68	76	60	29.62	.24	N. W.
11	4	68	79	57	29.73	.00	N. W.
12	1	72	82	62	29.68	.00	N. W.
13	1	72	78	65	29.76	.00	N. E.
14	2	59	58	59	29.93	1.62	N.
15	3	65	60	69	30.24	.06	W.
16	5	61	63	63	30.20	.41	E.
17	12	68	66	70	30.03	.21	S. E.
18	8	73	69	77	30.01	.00	S.
19	7	77	77	77	30.02	.00	S. W.
20	9	80	73	84	30.01	.00	S. W.
21	15	80	89	72	29.82	.00	S. W.
22	2	80	89	71	29.86	.00	N. W.
23	13	72	78	65	30.09	.00	N. E.
24	11	61	66	56	30.02	.14	E.
25	4	60	65	56	30.27	.49	E.
26	13	71	80	62	30.10	.03	S. W.
27	14	74	80	67	30.03	.00	W.
28	13	70	77	63	29.77	.19	W.
29	14	75	84	66	29.83	.15	N. W.
30	6	70	79	62	30.24	.00	W.

* Trace.

TABLE XV—CHOLERA INFANTUM, July, 1896.

Deaths per diem, with Meteorological Observations, etc.

Days of month.	Deaths per diem.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.	Rain, inches.	Prevailing winds.
		Mean daily value.	Maxim'm.	Minimum	Mean daily value.		
1	15	74	71	76	30.26	.00	S. W.
2	10	76	72	76	30.20	.00	S.
3	9	79	73	82	30.12	.00	S. W.
4	11	78	73	81	29.96	.00	S. W.
5	18	82	77	79	29.87	.04	S. W.
6	22	78	74	78	29.94	.05	S.
7	18	75	74	74	29.96	.18	S. W.
8	17	68	69	69	30.12	.01	N. E.
9	17	76	77	78	30.16	.09	S. E.
10	14	78	78	73	30.26	.66	S. W.
11	14	80	76	82	30.16	.00	W.
12	15	82	92	72	30.07	.00	W.
13	21	84	93	74	29.96	.00	W.
14	24	84	89	78	29.91	.00	N. W
15	22	82	89	75	29.78	*	S. W.
16	13	76	82	70	29.81	.04	N. W.
17	11	70	78	61	30.14	*	N.
18	14	74	83	65	30.35	.00	S. W.
19	11	74	83	64	30.35	.00	S. E.
20	12	74	86	63	30.12	.03	S. W.
21	15	80	84	77	30.06	.03	S. W.
22	9	79	86	72	29.90	.80	S. W.
23	9	78	82	73	29.95	.00	N. W.
24	9	70	74	67	29.99	.15	S. W.
25	13	74	80	67	30.00	.00	N.
26	6	74	82	67	30.10	.00	
27	12	80	91	69	29.97	.72	
28	10	80	89	71	30.01	.02	
29	15	83	92	74	30.02	*	
30	16	82	92	72	29.86	.45	
31	14	76	82	69	30.03	.00	

* Trace.

TABLE XVI.—CHOLERA INFANTUM, August, 1896.

Deaths per Diem, with Meteorological Observations, etc.

Days of month.	Deaths per diem.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.	Rain, inches.	Prevailing winds
		Mean daily value.	Maxim'm.	Minimum	Mean daily value.		
1	10	72	81	64	30.13	.00	S. E.
2	12	78	86	70	29.84	.03	W.
3	7	77	88	66	30.02	.00	N. W.
4	12	79	90	68	30.05	.00	S. W.
5	13	82	94	71	30.02	.00	S. W.
6	14	86	96	75	30.06	.00	S. W.
7	14	84	95	74	30.02	.02	S. W.
8	8	86	96	76	29.98	*	N. W.
9	19	87	96	78	29.97	.00	W.
10	21	84	93	75	30.00	.00	N. W.
11	19	87	98	77	30.00	.00	N. W.
12	12	87	97	77	30.03	.00	N. W.
13	9	85	94	76	30.03	.00	E.
14	7	77	82	72	30.04	.03	N.
15	8	79	87	71	30.13	.00	E.
16	11	78	88	67	30.02	.00	W.
17	8	74	78	70	30.04	.00	N.
18	8	71	80	62	30.04	*	N. W.
19	8	66	74	58	30.18	.00	N. W.
20	6	66	75	56	30.25	.00	N. W.
21	2	70	79	62	30.06	.00	S.
22	8	71	77	65	29.96	.20	S. E.
23	5	76	85	68	29.95	*	S.
24	3	72	77	66	30.00	.12	S. W.
25	7	74	85	64	30.08	.00	S.
26	6	74	87	62	30.09	.00	S. E.
27	.....	74	80	67	30.10	.00	W.
28	3	68	78	59	30.20	.00	N.
29	2	70	76	60	30.23	.00	E.
30	3	70	79	60	29.98	.00	S.
31	3	71	82	60	29.86	.06	S. W.

* Trace.

TABLE XVII.—CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEPTEMBER, 1896.
Deaths per diem, with Meteorological Observations, etc.

Days of month.	Deaths per Diem.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.	Rain, inches.	Prevailing winds
		Mean daily value.	Maxim'm.	Minimum	Mean daily value.		
1	3	64	72	56	30.22	.00	N.
2	5	66	77	56	30.28	.00	S. W.
3	3	76	89	62	29.96	.06	N.
4	4	66	74	58	30.15	.00	S. W.
5	2	62	70	53	30.02	.39	E.
6	3	70	77	64	29.84	.74	S. W.
7	4	68	78	58	30.06	.00	N. E.
8	3	67	74	60	30.14	.00	N. E.
9	2	69	80	58	29.95	.00	N. W.
10	4	76	86	67	29.89	.00	W.
11	6	81	92	70	30.14	.00	S. W.
12	2	75	82	68	30.14	*	N. E.
13	1	75	80	66	30.20	.05	N. E.
14	3	70	77	62	30.13	*	N. W.
15	6	70	72	68	29.95	.46	S. E.
16	5	69	76	62	29.92	.00	E.
17	1	70	78	61	29.80	.19	S.
18	1	68	72	65	29.96	*	E.
19	1	77	91	63	29.78	.26	W.
20	2	58	65	50	30.12	.02	N. W.
21	1	61	70	52	30.04	.00	S. W.
22	.....	59	66	52	29.86	.04	N. W.
23	4	51	58	44	30.22	.00	N.
24	1	58	70	46	30.29	.00	S. W.
25	.....	64	75	53	30.32	.00	S.
26	3	68	78	58	30.32	.00	S. W.
27	1	69	78	60	30.19	.00	S.
28	2	70	75	65	30.16	*	S. E.
29	2	70	78	63	29.98	.27	S. E.
30	2	70	75	65	29.74	.28	S. W.

* Trace.

INTERMENTS

DURING

JANUARY.

TABLE XVIII—Continued.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE. No. of Days. Mean. Below. 14°.	32°.	Above. 41°.	50°.	59°.	68°.	77°.	90°.	DEW-POINT. Mean. 8 a. m. e.	8 p. m. e.	Monthly. e.	RELATIVE HUMIDITY. PERCENTAGE OF. Mean. 8 a. m. e.	8 p. m. e.	Monthly. e.	VAPOR PRESSURE. Mean. 8 a. m. x.	8 p. m. x.	Monthly. x.	PRECIPITATION. (Amount in inches and hundredths.) ELEVATION OF TOP OF GAUGE ABOVE GROUND DEC. 31, 166 FEET. TOTAL AMOUNT.	Greatest amt. in any 24 consecutive hours. Amt.	Date.	EXCESSIVE. 2.50 inches in 24 hours. (g.) Amt.	Duration. (h. & m.)	Date.	One in. per hour. (g.) Amt.	Duration. (h. & m.)	Date.	Snow fall, total depth.
									°	°	°	%	%	%	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.		In.						
January	2	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	21	23	22	74	68	71	.120	.129	.124	1.57	1.38	22–24							1.0
February	1	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	24	25	24	74	68	71	.136	.156	.146	6.87	3.86	5–6	3.86	20–45	5–6				4.0
March	0	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	24	25	24	68	61	64	.139	.149	.144	4.11	1.06	15–16							9.3
April	0	0	24	1	11	7	3	0	41	42	41	70	60	65	.286	.289	.288	1.19	0.31	4							Tr.
May	0	0	31	31	24	14	3	0	52	55	53	68	65	66	.400	.443	.422	2.27	1.09	8							0
June		0	30	30	29	18	4	0	58	58	58	72	64	68	.494	.500	.497	4.07	1.62	13–14							0
July	0	0	31	31	31	30	17	0	66	65	66	74	66	70	.645	.639	.642	3.27	0.83	21–22							0
August		0	31	31	31	28	13	0	62	62	62	70	62	66	.541	.587	.584	0.46	0.20	22							0
September	0	0	30	30	26	16	1	0	55	57	56	76	69	72	.458	.477	.468	2.76	1.13	5–6							0
October	0	0	19	19	5	0	0	0	43	44	44	78	68	73	.291	.297	.294	2.08	1.25	12–13							0
November	0		23	18	5	0	0	0	41	42	42	78	72	75	.274	.291	.282	2.50	0.99	4–5							2.8
December		13	10		0	0	0	0	24	26	25	72	64	68	.132	.146	.139	1.00	0.71	15–16							8.7
Sum	3	47	257	213	162	118	41	0	510	524	517	874	787	829	3.956	4.103	4.030	32.15	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	25.8
Mean	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	43	44	43	73	66	69	.330	.342	.336	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

x.—To thousandths.

g.—No entry unless the precipitation actually equalled or exceeded 2.50 inches in 24 consecutive hours, or 1 inch per hour as the case may be.

MONTHS.	MEAN CLOUDINESS. (0 to 10.)			HOURS OF SUNSHINE.			WIND. Elevation of Anemometer Cups above Ground Dec. 31, 184 feet.																NUMBER OF DAYS.											
	8 a. m. d.	8 p. m. d.	Monthly. d.	Total.	Possible	Percentage.	Total movement in miles.	Prevailing Direction.	Maximum hourly velocity during month. Miles.	From.	Date.	Number of days with gales. A.	DIRECTION. Number of times observed blowing from the— N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW	No. of calms.	Clear.	Partly cloudy.	Cloudy.	PRECIPITATION. .01 inch and over.	.04 inch and over.	Snow.	Hail.	Fog.	Thunder storms.	Auroras.
January	6.3	4.3	5.3	173.1	301.1	57	8,121	N.W.	34	N.E.	24	0	12	14	3	3	2	6	8	1	0	10	10	11	6	4	4	0	0	0	0
February	5.8	4.0	5.7	175.5	311.0	56	9,639	N.W.	39	S.E.	6	0	12	12	2	3	4	4	11	10	0	10	8	11	13	10	7	0	4	0	0
March	5.8	3.9	5.1	236.7	371.2	64	10,373	N.W.	50	N.W.	3	3	7	7	2	4	7	5	9	21	0	14	5	12	14	11	6	0	0	0	0
April	5.7	4.6	5.3	282.1	398.6	71	7,417	N.W.	36	N.W.	3	0	7	8	3	5	6	10	5		0	9	14	7	9	7	1	0	1	3	0
May	7.0	5.8	6.4	287.7	446.7	64	7,30	S.W.	36	N.W.	11	0	3	5	9	6	3	11	9	16	0	8	9	14	8	7	0		0	0	0
June	5.6	5.9	6.3	298.6	449.0	67	6,391	S.W.	32	N.	14	0	9	2	5	4	4	17	5	14	0	8	7	15	11	10	0	0	0	4	0
July	5.3	6.7	6.3	331.3	455.2	73	7,421	S.W.	53	N.	27		9	0	2	3	15	16			0	7	11		14	10	0	0	1	6	0
August	4.1	3.7	4.5	349.6	425.2	82	6,100	S.W.	32	N.W.	9	0	15	1	4	9	5	12	6	10	0	14	9		6	3	0	0	0	2	0
September	5.6	4.5	5.3	239.6	373.6	64	7,139	S.W.	42	S.E.	30		13	6	5	5	10	12	3		0	11	8			10	0	0	0	5	0
October	5.8	5.2	6.1	161.6	344.9	47	7,618	N.	38	N.	12	0	16	7	3	2	3	9	6		0	9		15	7	5	0	0	2	0	0
November	6.5	4.9	5.9	158.2	293.7	53	7,097	S.W.	36	S E.	5	0	12	7	0	4	4	17	17		0	9	10		9	8	1	0	2	0	0
December	5.2	3.7	4.7	204.5	292.7	70	7,281	N.W.	36	N.W.	23	0	14	2	2	2	1	14	13	14	0	11	2	8	4	3	2	0	0	0	0
Sum	68.7	57.2	67.1	2900.9	4468.9	768	91,897	a	a	a	a	5	129	71	45	50	64	133	91	19	0	120	110	135	12	88	21	1	10	29	0
Mean	5.7	4.8	5.6	241.7	372.4	64	a	N.W.	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

A.—Days with 40 miles per hour and over.

TABLE XIX.—*Total Deaths from Typhoid Fever from 1861 to 1896, inclusive, by Wards.*

YEARS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	WARDS.																										Wards unknown and country.
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1861	281	148	133	46	52	14	18	4	12	5	3	17	9	10	10	6	5	11	13	9	10	19	12	23	13	8	7	11	13	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	19
1862	654	486	168	113	71	34	34	11	17	14	12	45	10	7	18	11	41	18	13	25	25	17	20	51	41	17	8	16	41	*8	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	70
1863	486	340	146	85	60	25	22	14	16	8	10	20	10	6	16	8	11	15	17	22	10	19	18	40	17	12	16	8	35	15	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	76
1864	648	408	240	138	83	18	42	13	25	28	5	33	15	20	24	8	11	2	18	27	19	30	16	48	25	21	32	9	91	13	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	55
1865	772	415	358	105	100	24	32	22	48	62	9	69	26	17	11	10	13	6	22	34	18	13	30	60	26	12	27	11	65	10	†14	.....	...	...	.....	.....	59
1866	381	202	179	67	59	10	18	17	8	14	6	26	12	8	7	5	11	9	13	15	17	19	22	33	25	10	13	7	24	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1867	367	186	181	53	58	7	22	8	35	0	7	14	14	5	6	6	11	6	19	27	11	13	14	30	20	9	2	6	9	9	11	‡14	...	..	.....	.....	32
1868	395	181	211	60	68	18	18	10	10	10	1	24	8	4	13	13	12	12	18	27	21	10	20	33	24	6	8	9	12	9	15	7	3	...	.....	.....	17
1869	373	193	180	61	62	13	7	8	12	9	4	18	8	8	10	6	15	6	13	14	12	17	17	47	25	11	8	10	6	15	17	9	4	...	.....	.....	24
1870	409	228	181	79	72	11	19	12	13	12	5	18	10	9	16	9	7	15	10	27	12	10	28	45	30	5	5	5	9	3	18	13	14	...	.....	.....	20
1871	313	168	145	49	55	11	15	5	8	7	2	15	3	10	9	9	5	6	9	17	14	17	16	33	29	5	8	5	10	8	12	6	2	...	.....	.....	17
1872	369	201	168	69	54	16	8	4	11	4	4	15	7	4	9	8	7	6	16	20	13	13	19	42	23	4	6	6	11	19	10	15	3	19	.....	.....	18
1873	364	210	154	69	50	12	10	10	12	11	5	18	12	5	9	9	6	6	10	22	9	13	23	48	13	4	11	3	8	6	11	14	10	11	.....	.....	23
1874	491	235	226	78	91	25	10	8	12	4	3	19	10	6	8	8	13	7	12	17	17	22	35	68	20	12	14	14	15	27	17	15	5	15			
1875	419	209	210	70	75	18	15	11	13	8	8	11	7	4	7	5	8	10	9	8	7	11	28	74	32	4	13	23	15	6	21	16	13	16			
1876	761	392	369	140	136	32	21	11	16	17	10	26	19	15	21	16	11	10	27	45	15	22	39	51	48	7	17	18	44	24	22	32	8	61	¶19	°30	
1877	542	277	295	96	106	27	21	10	12	5	4	28	12	6	11	5	11	12	14	26	10	13	24	46	32	12	16	23	18	23	11	15	23	33	14	31	
1878	404	198	206	75	89	20	15	6	8	5	6	20	6	3	6	8	4	8	10	21	6	15	20	25	33	6	7	16	23	20	29	6	7	13	10	22	

Years.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Wards.																																
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1879	344	182	162	45	54	17	10	4	5	4	2	9	13	6	6	6	11	10	9	19	12	9	12	23	21	5	12	16	21	13	18	6	9	12	6	14						
1880	498	270	228	79	83	23	27	8	8	10	4	12	9	3	6	6	8	17	15	23	16	15	21	32	31	13	21	16	26	20	16	11	12	25	23	21						
1881	645	363	282	95	100	29	22	8	14	13	4	23	11	5	19	9	11	15	6	28	23	23	30	58	38	15	20	13	41	27	14	25	22	37	13	29						
1882	650	372	278	107	78	33	31	6	14	12	8	16	9	4	15	11	8	8	14	34	18	15	38	83	30	22	22	20	24	21	22	16	20	31	18	27						
1883	579	285	294	71	111	16	16	18	17	15	4	24	10	6	7	11	6	6	10	21	14	17	35	79	33	10	18	18	19	30	16	14	16	30	8	35						
1884	662	352	310	89	112	42	13	17	12	14	11	21	14	9	5	10	15	15	19	25	15	15	25	76	43	5	19	19	26	27	21	22	28	38	12	29						
1885	610	322	288	95	118	26	20	9	13	6	18	18	6	9	12	8	10	10	15	19	6	22	27	73	43	10	23	22	28	27	20	17	37	31	15	33						
1886	618	303	315	85	110	37	18	5	5	5	5	9	5	4	6	9	4	6	10	19	19	18	29	55	34	7	34	20	27	14	32	19	27	40	14	42						
1887	621	327	294	80	110	20	14	9	11	11	4	19	13	3	13	15	8	11	16	20	61	28	22	43	37	9	21	31	24	36	16	13	25	25	16	27						
1888	785	457	328	121	112	35	27	9	10	9	5	27	13	6	9	18	14	3	14	31	43	40	27	66	39	19	26	34	36	40	24	28	34	51	13	35						
1889	736	383	353	111	124	22	15	10	12	4	1	22	10	2	13	13	9	8	17	42	24	28	19	30	44	22	37	65	27	33	24	21	35	51	14	25	a14	b20				
1890	666	372	294	103	93	34	17	5	17	5	1	26	16	3	8	10	10	10	19	45	5	4	3	32	31	20	30	44	43	20	43	27	45	40	9	9	15	20				
1891	683	386	297	115	106	87	29	9	9	4	2	18	17	7	18	6	5	5	7	52	9	5	12	23	39	25	39	18	24	25	53	20	39	51	20	8	18	13	c12	d6		
1892	440	208	232	53	93	21	15	10	9	4	7	10	8	2	11	4	6	6	8	14	6	6	8	25	17	6	30	26	24	16	22	16	22	21	11	5	6	21	8	10		
1893	456	271	185	78	67	22	17	8	12	5	3	18	10	2	12	3	2	8	6	27	7	5	11	17	18	20	24	14	18	21	7	14	26	45	8	9	8	17	6	1	7	4
1894	370	198	172	52	60	26	11	1	4	4	3	20	3	4	5	2	6	9	7	28	4	7	8	20	9	8	8	17	8	8	12	10	18	31	7	7	11	17	9	6	7	5
1895	469	262	207	72	73	4	9	3	8	5	2	10	7	9	9	2	4	8	10	21	5	3	5	26	17	5	24	19	20	15	11	13	30	24	10	7	13	37	11	6	18	2
1896	402	228	174	54	63	28	9	5	4	7	1	10	1	1	4	2	5	4	7	12	6	3	7	25	8	10	19	24	10	22	14	13	27	19	12	2	9	37	10	8	17	6

TABLE XX—*Showing the number of deaths from typhoid fever in each of the past thirty-six years, from 1861 to 1896, inclusive, in each division of age, with the adults, minors, and totals.*

YEARS.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1	2	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	Adults.	Minors.	Totals.
		2	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100			
1861	1	4	23	25	8	37	88	30	36	14	10	5	.....	.....	183	98	281
1862	2	7	36	31	18	90	255	90	59	34	19	10	2	1	470	184	654
1863	1	7	27	33	27	50	147	87	44	30	19	11	3	.....	341	145	486
1864	3	9	24	49	32	140	170	119	64	34	24	11	4	1	427	221	648
1865	10	7	33	38	35	82	210	120	96	75	49	13	5	.....	568	205	773
1866	.....	6	23	25	35	37	75	69	42	23	30	11	4	1	255	126	381
1867	4	7	18	25	19	38	88	47	39	33	32	11	5	1	256	111	367
1868	1	8	22	25	25	47	87	67	38	26	27	19	3	.....	267	128	395
1869	3	5	15	28	32	40	119	44	27	24	21	10	5	.....	250	123	373
1870	6	8	22	22	33	60	105	59	37	28	23	5	1	.....	258	151	409
1871	2	3	18	24	25	32	97	42	27	19	14	7	2	1	209	104	313
1872	6	3	15	23	28	84	97	60	35	26	18	9	1	.....	246	123	369
1873	.....	6	14	21	26	52	109	54	33	19	14	16	.....	.....	245	119	364
1874	5	3	16	33	36	76	142	55	40	26	18	10	1	.....	292	169	461
1875	7	2	20	38	20	58	120	51	33	35	20	10	5	.....	274	145	419
1876	3	10	30	36	49	148	224	92	55	50	37	23	4	.....	485	276	761
1877	.....	5	22	40	39	96	142	72	43	41	23	17	2	.....	340	202	542
1878	2	8	21	32	38	63	103	46	34	24	25	5	3	.....	240	164	404
1879	3	5	20	21	24	26	103	47	36	27	19	10	2	1	245	99	344
1880	3	4	25	35	27	68	151	75	40	24	31	12	2	1	336	162	498
1881	4	9	20	35	43	84	217	122	42	32	22	11	4	.....	450	195	645
1882	.....	2	18	32	47	85	260	87	44	43	19	10	2	.....	465	185	650
1883	2	3	23	29	33	92	183	84	68	29	20	11	2	.....	397	182	579
1884	2	5	22	35	45	92	229	113	58	26	18	12	2	.....	461	201	662
1885	3	3	29	35	45	98	208	82	37	38	16	11	5	.....	397	213	610
1886	.....	5	12	35	40	103	228	79	59	23	21	9	3	1	423	195	618
1887	2	6	16	28	40	98	217	88	55	37	28	4	1	1	431	190	621
1888	5	1	14	39	55	119	301	126	58	35	21	9	2	.....	552	233	785
1889	5	4	23	28	48	130	271	119	57	27	16	7	1	.....	498	238	736
1890	1	3	9	34	44	105	242	119	53	30	17	7	1	1	470	196	666
1891	2	1	15	36	51	116	237	123	44	29	23	5	1	.....	462	221	683
1892	3	3	12	19	33	76	123	91	38	15	18	6	3	.....	294	146	440
1893	3	.....	12	31	26	74	168	83	35	14	8	3	.....	.....	311	145	456
1894	.....	1	10	19	25	57	127	69	39	16	5	1	.....	1	258	112	370
1895	2	2	12	23	37	72	152	99	38	11	13	6	2	.....	321	148	469
1896	3	1	11	30	22	55	151	65	35	21	8	2	.....	.....	280	122	402
Totals	99	166	702	1,092	1,210	2,807	5,946	2,879	1,615	1,041	723	339	83	11	12,657	6,927	18,634

past thirty-five years.

Years.	Totals.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1862	629	23	12	24	12	22	13	22	8	23	10	25	14	68	16	109	17	34	14	44	18	37	16	36	12
1863	485	28	8	22	10	32	13	37	17	11	12	13	7	37	10	28	9	30	12	24	16	29	11	49	20
1864	648	27	18	28	12	36	21	26	16	25	19	20	18	35	14	69	27	38	18	40	25	25	28	39	82
1865	773	37	39	37	32	51	40	47	36	30	29	37	31	32	23	43	35	32	27	17	26	32	21	20	19
1866	381	20	14	16	13	14	18	8	14	7	8	9	12	14	8	34	24	21	21	27	25	16	13	16	9
1867	367	19	16	8	7	11	15	22	10	17	17	15	9	19	18	13	17	23	23	18	21	9	13	12	15
1868	395	14	17	10	13	15	16	13	14	7	13	19	12	15	26	22	21	23	23	11	16	15	23	20	17
1869	373	20	12	11	9	18	18	9	12	23	18	12	16	11	18	23	24	19	9	21	15	13	10	13	19
1870	409	13	10	12	15	33	21	16	8	26	21	22	17	21	18	27	27	18	19	10	6	7	11	13	8
1871	313	17	16	8	7	11	14	19	5	18	14	12	9	9	11	15	16	13	16	19	9	13	14	14	14
1872	369	14	12	15	10	19	13	11	12	11	36	13	11	20	20	21	16	20	18	20	14	17	6	20	10
1873	364	17	17	7	4	24	13	11	5	17	11	16	13	20	12	18	12	12	18	23	17	21	13	24	19
1874	461	24	20	17	22	18	14	15	21	17	16	22	11	14	15	17	18	27	20	23	28	18	19	23	22
1875	420	19	18	16	14	21	20	13	8	13	15	14	19	10	15	24	27	21	17	15	21	19	11	27	26
1876	761	21	15	16	21	22	23	26	9	25	26	24	20	25	25	67	42	47	57	45	43	29	32	45	56
1877	542	45	29	12	12	10	14	15	19	20	19	20	21	38	22	33	25	25	34	26	29	12	16	21	25
1878	404	15	19	12	20	12	16	16	19	15	14	14	12	11	12	38	20	19	20	21	20	12	14	13	20
1879	344	17	23	13	12	18	14	13	12	15	12	10	12	14	10	20	10	12	16	17	14	14	17	19	10
1880	498	22	17	14	15	17	21	13	14	18	16	12	9	22	18	35	45	21	10	23	15	29	20	44	28
1881	645	16	16	13	17	20	17	27	20	20	18	10	7	21	17	56	34	43	35	53	33	38	47	46	21
1882	650	35	25	36	20	31	24	47	32	43	33	35	22	17	11	29	23	25	24	24	28	19	14	31	22
1883	579	28	29	19	22	36	27	25	21	16	21	16	15	18	25	28	35	26	29	36	31	18	19	19	20
1884	662	57	34	23	21	32	27	32	33	26	25	25	15	23	16	23	30	29	36	36	27	35	29	31	17
1885	610	25	42	30	32	29	33	15	10	15	9	15	9	22	27	37	27	49	29	34	25	28	17	23	28
1886	618	16	26	20	22	25	29	26	19	26	22	18	15	16	26	41	39	37	31	27	35	18	29	33	22
1887	621	19	17	22	21	32	26	19	25	25	15	22	19	21	12	55	48	35	38	34	26	20	23	23	24
1888	785	39	24	27	19	20	20	21	16	45	39	32	17	31	31	102	67	60	40	44	23	19	17	17	15
1889	736	31	31	42	33	33	28	19	22	24	40	29	21	34	34	41	42	36	34	39	24	18	15	37	29
1890	666	73	53	30	24	30	22	32	20	25	26	27	9	29	27	30	32	31	26	26	21	23	16	16	18
1891	683	32	18	23	21	55	47	82	59	37	39	20	22	34	15	22	20	27	26	21	14	14	9	19	7
1892	440	28	23	28	40	26	25	14	23	14	16	12	12	9	11	17	23	22	22	16	21	8	3	14	13
1893	456	31	12	18	16	20	18	20	15	32	29	22	15	14	12	34	13	23	24	19	10	14	11	24	10
1894	370	20	23	12	6	11	9	12	13	17	19	11	13	15	14	23	27	20	14	21	10	15	14	21	10
1895	469	22	14	31	33	29	19	20	20	22	17	22	16	22	11	24	12	14	18	21	22	17	13	18	12
1896	402	15	19	13	10	11	10	19	21	22	24	15	12	20	11	23	15	18	16	11	6	18	10	43	20

TABLE XXII.—*Showing a General Summary of Deaths, Male and Female, from Scarlet Fever, for the past Thirty-five Years.*

YEARS.	Totals.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1862	461	50	49	17	27	18	23	23	19	18	27	15	12	15	18	7	13	5	8	12	17	21	10	21	11
1863	275	11	6	12	21	20	16	22	25	17	23	17	8	10	12	7	7	7	8	6	3	7	9	6	2
1864	349	5	6	4	11	12	12	11	9	11	8	11	8	15	13	11	10	7	8	12	8	31	29	47	50
1865	624	34	38	43	52	37	41	25	35	13	21	35	35	27	19	23	19	11	12	10	6	25	23	18	22
1866	491	28	33	24	28	12	11	18	20	22	17	24	22	18	12	12	15	8	11	19	13	17	30	38	39
1867	367	38	41	22	27	17	13	16	19	22	27	11	18	8	22	12	8	2	1	9	6	7	7	6	3
1868	2'4	8	11	4	8	10	4	10	10	6	6	12	11	6	5	6	9	10	8	12	12	9	11	16	20
1869	790	22	21	29	23	37	35	33	36	34	40	47	37	28	30	18	34	15	25	32	23	46	43	62	40
1870	956	57	55	59	55	87	67	72	74	76	90	38	52	27	26	17	18	6	10	7	7	14	14	16	15
1871	262	19	14	15	22	22	22	15	15	20	17	5	12	11	2	7	3	1	4	7	6	5	9	5	4
1872	174	6	9	10	10	8	6	7	7	8	9	11	15	9	10	5	5	1	2	5	3	7	5	8	8
1873	319	17	17	13	13	22	30	18	18	20	25	19	13	11	16	4	2	1	5	6	3	11	15	11	9
1874	461	24	20	17	22	18	14	15	21	17	16	22	11	14	15	17	18	27	20	23	28	18	19	23	22
1875	1,032	42	60	47	42	67	82	67	54	54	50	91	80	39	48	32	31	14	16	14	19	14	18	18	33
1876	328	30	25	20	15	37	29	20	18	15	23	12	8	14	3	4	2	1	4	7	10	9	6	10	6
1877	379	14	13	8	9	7	13	7	10	13	21	22	12	18	28	24	15	8	11	17	14	13	16	33	33
1878	554	32	27	24	26	32	23	26	22	30	32	22	19	17	20	16	9	15	17	35	28	19	22	22	19
1879	336	24	21	15	19	25	29	22	19	16	11	20	11	15	16	9	7	7	5	7	7	12	5	7	7
1880	291	5	12	10	18	5	6	7	10	17	26	12	16	3	8	9	18	6	5	4	12	19	13	23	27
1881	486	20	26	20	14	26	16	24	19	35	41	26	30	26	21	17	17	19	11	14	12	8	11	18	15
1882	310	17	19	17	13	17	11	17	12	18	26	15	11	15	10	12	10	5	6	10	7	7	7	18	10
1883	561	27	20	16	11	11	15	23	20	29	36	35	35	19	24	20	15	19	28	25	22	29	24	31	32
1884	540	52	49	28	32	26	33	31	28	38	30	25	25	17	14	5	9	7	4	8	9	10	20	21	19
1885	375	31	27	19	18	35	24	14	21	17	16	23	25	11	18	4	5	3	1	12	9	6	16	9	11
1886	248	15	10	8	12	19	21	18	17	12	20	10	10	9	10	7	3	2	3	7	4	7	8	10	6
1887	159	9	10	8	8	10	7	10	2	7	3	10	4	6	10	5	6	3	2	6	7	4	5	10	7
1888	235	12	14	12	12	3	7	7	5	6	7	8	4	4	4	4	9	4	3	19	15	20	17	18	21
1889	298	26	29	42	33	16	21	12	5	13	18	7	12	4	8	8	4	5	12	9	11	12	12	7	12
1890	189	7	7	3	5	3	2	8	7	6	14	8	4	7	3	8	3	9	3	13	9	16	9	18	17
1891	341	14	14	9	12	9	13	19	18	15	14	14	9	8	7	7	9	10	6	16	14	22	18	36	28
1892	485	25	37	28	23	43	41	27	18	31	44	13	19	9	10	7	9	6	4	11	15	8	22	19	16
1893	267	25	29	14	22	12	16	11	8	14	11	13	10	5	5	4	5	5	8	12	9	6	8	12	3
1894	153	14	6	8	8	15	11	7	14	5	3	10	4	3	3	3	4	.....	3	2	6	8	7	5	4
1895	79	3	5	3	5	5	5	4	2	6	4	2	5	3	3	1	1	4	4	2	2	3	3	.....	4
1896	61	2	3	.....	3	1	4	.....	3	2	.....	4	8	2	3	1	2	3	7	3	1	1	4	2	2

past thirty-five years.

YEARS.	Total.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1862	1,949	93	91	93	85	77	102	98	70	99	127	68	57	68	76	77	68	46	71	92	85	58	84	92	72
1863	1,955	90	74	77	87	75	85	104	105	79	67	61	60	86	85	75	80	77	79	62	88	85	77	95	102
1864	2,089	95	90	97	68	111	119	144	32	124	103	78	73	67	53	83	85	70	69	89	74	83	70	96	107
1865	2,086	96	75	113	83	115	125	80	96	81	79	89	90	84	63	64	83	64	57	62	65	87	111	85	79
1866	1,944	110	107	88	90	86	80	66	79	108	83	82	71	50	66	92	89	63	65	106	79	65	73	78	68
1867	1,947	113	111	87	82	97	96	73	86	107	109	65	67	76	97	51	53	59	68	83	91	62	73	69	78
1868	1,995	110	104	90	91	96	74	130	119	78	71	86	76	64	66	61	85	58	82	70	65	70	78	87	84
1869	1,975	86	80	86	99	100	100	107	80	77	67	79	90	73	71	80	91	59	64	73	59	82	84	74	99
1870	2,308	89	111	102	95	129	134	112	94	126	122	78	78	73	106	77	100	64	71	72	81	103	111	93	86
1871	2,237	84	90	104	101	140	119	94	113	85	193	89	58	90	78	81	113	97	74	82	99	69	80	80	101
1872	2,330	128	118	106	103	95	113	124	107	113	122	80	83	98	98	85	85	80	73	98	108	87	82	73	71
1873	2,291	104	123	126	116	138	120	90	85	95	90	78	103	92	103	55	87	73	77	96	124	86	98	59	72
1874	2,304	12	109	80	106	156	128	115	118	75	97	65	77	96	83	69	84	58	71	99	100	83	91	125	107
1875	2,359	191	80	116	89	136	130	119	100	98	111	97	83	62	99	82	109	87	73	93	104	92	84	109	112
1876	2,376	197	122	105	113	179	149	119	97	115	137	85	110	80	85	80	93	94	127	124	123	96	123	114	109
1877	2,349	114	126	99	93	95	107	118	112	130	121	87	82	86	94	78	78	73	94	88	93	77	99	102	108
1878	2,491	120	138	96	106	99	126	107	101	117	125	87	105	65	106	101	103	81	101	93	124	98	105	88	97
1879	2,471	137	152	110	401	132	121	117	103	95	82	85	75	101	116	88	90	88	91	97	122	93	93	90	102
1880	2,692	129	119	102	115	151	151	90	107	137	143	95	95	92	95	107	109	78	88	102	95	108	95	134	155
1881	2,768	105	137	112	121	149	139	122	138	139	120	97	93	83	86	109	107	100	116	109	106	98	88	144	139
1882	2,809	163	179	136	138	136	119	101	128	129	139	91	87	101	90	108	125	87	85	120	114	101	120	109	103
1883	2,798	161	144	105	124	123	134	127	120	130	146	79	104	89	104	116	127	100	105	125	130	86	119	102	98
1884	2,801	147	137	121	99	142	122	148	169	85	100	104	112	124	123	89	90	91	109	131	99	107	114	106	132
1885	2,821	156	152	108	122	160	161	120	123	90	126	84	100	124	130	95	95	83	98	99	140	103	102	124	126
1886	2,834	111	117	120	98	190	137	116	128	143	143	87	101	83	97	133	116	92	84	123	109	117	106	153	130
1887	2,800	125	118	141	126	152	156	133	139	146	124	106	81	94	114	130	96	84	93	196	84	96	93	125	139
1888	2,695	140	127	145	111	132	114	125	106	156	136	101	198	86	100	122	91	86	95	119	128	95	86	97	109
1889	2,532	113	136	103	107	115	90	116	102	143	133	100	78	103	111	88	87	97	83	126	115	81	101	112	83
1890	2,764	231	198	139	107	113	115	128	109	122	114	93	83	116	112	93	87	108	88	118	101	99	95	97	98
1891	2,636	159	127	87	104	134	94	135	113	127	92	88	92	119	97	89	84	69	82	150	111	96	108	132	152
1892	2,709	143	180	135	98	161	140	127	102	141	114	82	107	96	82	120	111	107	88	127	103	99	82	126	88
1893	2,671	151	116	126	106	107	96	128	110	152	144	105	94	123	92	116	108	94	88	98	94	100	97	135	91
1894	2,513	159	123	105	105	117	110	125	108	139	86	92	84	94	78	106	111	91	81	110	104	92	99	112	82
1895	2,419	138	98	128	87	117	104	106	92	148	129	94	78	103	99	93	89	84	66	108	106	93	102	108	79
1896	2,514	117	117	82	80	121	118	72	87	86	75	119	93	150	113	125	77	152	127	116	115	121	93	80	76

TABLE XXVI.—*Showing the number of Smallpox Cases and Deaths in each Ward during the year 1896.*

WARDS.	Cases.	Deaths.	WARDS.	Cases.	Deaths
First			Twenty-first		
Second			Twenty-second		
Third			Twenty-third		
Fourth			Twenty-fourth		
Fifth			Twenty-fifth		
Sixth			Twenty-sixth		
Seventh			Twenty-seventh		
Eighth			Twenty-eighth		
Ninth			Twenty-ninth		
Tenth			Thirtieth		
Eleventh			Thirty-first		
Twelfth			Thirty-second		
Thirteenth			Thirty-third		
Fourteenth			Thirty-fourth		
Fifteenth			Thirty-fifth		
Sixteenth			Thirty-sixth		
Seventeenth			Thirty-seventh		
Eighteenth			Total		
Nineteenth					
Twentieth					

The following statement will show t

DATE. 1896.	Total births.	Total marriages.	Total still-births.	Total deaths (still-births excluded).
Year ending December, 1896.....	29,753	7,491	1,263	23,982

E XXVII.—*Deaths in each year from Small-pox from 77 to 1896, inclusive, with the average population each r, and deaths to every 1 000 persons living*

s.	Deaths.	Deaths to 1,000 persons living.	Years.		Deaths.	Deaths to 1,000 persons living.
	32	.28	1847		9	.02
	145	1.28	1848		100	.24
	101	.90	1849		152	.37
Pop., 111,210.	84	.80	1850	Pop., 408,762.	40	.09
	117	1.04	1851		216	.52
	.....	.....	1852		427	1.04
	.....	.....	1853		57	.13
	.....	.....	1854		40	.09
	.....	.....	1855		275	.67
	97	.77	1856		390	.68
	52	.30	1857		65	.11
	8	.05	1858		7	.01
Pop., 137,097.	1	.....	1859		2	.003
	.....	.....	1860	Pop., 564,529.	57	.10
	.....	.....	1861		758	1.34
	.....	.....	1862		264	.46
	160	1.16	1863		171	.30
	325	2.37	1864		260	.45
	6	.04	1865		524	.92
	3	.01	1866		144	.21
	100	.52	1867		48	.07
	107	.56	1868		48	.07
Pop., 188,797.	81	.42	1869		6	.008
	86	.45	1870	Pop., 671,022.	9	.01
	14	.07	1871		1,879	2.78
	37	.19	1872		2,585	3.83
	156	.82	1873		39	.05
	195	1.03	1874		15	.02
	101	.53	1875		54	.08
	76	.33	1876		407	.45
	79	.34	1877		155	.17
	42	.16	1878		.....	.....
	5	.01	1879		6	.006
Pop., 268,034.	63	.24	1880		424	0.5
	259	1.00	1881	Pop., 846,980.	1,336	1.57
	156	.60	1882		314	0.3
	36	.13	1883		173	0.02
	17	.06	1884		35	0.04
	190	.73	1885		6	0.003
	251	.61	1886		4	0.003
			1887		.....	.....
			1888		80	0.074
			1889		.....	.....
			1890		.....	.....
			1891	Pop., 1,046,964.	5	0.004
			1892		.....	.....
			1893		5	0.004
			1884		13	0.011
			1895		45	0.38
			1896		.....	.....

TABLE XXVIII.

Weekly Deaths (Still-born excluded) with Meteorological Observations, etc.

Weeks ending 1896.		Total Weekly Deaths (Still-born excluded).	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.	Snow or Rain in inches.
			Mean.	Max.	Min.		
January	4	452	36.0	60	13	30.04	.42
"	11	489	20.3	38	4	30.26	.04
"	18	537	32.0	44	20	30.11	*
"	25	524	35.6	48	28	30.02	1.55
February	1	499	38.6	53	27	30.20	.27
"	8	467	37.7	47	27	29.73	4.27
"	15	492	36.0	54	25	29.94	.99
"	22	471	20.1	44	2	29.99	.09
"	29	492	39.4	60	17	29.89	1.25
March	7	540	35.1	55	18	29.84	7.10
"	14	526	30.0	43	16	29.98	.43
"	21	509	35.4	59	22	30.01	2.26
"	28	525	36.7	63	15	30.02	.40
April	4	429	45.7	62	28	29.95	1.09
"	11	562	39.1	58	31	30.32	.36
"	18	527	69.6	93	42	29.11	.01
"	25	556	63.1	91	45	30.05	.60
May	2	404	55.7	73	43	30.13	*
"	9	409	62.3	91	46	30.12	1.16
"	16	409	75.3	93	58	29.98	.36
"	23	394	67.4	90	50	30.06	.64
"	30	426	67.0	83	50	29.99	.11
June	6	354	67.9	85	54	30.07	*
"	13	372	72.9	90	57	29.74	.74
"	20	414	69.0	91	54	30.06	2.24
"	27	498	71.1	89	56	30.06	.75
July	4	522	74.6	90	62	30.05	.34
"	11	532	76.7	89	65	30.07	1.03
"	18	595	78.9	93	61	30.00	.04
"	25	507	75.6	86	63	30.04	1.01
August	1	533	78.1	92	64	30.02	1.19
"	8	490	81.7	96	66	30.00	.05
"	15	838	83.7	98	71	30.03	.03
"	22	382	70.9	88	58	30.08	.20
"	29	351	72.3	87	59	30.11	.12
September	5	362	67.9	89	58	30.07	.51
"	12	385	72.6	92	58	30.01	.74
"	19	427	71.0	91	61	29.97	.98
"	26	349	59.9	78	44	30.04	.06
October	3	401	65.3	78	53	30.00	.55
"	10	357	51.9	60	39	30.23	.04
"	17	363	52.3	71	45	29.87	1.63
"	24	374	50.3	63	37	29.99	.41
"	31	362	57.4	74	37	30.17	*
November	7	374	58.4	73	45	30.06	.91
"	14	384	44.9	57	34	30.12	.27
"	21	374	50.1	73	33	30.27	.06
"	28	389	53.0	73	30	30.40	.52
December	5	341	31.0	49	20	30.36	.74
"	12	427	45.7	60	35	30.00	.13
"	19	384	36.9	57	26	30.02	.71
"	26	395	27.6	37	12	30.20	.16
1897. January	2	502	33.7	52	14	30.61	*

* Trace.

TABLE XXX.—*The annual mean temperature in Philadelphia from 1800 to 1896 inclusive, with the annual amount of rain and snow, in inches, from 1825 to 1896.*

YEARS.	Mean annual temperature.	Rain, in inches	YEARS.	Mean annual temperature.	Rain, n inches.
1800	51.50		1849	53.10	42.09
1801	52.00		1850	54.0	54.54
1802	53.50		1851	54.04	35.50
1803	52.00		1852	54.04	46.20
1804	51.00		1853	55.44	42.96
1805	51.50		1854	55.38	45.23
1806	51.50		1855	54.53	44.65
1807	52.00		1856	51.92	33.52
1808	52.00		1857	53.48	48.45
1809	51.00		1858	55.20	41.06
1810	51.00		1859	54.49	54.75
1811	52.00		1860	54 12	45.40
1812	51.00		1861	54.71	45.41
1813	50.50		1862	53.58	45.66
1814	51.00		1863	54.13	49.64
1815	51.25		1864	54.60	46.73
1816*	49.00		1865	55.77	53.64
1817	52.50		1866	54.90	43.57
1818	53.00		1867	53.41	62.93
1819	51.00		1868	52.83	50.18
1820	51.75		1869	54.23	44.16
1821	51.50		1870	56.44	43.56
1822	53.00		1871	54.91	45.98
1823	53.50		1872†	54.85	49.02
1824	53.75		1873	51.4	54.62
1825	54.00	29.30	1874	52.6	46.31
1826	53.00	40.00	1875	50.3	40.24
1827	50.00	39.50	1876	52.6	47.39
1828	54.00	38.50	1877	54.6	37.36
1829	53.00	42.00	1878	54.7	34.53
1830	52.50	44.75	1879	53.6	56.75
1831	53.00	41.00	1880	54.0	33.58
1832	51.00	39.25	1881	54.2	30.21
1833	52.50	48.38	1882	54.6	45.58
1834	52.25	33 00	1883	53.5	39.17
1835	52.00	39.50	1884	53.5	39.34
1836	50.25	43.00	1885	51.2	33.35
1837	52.25	37.10	1886	53.0	37.24
1838	53.00	44.25	1887	53.8	42.17
1839	52.00	44.75	1888	51.9	44.06
1840	52.25	47.50	1889	54.8	50.60
1841	51.50	55.50	1890	55.0	34.02
1842	52.75	47.50	1891	55.1	38.19
1843	51.50	46.25	1892	53.5	34.78
1844	53.00	39.00	1893	52.9	37.65
1845	54.00	40.25	1894	55.0	40.34
1846	54.00	44.87	1895	53.6	31.01
1847	53.86	45.09	1896	54.5	25.08
1848	54.80	35.00			

*Ice in every month; the coldest year on record in the city; the year without a summer.

† From this year observations taken at U. S. Signal Office used in this Department.

Interments, February, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Gangrene	2	1	1												2							2			1	1	
Goitre	1		1											1								1			1		
Hemorrhage from Bowels	3	1	2		1	1							1					1				2	1		3		
" from Stomach	1	1											1									1			1		
" from Umbilical	2	2		2		2																	2	1	2		
Hernia	5	2	3									1		2		2						5		1	4	1	
Homicide	4	4										1		1	2							4			2	2	
Hydrophobia	1	1											1									1				1	
Indigestion	2	2		2		2																	2		2		
Inanition	36	23	13	23	13	33	3																36	3	36		
Inflammation of the Bladder	5	5													1	2	2					5			4	1	
" " Brain	65	32	33	25	30	18	12	15	9	1		2	4	2	1		1					10	55	3	62	3	
" " Bronchi	60	28	32	20	17	20	9	7	1			3	2	3	3	4	4	3	1			23	37	3	48	12	
" " Caecum	3	2	1	2							2			1								1	2		3		
" " Glands	1	1													1							1				1	
" " Heart	11	4	7	1	3				2	1	1	1		2	1							7	4		10	1	

The area and number of public squares is, viz:

		Acres
1. Independence Square		4.64
2. Washington	"	6.70
3. Franklin	"	7.83
4. Logan	"	7.83
5. Rittenhouse	"	6.70
6. Jefferson	"	2.86
7. Passyunk	"	3.64
8. Norris	"	5.80
9. Fairhill	"	1.21
10. Shackamaxon	"	.75
Total		47.96

The population (as per U. S. census) at each decade was as follows, with percentage of deaths to each 1,000 of population:

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 1,000.
*1800	.....	.....	.....
1810	110,210	1,897	†17.21
1820	137,097	3,189	23.26
1830	188,797	3,948	20.90
1840	258,037	4,583	17.78
1850	408,762	8,034	19.63
1860	565,529	10,849	19.18
1870	674,022	15,317	22.72
1880	846,980	17,711	20.91
1890	1,046,964	21,732	20.76

* No record of deaths published.

† Still-born and bodies brought from country excluded.

TABLE XXXI.—*Recapitulation of Returns to this Department for the past thirty-six years and six months.*

YEARS.	BIRTHS.	MARRIAGES.	DEATHS AND INTERMENTS
1860 (six months)	8,434	2,310	6,342
1861	17,271	4,417	14,468
1862	14,741	4,662	15,097
1863	15,293	5,474	15,788
1864	15,591	6,752	17,582
1865	15,428	6,864	17,169
1866	17,437	7,087	16,803
1867	17,007	6,084	13,933
1868	17,259	6,371	14,693
1869	16,960	6,382	14,786
1870	17,194	6,421	16,750
1871	18,346	6,806	16,993
1872	20,072	6,496	20,544
1873	18,702	7,891	16,736
1874	19,387	6,639	16,315
1875	17,933	6,144	18,909
1876	18,695	5,341	20,829
1877	18,279	6,147	18,183
1878	18,346	6,247	17,672
1879	18,449	5,224	16,888
1880	19,388	6,476	19,803
1881	18,154	7,569	21,707
1882	20,098	8,521	22,246
1883	21,237	8,231	21,249
1884	22,160	8,637	22,436
1885	22,656	7,676	23,666
1886	23,221	6,215	22,550
1887	24,113	6,353	25,052
1888	26,296	6,700	23,503
1889	27,491	6,900	23,696
1890	27,858	7,196	25,200
1891	29,764	8,130	26,579
1892	29,826	7,931	28,799
1893	30,737	8,240	27,530
1894	31,226	7,602	26,466
1895	29,838	7,708	27,629
1896	29,753	7,491	27,785
Totals	774,640	247,337	*741,076

* This total represents all of the deaths and interments in the city during the period stated, and includes still born and premature births and bodies brought to the city for interment.

The above statement gives a summary of all returns of births, marriages and deaths, including still-born and premature births and bodies brought to the City for interment.

THEO. B. STULB,
Health Officer.

Attest:

J. V. P. TURNER,
Chief Registration Clerk.

Interments, February, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Uræmia	25	17	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	7	2	7	2	.....	.....	.....	23	2	1	14	10	1
Whooping Cough	9	5	4	5	4	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	9	.....	.....
Wounds, Gunshot	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	1,922	986	936	420	362	349	140	159	63	31	40	174	176	171	176	197	170	65	10	1	.....	1,140	782	87	1,483	401	38
Premature Birth	.....	35	33	35	33	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	68	.....	.....
Still-Born	.....	58	41	58	41	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	5	99	.....	.....

INTERMENTS

DURING

MARCH.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia, March, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unknown
Abscess of Brain	3	2	1	1	1	1		1						1								1	2		3		
" Arm	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
" Kidneys	1	1													1							1				1	
" Larynx	1	1		1						1													1		1		
" Leg	1	1												1								1			1		
" Liver	1	1										1										1			1		
" Neck	1	1														1						1				1	
" Stomach	1	1											1									1			1		
" Abdominal	2		2		1		1								1							1	1		1	1	
Alcoholism	4	4												1	2	1						4			2	2	
Anæmia	7	2	5	1	1			1			1	1			1	3						5	2		5	2	
Aneurism of Aorta	9	7	2	1						1			1	3	3		1					8	1	3	5	4	
Apoplexy	75	37	38									1	4	9	15	19	17	10				75		3	42	30	3
Asthma	3	2	1										1			2						3			1	2	
Bright's Disease	52	32	20	1	3		1			2	1	4	4	17	7	10	4	2				48	4	7	39	11	2
Burns and Scalds	11	6	5	4	3		3	3			1	2	1				1					4	7		10	1	

Interments, January, 1896.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Burns and Scalds	16	10	6	7	2		1	4	2		2		3	3		1						7	9		13	3	
Cancer	1	1															1					1				1	
" of Bowels	1		1												1							1				1	
" Breast	11	1	10											2	7	1	1					11			8	3	
" Colon	1	1											1									1				1	
" Liver	8	3	5										1		2	2	3					8			3	5	
" Prostate Gland	1	1																1				1			1		
" Rectum	2		2												1	1						2			2		
" Spleen	1		1												1							1			1		
" Stomach	27	2	7										4	4	9	5	3	2				27			10	17	
" Throat	1	1															1					1				1	
" Uterus	15		15										1	4	3	6	1					15			11	3	1
Casualties	52	45	7	9	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	5	12	10	6	3	3	2				41	11		34	17	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1													1							1			1		
Chicken-Pox	1	1		1			1																1		1		
Child Birth	3		3									2	1									3			2		1

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cholera Morbus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cirrhosis of the Liver	21	13	8	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2	.....	13	8	.....
Collapse of the Lungs	3	2	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....
Congestion of the Brain	10	6	4	2	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1	8	2	.....
" " Kidneys	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Liver	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" " Lungs	18	10	8	5	3	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10	8	.....	11	5	2
Consumption of the Bowels	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" " Larynx	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Lungs	279	152	127	18	14	1	4	4	4	.....	19	70	67	49	30	18	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	32	14	205	65	9
" " Throat	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Convulsions	83	51	32	48	31	58	11	8	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	79	.....	82	1	.....
Croup	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
" Membranous	26	7	19	7	19	1	9	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....
Cyanosis	15	9	6	9	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	15	.....	.....
Debility	28	13	15	13	11	21	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	24	1	26	2	.....

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Diabetes	15	10	5	1						1		1		2	5	5	1					14	1		7	8	
Diarrhœa	17	7	10	2	4	4	1	1					3		1	3	3	1				11	6	1	13	4	
Diphtheria	77	41	36	41	36	2	16	37	21	1													77	1	77		
Disease of the Heart	172	73	99	9	10	6		1	2	5	5	12	15	23	32	35	28	8				153	19	12	121	44	7
" Hip	1	1		1						1													1		1		
" Kidneys	4	2	2									1			2	1						4			2	1	1
" Liver	1	1											1									1			1		
Dropsy of the Brain	8	6	2	5	2	5	1	1							1							1	7		8		
" Chest	9	5	4									1	2		3	3						9			5	4	
" Kidneys	1	1														1						1				1	
Drowned	2	2		1							1		1									1	1		1	1	
Dysentery	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Epilepsy	4	3	1	2				1			1	1				1						2	2	1	2	1	1
Erysipelas	10	6	4	3	3	5			1				1	1	1	1						4	6		9	1	
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	1		1										1									1			1		
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	15	7	8										2		3	6	4					15			9	6	

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 Year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Fever, Catarrhal	2		2		1	1								1								1	1		2		
" Malarial,	1		1		1				1														1		1		
" Puerperal	4		4									1	3									4			1	3	
" Scarlet	10	3	7	3	7	1	2	4	3														10		10		
" Typhoid	21	11	10	3	5	1			3	1	3	8	1	1	2	1						13	8	2	17	4	
Fistula in Ano	1	1											1									1				1	
Gangrene	8	4	4		1	1										3	3	1				7	1		3	5	
Gall Stone	1		1										1									1			1		
Goitre	2	1	1										2									2			1	1	
Hemorrhage from Nose	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
" " Stomach	1	1													1							1			1		
" " Uterus	2		2										2									2			2		
" Umbilical	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Hernia	6	2	4												1	3	2					6			3	3	
Homicide	5	3	2									1	3			1						5			4		1
Inanition	53	28	25	28	24	48	3	1				1										1	52	5	53		

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Inflammation of the Bladder	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	3	.....
" " Brain	78	43	35	37	30	24	16	12	10	2	3	1	5	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	67	2	76	2	.....
" " Bronchi	72	33	39	23	28	30	11	4	4	.....	2	3	2	2	.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	51	5	64	8	.....
" " Cæcum	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....
" " Heart	16	6	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	1	12	4	.....
" " Kidneys	56	30	26	4	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	6	9	5	7	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	5	6	45	8	3
" " Larynx	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
" " Liver	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	3	.....
" " Lungs	452	219	233	109	111	78	53	52	19	13	5	24	61	29	36	48	28	5	1	.....	.....	232	220	23	378	68	6
" " Nerves	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Pericardium	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Peritoneum	40	13	27	5	2	1	1	1	.....	1	3	16	8	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	33	7	5	30	9	1
" " Pleura	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	4	2	.....
" " Spine	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....
" " St. & Bowels	43	22	21	17	13	20	5	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	13	30	5	35	8	.....
Influenza	24	11	13	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....	19	5	1	12	11	1

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Insanity	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Intussusception	6	4	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	4	1	1
Jaundice	6	1	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	6	.....	.....
Locomotor Ataxia	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Malformation	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Marasmus	70	37	33	37	33	64	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	7	70	.....	.....
Measles	64	37	27	37	27	21	21	14	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	3	64	.....	.....
Neuralgia of the Heart	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	5	5	.....
Obstruction of the Bowels	4	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Old Age	92	37	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	34	39	11	1	.....	92	.....	6	47	43	2
Paralysis	43	21	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	2	7	11	12	4	1	.....	.....	42	1	.....	29	11	3
Poisoning, Opium	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Purpura Hemorrhagica	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pyæmia	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Rheumatism	12	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	9	3	.....
Rupture of the Urethra	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Sclerosis of Spine	2	2													1	1						2				2	
Scrofula	2	2		2		2																	2		2		
Septicaemia	14	3	11	1	1	1	1					4	4	1	1	1	1					12	2		10	3	1
Shock, Surgical	11	3	8	1		1						3	2	2	2	1						10	1	1	8	3	
Softening of Brain	20	13	7									1	1	1	4	4	6	3				20			13	6	1
Sore Mouth	3	2	1	2	1		1	1	1														3		3		
Stricture of Œsophagus	1	1													1							1			1		
Suffocation	4	2	2	2	1	3						1										1	3		4		
" by Illuminating Gas	3	2	1										1	1			1					3			2	1	
Suicide, Arsenic	3	2	1										2		1							3			1	2	
" Cutting Throat	1	1														1						1			1		
" Drowning	1	1														1						1			1		
" Illuminating Gas	1	1														1						1				1	
" Hanging	5	4	1									1			2	1	1					5			3	1	1
" Laudanum	1	1												1								1			1		
" Run over on Railroad	1	1												1								1					1

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Suicide, Shooting	8	5	1									2	2		1		1					6			3	2	1
" Suffo a'ion	1	1											1									1					1
Syphilis	6	4	2	3	2	4		1						1								1	5	1	5	1	
Teething	9	4	5	4	5	8	1																9		9		
Tetanus	4	3	1	3		3							1									1	3		4		
Tumor	2	2											1			1						2		1	1	1	
" of the Brain	2		2									1			1							2			1	1	
" " Face	1	1												1								1			1		
" " Liver	1	1														1						1				1	
" " Uterus	1		1												1							1			1		
" Abdominal	3		3											2			1					3			3		
" Multiple	1		1									1										1				1	
" Ovarian	1		1									1										1				1	
Ulceration of the Thigh	1		1													1						1				1	
" " Stomach	2	1	1	1							1	1										1	1		2		
Unknown	1		1		1						1												1		1		

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Uuknown.
Uræmia	31	17	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	9	3	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	2	.....	19	11	1
Whooping Cough	9	6	3	5	3	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	8	1	.....
Total	2,529	1,298	1,231	544	473	473	182	178	92	36	56	199	252	211	232	289	223	91	14	1	.....	1,512	1,017	135	1,975	502	52
Premature Birth	.....	30	29	30	29	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	.....	.....
Still-Born	.....	65	50	65	50	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	5	115	.....	.....

INTERMENTS

DURING

APRIL.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia, April, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Abscess of the Bowels	1		1									1										1			1		
" " Brain	2	2		1			1					1										1	1		2		
" " Liver	2	1	1									2										2			2		
" " Lungs	3	2	1	1				1				1	1									2	1		3		
" " Pelvis	1		1									1										1				1	
" " Spleen	1	1														1						1				1	
" " Throat	1		1		1																		1		1		
" Abdominal	1	1		1					1														1		1		
Alcoholism	9	6	3									1			3	3						9			6	2	1
Anæmia	4	1	3	1				1				1			1							3	1		3	1	
Aneurism of the Aorta	2	2												1	1							2			1		1
Apoplexy	68	34	34											7	11	21	21	4				68		2	41	26	1
Asthma	2		2														1					2				2	
Bright's Disease	4	25	19	1					1	1		3	1	8	12	9	7	2				42	2	3	29	12	3
Burns and Scalds	12	1	11	1			2	3			1		2	1	1	1	1					6	6	1	10	2	
Cancer	2		2											1			1					2			1		

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer of the Breast	7	1	6												5	2						7			3	4	
" Face	1	1												1								1			1		
" Jaw	1	1													1							1					1
" Liver	9	3	6										1	1	2	4	1					9			4	5	
" Lungs	1		1												1							1					1
" Rectum	2	1	1										1				1					2			2		
" Mouth	2	1	1														2					2			1	1	
" Oesophagus	1		1													1						1				1	
" Pancreas	3	1	2										1		1	1						3		1		1	
" Pelvis	1		1												1							1		1	1		
" Stomach	21	8	13										1	6	6	4	1	3				21			9	12	
" Uterus	8		8											4	3	1						8			4	4	
Carbuncle	1	1		1				1															1		1		
Carries of the Sacrum	1	1		1						1													1		1		
Cellulitis	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
" of the Thigh	1		1												1							1				1	

Interments, April, 1896.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Casualties	48	37	11	11	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	8	8	5	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	36	12	.....	29	13	6
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cholera Infantum	25	13	12	13	12	19	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	6	.....
Congestion of Brain	21	9	12	7	11	11	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	1	19	2	.....
" Lungs	17	7	10	4	8	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	12	.....	13	4	.....
Consumption of Bowels	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
" Larynx	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Lungs	231	116	115	12	18	2	1	5	4	6	12	64	65	32	21	14	4	1	.....	.....	.....	201	30	24	183	35	13
" Throat	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Convulsions	81	34	47	34	44	55	14	7	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	78	5	81	.....	.....
Croup	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
" Membranous	14	5	9	5	9	1	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Cyanosis	20	13	7	13	7	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....
.....	19	10	9	7	6	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	1	14	5	.....
	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	3	.....

Interments, February, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Under 1 year.	AGES. 1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Inflammation of Kidneys	38	18	20		1						1	3	4	10	8	8	4					37	1	2	25	13	
" Larynx	6	2	4		3	1	1	1				2	1									3	3		6		
" Liver	4	1	3									1			1		2					4			3	1	
" Lungs	353	189	164	99	79	74	49	35	14	3	3	23	34	23	28	32	25	9	1			175	178	17	281	65	7
" Peritoneum	23	5	18		3			1		1	1	5	9	4	1	1						20	3	1	19	3	1
" Pleura	7	5	2	2			1	1					2	1			2					5	2	1	6	1	
" Spine	3	3		1		1								1		1						2	1		1	1	1
" Stom. and Bowels	46	19	27	12	13	12	4	4	4	1		4	3	3	2	4	5					21	25	2	35	11	
" Uterus	1		1										1									1			1		
" Veins	3	1	2									1	2									3			2	1	
Influenza	7	3	4	1			1					1		1		2	2					6	1		3	4	
Jaundice	5	2	3	1	1	2										3						3	2		5		
Leucocythemia	1	1											1									1					1
Locomotor Ataxia	1	1	1											1			1					2			2		
Marasmus	41	22	19	22	19	38	3																41	3	41		
Measles	26	15	11	15	11	7	9	8	2														26		26		

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Fever, Puerperal	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Scarlet	4	3	1	3	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
" Typhoid	40	19	21	7	8	.....	.....	2	4	4	5	12	2	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	3	35	5	.....
Gall Stone	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gangrene	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	1
Gout	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hemorrhage from Stomach	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Varicose Veins	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Umbilical	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Hernia	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	3	1	1
Homicide	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Inanition	52	31	21	30	20	47	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	1	50	2	.....
Inflammation of the Bladder	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
" " Brain	66	41	25	38	22	22	9	17	9	1	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	3	62	4	.....
" " Bronchi	43	17	26	12	18	19	8	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	18	30	5	36	7	.....
" " Caecum	9	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	9	.....	.....

Interments, April, 1896.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unkno'n.
Inflammation of the Heart	16	4	12	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	5	2	10	6	.....
" Kidneys.	42	25	17	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	9	4	5	7	7	3	.....	.....	.....	38	4	2	26	14	2
" Liver	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
" Lungs	289	150	139	75	68	66	33	31	5	3	6	22	25	24	28	22	21	2	2	.....	.....	146	143	12	243	40	6
" Nerves	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Peritoneum	26	7	19	5	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	7	6	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8	1	18	8	.....
" Pleura	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....
" Spine	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" Stom. & Bowels	56	28	28	18	9	15	8	3	.....	.....	1	2	6	3	4	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	29	27	.....	43	12	1
" Tonsils	4	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
" Uterus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Veins	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Influenza	19	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	4	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	2	10	8	1
Insanity	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Jaundice	5	3	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	1	.....
Locomotor A'axia	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Malformation	3	1	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Marasmus	66	36	30	36	30	62	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	4	66	.....	.....
Measles	27	13	14	13	14	12	4	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	.....	.....
Neuralgia of the Heart	6	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	4	2	.....
Obstruction of the Bowels	10	4	6	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	7	3	.....
Old Age	83	35	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	29	36	7	1	.....	83	.....	1	42	38	3
Paralysis	30	12	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	5	11	5	2	.....	.....	29	1	.....	20	10	.....
Poisoning, Nicotine	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pyaemia	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	4	1	.....
Rheumatism	10	6	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	8	2	.....
Rupture of the Liver	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sclerosis of the Spine	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Septicæmia	19	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	3	14	5	.....
Shock, Electrical	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Surgical	10	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	10	.....	.....
Softening of the Brain	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	7	2	.....

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Sore Mouth	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Stricture of Œsophagus	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Suffocation	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Suicide	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Arsenic	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Carbolic Acid	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Hanging	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	1	.....
" Illuminating Gas	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Shooting	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	4	1	.....
Sunstroke	5	4	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	4	1	.....
Syphilis	3	2	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....
Teething	10	6	4	6	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	10	.....	.....
Tetanus	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	1
Tumor	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" of Brain	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	1	.....
" Stomach	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Tumor of the Uterus	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....
" Abdominal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Multiple	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Ovarian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Ulceration of the Stomach	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Uræmia	34	15	19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	7	5	10	3	.....	.....	.....	33	1	1	23	11	.....
Whooping Cough	7	1	6	1	6	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	7	.....	.....
Total	2,049	1,024	1,025	440	388	422	118	149	50	35	54	182	200	171	181	195	194	83	14	1	.....	1,221	828	100	1,595	402	52
Premature Birth	.....	81	35	31	35	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	8	56	.....	.....
Still-Born	.....	60	42	60	42	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	6	102	.....	.....

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 20				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer	1		1													1						1			1		
" of the Breast	8		8									1		1	2	3		1				8			5	3	
" " Colon	1	1														1						1			1		
" " Ear	2	2														1		1				2				2	
" " Face	4	4		1				1						1			2					3	1		2	2	
" " Liver	10	3	7									1		2	2	5						10			3	7	
" " Neck	2	1	1												2							2			1	1	
" " Rectum	4	1	3										1		1	1	1					4			2	2	
" " Spleen	1	1											1									1			1		
" " Stomach	16	9	7										1	1	2	7	3	2				16			9	7	
" " Tongue	1	1												1								1			1		
" " Uterus	10		10										2	2	4		1	1				10		2	10		
Caries of the Spine	1	1												1								1				1	
Casualties	38	34	4	12		2	1	1	2	1	5	2	8	5	3	4	2	2				26	12	1	25	12	1
Child Birth	2		2									2										2			2		
Cholera Infantum	16	11	5	11	5	11	4	1															16	1	16		

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Fever, Puerperal	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Scarlet	4	3	1	3	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
" Typhoid	40	19	21	7	8	.....	.....	2	4	4	5	12	2	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	3	35	5	.....
Gall Stone	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gangrene	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	1
Gout	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hemorrhage from Stomach	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Varicose Veins	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Umbilical	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Hernia	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	3	1	1
Homicide	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Inanition	52	31	21	30	20	47	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	1	50	2	.....
Inflammation of the Bladder	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
" " Brain	66	41	25	38	22	22	9	17	9	1	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	3	62	4	.....
" " Bronchi	43	17	26	12	18	19	8	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	13	30	5	36	7	.....
" " Caecum	9	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	9	.....	.....

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Diabetes	15	10	5	1						1		1		2	5	5	1					14	1		7	8	
Diarrhœa	17	7	10	2	4	4	1	1					3		1	3	3	1				11	6	1	13	4	
Diphtheria	77	41	36	41	36	2	16	37	21	1													77	1	77		
Disease of the Heart	172	73	99	9	10	6		1	2	5	5	12	15	23	32	35	28	8				153	19	12	121	44	7
" Hip	1	1		1						1													1		1		
" Kidneys	4	2	2									1			2	1						4			2	1	1
" Liver	1	1											1									1			1		
Dropsy of the Brain	8	6	2	5	2	5	1	1							1							1	7		8		
" Chest	9	5	4									1	2		3	3						9			5	4	
" Kidneys	1	1														1						1				1	
Drowned	2	2		1							1		1									1	1		1	1	
Dysentery	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Epilepsy	4	3	1	2				1			1	1				1						2	2	1	2	1	1
Erysipelas	10	6	4	3	3	5			1				1	1	1	1						4	6		9	1	
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	1		1										1									1			1		
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	15	7	8										2		3	6	4					15			9	6	

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Malformation	3	1	2	1	2	3																3		3		
Marasmus	66	36	30	36	30	62	2	1		1												66	4	66		
Measles	27	13	14	13	14	12	4	8	2	1												27		27		
Neuralgia of the Heart	6	4	2		1					1					1	3	1					5	1	4	2	
Obstruction of the Bowels	10	4	6	3	1			1			3	1		3	2							6	4	7	3	
Old Age	83	35	48												1	9	29	36	7	1		83		42	38	3
Paralysis	30	12	18	1					1			2		1	3	5	11	5	2			29	1	20	10	
Poisoning, Nicotine	1	1		1						1													1	1		
Pyæmia	5	2	3									1		1	1	1	1					5		4	1	
Rheumatism	10	6	4	3	1	1			2		1		4			2						6	4	8	2	
Rupture of the Liver	1	1										1										1		1		
Sclerosis of the Spine	1	1													1							1		1		
Septicæmia	19	2	17									6	8	4		1						19		14	5	
Shock, Electrical	1	1														1						1		1		
" Surgical	10	2	8									4	1	3	1	1						10	1	10		
Softening of the Brain	9	6	3										2	2	3	2						9	1	7	2	

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Sore Mouth	3	3		3		3																	3		3		
Stricture of Œsophagus	1	1														1						1				1	
Suffocation	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Suicide	1	1											1									1			1		
" Arsenic	1	1										1										1			1		
" Carbolic Acid	1	1										1										1			1		
" Hanging	4	3	1	1						1					1		2					3	1		3	1	
" Illuminating Gas	1	1														1						1				1	
" Shooting	5	5		1							1		2	1	1							4	1		4	1	
Sunstroke	5	4	1	2	1	2	1					1		1								2	3		4	1	
Syphilis	3	2	1	2	1	3																	3	1	3		
Teething	10	6	4	6	4	7	3																10	1	10		
Tetanus	4		4		1						1	1	2									3	1		3		1
Tumor	1	1														1						1			1		
" of Brain	4	2	2		1						1		2		1							3	1		3	1	
" Stomach	1	1										1										1				1	

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Tumor of the Uterus	3		3									1	1		1						3		1	3		
" Abdominal	1		1												1						1			1		
" Multiple	1		1											1							1			1		
" Ovarian	1		1								1										1		1	1		
Ulceration of the Stomach	1	1														1					1				1	
Uræmia	34	15	19		1						1	1	3	4	7	5	10	3			33	1	1	23	11	
Whooping Cough	7	1	6	1	6	3	3	1														7	1	7		
Total	2,049	1,024	1,025	440	388	422	118	149	50	35	54	182	200	171	181	195	194	83	14	1	1,221	828	100	1,595	402	52
Premature Birth		31	35	31	35	56																56	3	56		
Still-Born		60	42	60	42	102																102	6	102		

Interments, March, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Sclerosis of Spine	2	2													1	1						2				2	
Scrofula	2	2		2		2																	2		2		
Septicaemia	14	3	11	1	1	1	1					4	4	1	1	1	1					12	2		10	3	1
Shock, Surgical	11	3	8	1		1						3	2	2	2	1						10	1	1	8	3	
Softening of Brain	20	13	7									1	1	1	4	4	6	3				20			13	6	1
Sore Mouth	3	2	1	2	1		1	1	1														3		3		
Stricture of Œsophagus	1	1													1							1			1		
Suffocation	4	2	2	2	1	3																1	3		4		
" by Illuminating Gas	3	2	1										1	1			1					3			2	1	
Suicide, Arsenic	3	2	1										2		1							3			1	2	
" Cutting Throat	1	1														1						1			1		
" Drowning	1	1														1						1			1		
" Illuminating Gas	1	1														1						1				1	
" Hanging	5	4	1									1			2	1						5			3	1	1
" Laudanum	1	1												1								1			1		
" Run over on Railroad	1	1												1								1					1

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Malformation	3	1	2	1	2	3																3		3		
Marasmus	66	36	30	36	30	62	2	1		1												66	4	66		
Measles	27	13	14	13	14	12	4	8	2	1												27		27		
Neuralgia of the Heart	6	4	2		1					1					1	3	1				5	1		4	2	
Obstruction of the Bowels	10	4	6	3	1			1			3	1		3	2						6	4		7	3	
Old Age	83	35	48												1	9	29	36	7	1	83		1	42	38	3
Paralysis	30	12	18	1					1			2		1	3	5	11	5	2		29	1		20	10	
Poisoning, Nicotine	1	1		1						1												1		1		
Pyæmia	5	2	3									1		1	1	1	1				5		3	4	1	
Rheumatism	10	6	4	3	1	1			2		1		4			2					6	4		8	2	
Rupture of the Liver	1	1										1									1			1		
Sclerosis of the Spine	1	1													1						1			1		
Septicæmia	19	2	17									6	8	4		1					19		3	14	5	
Shock, Electrical	1	1														1					1			1		
" Surgical	10	2	8									4	1	3	1	1					10		1	10		
Softening of the Brain	9	6	3										2	2	3	2					9		1	7	2	

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Sore Mouth	3	3		3		3																	3		3		
Stricture of Œsophagus	1	1														1						1				1	
Suffocation	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Suicide	1	1											1									1			1		
" Arsenic	1	1										1										1			1		
" Carbolic Acid	1	1										1										1			1		
" Hanging	4	3	1	1						1					1		2					3	1		3	1	
" Illuminating Gas	1	1														1						1				1	
" Shooting	5	5		1							1		2	1	1							4	1		4	1	
Sunstroke	5	4	1	2	1	2	1					1		1								2	3		4	1	
Syphilis	3	2	1	2	1	3																	3	1	3		
Teething	10	6	4	6	4	7	3																10	1	10		
Tetanus	4		4		1						1	1	2									3	1		3		1
Tumor	1	1														1						1			1		
" of Brain	4	2	2		1						1		2		1							3	1		3	1	
" Stomach	1	1										1										1				1	

Interments, April, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Tumor of the Uterus	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....
" Abdominal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Multiple	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Ovarian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Ulceration of the Stomach	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Uræmia	34	15	19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	7	5	10	3	.....	.....	.....	33	1	1	23	11	.....
Whooping Cough	7	1	6	1	6	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	7	.....	.....
Total	2,049	1,024	1,023	440	388	422	118	149	50	35	54	182	200	171	181	195	194	83	14	1	.....	1,221	828	100	1,598	402	52
Premature Birth	.....	31	25	31	25	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	8	56	.....	.....
Still-Born	.....	60	42	60	42	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	6	102	.....	.....

INTERMENTS

DURING

MAY.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia, May, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unknown
Abscess of Face	1		1										1									1			1		
" Knee	1	1		1				1															1		1		
" Liver	2	1	1									1		1								2				2	
" Lungs	2	2												1		1						2				2	
" Rectum	1		1									1										1		1	1		
" Stomach	1		1														1					1				1	
" Psoas	2	1	1									1	1									2		1	2		
Abortion	2		2									1	1									2			2		
Alcoholism	8	7	1									1	2	3	2							8			3	4	1
Anæmia	4	1	3		1	1								1		1	1					3	1		1	2	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	5	4	1											1	1	2	1					5		2	2	3	
Apoplexy	68	30	38	1				1					5	8	10	14	26	4				67	1	3	41	25	2
Asthma	2	1	1										1				1					2			1	1	
Bright's Disease	42	23	19	1						1		3	6	7	6	13	3	3				41	1	4	25	16	1
Burns and Scalds	11	3	8	2	5	1	1	4		1		1	2				1					4	7		9	2	
Cancer of the Bowels	4	2	2												1	2	1					4			1	3	1

Interments, May, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 20				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer of the Jaw	1	1												1								1			1		
" " Larynx	1		1											1								1			1		
" " Liver	6	2	4										2	1	1		1	1				6			2	3	1
" " Neck	2	1	1										1					1				2			2		
" " Œsophagus	2	2													1	1						2				2	
" " Rectum	1		1											1								1				1	
" " Spleen	1		1												1							1			1		
" " Stomach	17	7	10									3		3	4	5	2					17		1	9	7	1
" " Tongue	1	1												1								1				1	
" " Uterus	12		12										1	3	4	4						12			8	3	1
Carbuncle	1		1											1								1			1		
Cellulitis	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Casualties	42	33	9	17	1	1	1	8	3	2	3	4	6		6	4	3	1				24	18		30	9	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	2		2		1	1																2		2		
Child Birth	5	1	4	1		1						2	1	1								4	1		4	1	
Cholera Infantum	24	11	13	11	13	20	3	1															24		24		

Interments, May, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cholera Morbus	2	2														1	1					2				2	
Cirrhosis of the Liver	17	13	4		2	2						1	3	4	2	3	2					15	2	1	11	6	
Congestion of the Brain	12	4	8	3	8	2	3	6					1									1	11		11	1	
" " Liver	2		2											1			1					2			1	1	
" " Lungs	13	8	5	3	3	5	1						1	1	2		1	1	1			7	6		11	1	1
Consumption of the Bowels	1	1															1					1			1		
" " Lungs	214	121	93	15	14	3	1	6	3	3	13	64	56	37	17	8	3					185	29	19	181	31	2
Convulsions	65	37	28	37	26	51	5	7					2									2	63	1	64	1	
" Puerperal	2		2		1						1		1									1	1		2		
Croup	2		2		2		1	1															2		2		
" Membranous	12	3	9	3	9	1	2	6	3														12		12		
Cyanosis	15	5	10	5	10	15																	15		15		
Debility	17	12	5	10	2	10	1	1					1	1	2		1					5	12	4	16	1	
Diabetes	6	4	2		1	1		1					1		2	1	1					5	1	1	3	1	2
Diarrhœa	6	2	4		2	1									2	1	1					4	2		3	3	
Diphtheria	58	26	32	26	32	4	11	23	19	1													58		58		

Interments, May, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Disease of the Brain	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
" Heart	95	49	46	5	4	3	1	1		2	2	4	10	11	21	17	17	6				86	9	8	67	27	1
" Lip	1	1										1										1				1	
" Kidneys	3	2	1	1				1								1		1				2	1		2	1	
" Liver	1		1														1					1				1	
" Spine	1		1		1				1														1		1		
Dropsy of the Brain	2		2		1			1							1							1	1		1		1
" Chest	2		2													1	1					2			1	1	
" Liver	1	1											1									1			1		
" Throat	1		1													1						1			1		
Drowned	11	8	3	2	1				2	1		4	2	1			1					8	3		7	3	1
Dysentery	3	3		2		1		1				1										1	2		2	1	
Epilepsy	2	2		1		1									1							1	1		1	1	
Erysipelas	8	5	3	2	3	4		1							1	1		1				3	5		6	2	
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	1		1										1									1			1		
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	8	2	6									2	1			4		1				8			7	1	

Interments, May, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 Year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Fever, Gastric	1		1													1						1			1		
" Puerperal	4		4									1	3									4			3	1	
" Remittent	2	1	2		1		1							1			1					2	1		2	1	
" Scarlet	5	1	4	1	4			3	2														5		5		
" Typhoid	46	22	24	7	9			2	4	3	7	19	7	3	1							30	16		37	9	
Gangrene	3	2	1												2	1						3		1	3		
Gall Stone	2	1	1									1		1								2			2		
Hemorrhage from Uterus	2		2										1	1								2		1	2		
Hernia	1	1										1										1				1	
Homicide	3	2	1	1		1							1		1							2	1	1	2	1	
Hanging according to Law	1	1											1									1			1		
Inanition	36	18	18	18	17	33	1	1				1										1	35	3	36		
Inflammation of the Bladder	2	1	1										1			1						2				2	
" Brain	45	30	15	27	12	17	8	9	4		1	1	1		3		1					6	39		45		
" Bronchi	27	14	13	10	8	14	2	1	1			2	2	1	2	1	1					9	18	2	22	5	
" Cæcum	4	3	1									3	1									4			3	1	

Interments, May, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Inflammation of Heart	9	3	6	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	9	.....	.....
" Kidneys	43	28	15	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	4	9	6	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	40	3	3	24	18	1
" Larynx	4	3	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	.....
" Liver	3	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
" Lungs	166	92	74	40	35	30	27	13	3	.....	2	17	12	16	15	17	13	1	.....	.....	.....	91	75	10	124	36	6
" Peritoneum	22	4	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	8	4	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	19	3	2	11	11	.....
" Pleura	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	1	.....
" Spine	6	3	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	3	2	1
" Stom. and Bowels	41	20	21	12	12	11	7	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	2	2	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	24	1	34	7	.....
" Tonsils	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" Veins	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Influenza	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Insanity	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Intussusception	3	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Jaundice	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Leucorrhœa	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Interments, May, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Locomotor Ataxia	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Marasmus	47	23	24	23	24	44	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	4	47	.....	.....
Measles	14	4	10	4	10	4	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Neuralgia of the Heart	9	7	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	6	3	.....
Obstruction of the Bowels	9	3	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	9	.....	.....
Old Age	54	25	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19	25	3	.....	.....	54	.....	4	28	23	3
Paralysis	2	10	12	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	2	6	4	1	.....	.....	20	2	.....	12	9	1
Poisoning, Arsenic	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Psoriasis	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Purpura Hemorrhagica	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pyæmia	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	.....
Rheumatism	8	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	6	2	.....
Septicæmia	9	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	7	2	.....
Shock, Surgical	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Softening of the Brain	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	6	.....
Sore Mouth	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....

Interments, May, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color	NATIVITY U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Stone in the Bladder	1		1													1						1				1	
Suffocation	2	1	1	1	1	2																	2			2	
Suicide, Carbolic Acid	2	1	1										2									2				2	
" Corrosive Sublimate	1	1													1							1					1
" Cutting Throat	2		2									2										2				1	1
" Hanging	2	2										2										2				1	1
" Oxalic Acid	1		1										1									1					1
" Paris Green	1		1									1										1					1
" Shooting	2	2											2									2				2	
Syphilis	3	2	1	1		1								1	1							2	1	1	1	1	2
Teething	7	2	5	2	5	4	3																7			7	
Tetanus	3	1	2	1	1	2							1									1	2			3	
Tumor of the Brain	8	5	3									3	2	1	2							8		1	1	6	2
" " Chest	1	1		1					1														1			1	
" " Leg	1		1														1					1					1
" " Testicles	1	1											1									1					1

Interments, May, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Tumor, Abdominal	1		1		1						1												1		1		
" Ovarian	1		1															1				1			1		
Ulceration of the Bowels	1	1											1									1			1		
" " Stomach	1	1											1									1			1		
" " Throat	1		1		1		1																1		1		
Uræmia	28	14	14	1					1			2	4	5	5	7	1	3				27	1		15	11	2
Whooping Cough	11	4	7	4	7	5	3	3															11	1	11		
Total	1,638	832	806	319	310	311	102	110	55	16	35	181	186	149	151	141	137	59	5			1,009	629	84	1,257	346	35
Premature Birth		33	25	33	25	58																	58	6	58		
Still-Born		45	41	45	41	86																	86	7	86		

INTERMENTS

DURING

JUNE.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia for June, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Abscess of the Brain	1	1											1									1			1		
" " Groin	1	1														1						1					1
" " Kidneys	2	2														1	1					2			2		
" " Liver	2	1	1		1					1						1						1	1		1	1	
" " Lungs	1		1									1										1			1		
" " Neck	1		1		1		1																1		1		
" " Throat	1	1		1			1																1		1		
Alcoholism	1	1												1								1					1
Anæmia	8	2	6										1	2	3	2						8			7	1	
Aneurism of the Aorta	4	3	1										2	1		1						4		1	3		1
Apoplexy	61	27	34	1				1					3	6	14	18	11	8				60	1	1	32	27	2
Asthma	4	1	3											1	1		1	1				4			1	3	
Bright's Disease	27	7	20		3			1	1		1	2	1	5	1	9	5	1				24	3	2	19	8	
Burns and Scalds	10	4	6	3	5		2	3		1	2		1	1								2	8		10		
Cancer of the Breast	7		7											1	1	3	2					7			3	4	
" " Face	2	2														1	1					2			1	1	

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer of the Liver	8	3	5									1			5	2						8			3	5	
Cancer of the Rectum	3	1	2										1		1	1						3			3		
Cancer of the Scalp	1		1															1				1				1	
Cancer of the Stomach	18	9	9	1							1		4	1	3	6	2	1				17	1		8	10	
Cancer of the Tongue	1	1														1						1				1	
Cancer of the Uterus	11		11										1	4	3	2	1					11			7	4	
Cellulitis	1		1												1							1			1		
Casualties	35	26	9	7	2			2	6		1	2	4	4	8	3	3	2				26	9	1	25	7	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1		1		1			1															1		1		
Child Birth	2		2										1	1								2			2		
Cholera Infantum	134	75	59	75	59	114	17	2	1														134	3	134		
Cholera Morbus	5	2	3		1	1								1			2	1				4	1	1	2	3	
Cirrhosis of the Liver	21	12	9										1	7	4	5	4					21		1	13	8	
Colic	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Congestion of the Brain	15	11	4	6	3	6		1	2					2	1		2	1				6	9	1	11	4	
Congestion of the Liver	2	2													1	1						2			1	1	

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Congestion of Lungs	14	7	7	5	3	3	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	8	1	13	1	.....
" Stomach	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Consumption of Bowels	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
" Lungs	156	80	76	10	16	1	1	3	3	3	15	43	40	25	13	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	130	26	11	121	30	5
" Throat	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Convulsions	76	28	48	28	47	65	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	3	76	.....	.....
" Puerperal	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Croup	3	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
" Membraneous	17	8	9	8	9	.....	1	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
Cyanosis	18	10	8	10	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....
Debility	20	9	11	6	10	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	20	.....	.....
Diabetes	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	1	.....
Diarrhœa	11	7	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1	7	4	.....
Diphtheria	53	25	28	24	28	6	7	18	17	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	1	53	.....	.....
Disease of Brain	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" Heart	102	51	51	9	4	5	1	.....	2	1	4	7	18	11	12	17	20	4	.....	.....	.....	89	13	6	62	39	1

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Disease of the Kidneys	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	1	....
" " Liver	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
" " Spine	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	....	....
Dropsy	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
" of the Brain	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	4	1	....
" " Chest	7	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	....	....	6	1	....
Drowned	9	9	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	....	5	4	....
Dysentery	3	1	2	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....
Epilepsy	6	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	4	2	....
Erysipelas	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	12	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	5	....	2	....	....	....	12	....	1	9	3	....
Fever, Malarial	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....
" Puerperal	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
" Remittent	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
" Scarlet	4	2	2	2	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	4	....	....

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Fever, Typhoid	27	15	12	6	5			1	3		7	9	2	2	2		1					16	11	1	14	12	1
Gangrene	4	1	3													3		1				4			1	3	
Gall Stone	4	1	3													3		1				4			4		
Hemorrhage from Bladder	1	1												1								1				1	
" " Brain	1	1		1					1														1		1		
" " Post Partum	1		1										1									1			1		
" " Umbilical	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Hernia	2	1	1												1			1				2		1	1	1	
Inanition	48	24	24	24	24	46	1	1															48	3	48		
Inflammation of the Bladder	1	1													1							1				1	
" " Brain	44	27	17	22	12	11	10	9	3		1	1	4	3		2						10	34	2	41	2	1
" " Bronchi	18	8	10	5	3	5	3					3	1	1		2	1	2				10	8	3	15	3	
" " Caecum	6	4	2	2						1	1	2	2									4	2		5	1	
" " Heart	8	3	5		2				1		1		3	1	1	1						6	2		4	3	1
" " Kidneys	38	17	21	1	3	2		1			1	1	3	2	10	12	6		1			34	4		19	19	
" " Larum	2		2		1			1														1	1		2		

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.														Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unkno'n
Inflammation of the Liver	1		1													1					1				1	
" Lungs	109	64	45	27	26	21	22	6	2	1	1	7	9	13	11	7	6	3			56	53	6	88	21	
" Peritoneum	21	5	16	3	4	1		1	2	1	2	6	6		1			1			14	7	2	18	1	2
" Pleura	3	2	1	1			1									1	1				2	1		3		
" Spine	4	2	2	1			1						2		1						3	1		4		
" Stom. & Bowels	55	27	28	19	18	27	3	5	2			2	2		4	6	4				18	37	2	47	8	
Insanity	2	1	1										1	1							2			2		
Intussusception	2	2		2																		2		2		
Jaundice	1		1						2							1					1				1	
Laparotomy	1		1												1						1				1	
Leucocythemia	2	2										1				1					2			1	1	
Locomotor A'axia	1		1										1								1			1		
Malformation	1	1		1		1																1		1		
Mania-a-potu	1	1											1								1			1		
Marasmus	77	44	33	44	33	71	6															77	4	77		
Measles	14	4	10	4	10	3	7	4														14		14		

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	AGES.																				NATIVITY.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color	U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
of Lungs	14	7	7	5	3	3	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	8	1	13	1	.....
th	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
	156	80	76	10	16	1	1	3	3	3	15	43	40	25	13	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	130	26	11	121	30	5
	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	76	28	48	28	47	65	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	3	76	.....	.....
peral	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
	3	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
	17	8	9	8	9	.....	1	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
	18	10	8	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....
	20	9	11	6	10	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	20	.....	.....
	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	1	.....
	11	7	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1	7	4	.....
	53	25	28	24	28	6	7	18	17	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	1	53	.....	.....
	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	102	51	51	9	4	5	1	.....	2	1	4	7	18	11	12	17	26	4	.....	.....	.....	89	13	6	62	39	1

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
[illegible]	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	1	....
[illegible]	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
[illegible]	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	....	....
[illegible]	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
[illegible]	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	4	1	....
[illegible]	7	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	....	....	6	1	....
nity	9	9	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	....	5	4	....
uscepti	3	1	2	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....
[illegible]	6	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	4	2	....
[illegible]	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
[illegible]	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
[illegible]	12	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	5	....	2	....	....	....	12	....	1	9	3	....
[illegible]	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....
[illegible]	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Mara[illegible]	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Measles	5	3	2	2	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	4	....	....

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110					U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Fever, Typhoid	27	15	12	6	5			1	3		7	9	2	2	2		1				16	11	1	14	12	1
Gangrene	4	1	3													3		1			4			1	3	
Gall Stone	4	1	3													3		1			4			4		
Hemorrhage from Bladder	1	1												1							1				1	
" " Brain	1	1		1					1													1		1		
" " Post Partum	1		1										1								1			1		
" " Umbilical	1	1		1		1																1		1		
Hernia	2	1	1												1		1				2		1	1	1	
Inanition	48	24	24	24	24	46	1	1														48	3	48		
Inflammation of the Bladder	1	1													1						1				1	
" " Brain	44	27	17	22	12	11	10	9	3		1	1	4	3		2					10	34	2	41	2	1
" " Bronchi	18	8	10	5	3	5	3					3	1	1		2	1	2			10	8	3	15	3	
" " Caecum	6	4	2	2						1	1	2	2								4	2		5	1	
" " Heart	8	3	5		2				1		1		3	1	1	1					6	2		4	3	1
" " Kidneys	38	17	21	1	3	2		1			1	1	3	2	10	12	6		1		34	4		19	19	
" " Larum	2		2		1			1													1	1		2		

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unkno'n
Inflammation of the Liver	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Lungs	109	64	45	27	26	21	22	6	2	1	1	7	9	13	11	7	6	3	.....	.....	.....	56	53	6	88	21	.....
" Peritoneum	21	5	16	3	4	1	.....	1	2	1	2	6	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	7	2	18	1	2
" Pleura	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
" Spine	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....
" Stom. & Bowels	55	27	28	19	18	27	3	5	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	37	2	47	8	.....
Insanity	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Intussusception	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Jaundice	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Laparotomy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Leucocythemia	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Locomotor A'axia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Malformation	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Mania-a-potu	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Marasmus	77	44	33	44	33	71	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	4	77	.....	.....
Measles	14	4	10	4	10	3	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120					U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Neuralgia of the Heart	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	4	.....	.....
Obstruction of the Bowels	4	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....
Old Age	52	19	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	13	21	9	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	2	29	22	1
Paralysis	16	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	7	9	.....
Poisoning, Ammonia	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" Varnish	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Rheumatism	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Septicæmia	10	5	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	8	2	.....
Shock, Electrical	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Surgical	6	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Softening of the Brain	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	7	3	.....
Sore Mouth	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Suffocation	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Suicide, Arsenic	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
" Cutting Throat	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Drowning	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Suicide, Hanging	1	1															1					1				1	
" Illuminating Gas	1	1										1										1			1		
" Muriatic Acid	1		1										1									1				1	
" Shooting	11	11		1							1	1	3	1	3	2						10	1		5	6	
" Suffocation	1	1											1									1			1		
Sunstroke	2	1	1											1				1				2				2	
Suppression of the Urine	1	1										1										1			1		
Syphilis	2	2													1		1					2				1	1
Teething	13	6	7	6	7	7	6																13	3	13		
Tetanus	4	1	3		2	1			1			1		1								2	2		4		
Tumor of the Kidneys	1	1														1						1		1	1		
" " Neck	1	1												1								1				1	
" " Uterus	1		1											1								1			1		
" " Ovarian	1		1														1					1					1
Ulceration of the Bowels	3	1	2									1			1			1				3			3		
" " Stomach	1	1													1							1			1		

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Congestion of Lungs	14	7	7	5	3	3	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	8	1	13	1	.....
" Stomach	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Consumption of Bowels	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
" Lungs	156	80	76	10	16	1	1	3	3	3	15	43	40	25	13	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	130	26	11	121	30	5
" Throat	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Convulsions	76	28	48	28	47	65	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	3	76	.....	.....
" Puerperal	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Croup	3	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
" Membraneous	17	8	9	8	9	.....	1	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
Cyanosis	18	10	8	10	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....
Debility	20	9	11	6	10	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	20	.....	.....
Diabetes	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	1	.....
Diarrhœa	11	7	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1	7	4	.....
Diphtheria	53	25	28	24	28	6	7	18	17	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	1	53	.....	.....
Disease of Brain	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" Heart	102	51	51	9	4	5	1	.....	2	1	4	7	18	11	12	17	20	4	.....	.....	.....	89	13	6	62	39	1

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Disease of the Kidneys	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....
" " Liver	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" " Spine	3	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....
Dropsy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Brain	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	1	.....
" " Chest	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Drowned	9	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	5	4	.....
Dysentery	3	1	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Epilepsy	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Erysipelas	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	12	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	9	3	.....
Fever, Malarial	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" Puerperal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Remittent	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" Scarlet	4	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Fever, Typhoid	27	15	12	6	5			1	3		7	9	2	2	2		1					16	11	1	14	12	1
Gangrene	4	1	3													3		1				4			1	3	
Gall Stone	4	1	3													3		1				4			4		
Hemorrhage from Bladder	1	1												1								1				1	
" " Brain	1	1		1					1														1		1		
" " Post Partum	1		1										1									1			1		
" " Umbilical	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Hernia	2	1	1												1			1				2		1	1	1	
Inanition	48	24	24	24	24	46	1	1															48	3	48		
Inflammation of the Bladder	1	1													1							1				1	
" " Brain	44	27	17	22	12	11	10	9	3		1	1	4	3		2						10	34	2	41	2	1
" " Bronchi	18	8	10	5	3	5	3					3	1	1		2	1	2				10	8	3	15	3	
" " Caecum	6	4	2	2						1	1	2	2									4	2		5	1	
" " Heart	8	3	5		2				1		1		3	1	1	1						6	2		4	3	1
" " Kidneys	38	17	21	1	3	2		1			1	1	3	2	10	12	6		1			34	4		19	19	
" " Larum	2		2		1			1														1	1		2		

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States	Foreign.	Unkno'n
Inflammation of the Liver	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Lungs	109	64	45	27	26	21	22	6	2	1	1	7	9	13	11	7	6	3	.....	.....	.....	56	53	6	88	21	.....
" Peritoneum	21	5	16	3	4	1	.....	1	2	1	2	6	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	7	2	18	1	2
" Pleura	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
" Spine	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....
" Stom. & Bowels	55	27	28	19	18	27	3	5	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	37	2	47	8	.....
Insanity	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Intussusception	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Jaundice	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Laparotomy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Leucocythemia	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Locomotor A'axia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Malformation	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Mania-a-potu	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Marasmus	77	44	33	44	33	71	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	4	77	.....	.....
Measles	14	4	10	4	10	3	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Neuralgia of the Heart	4	2	2	1					1				1		1		1					3	1	1	4		
Obstruction of the Bowels	4	2	2		1	1							2				1					3	1		2	2	
Old Age	52	19	33												1	8	13	21	9			52		2	29	22	1
Paralysis	16	8	8											3	3	2	6	2				16		1	7	9	
Poisoning, Ammonia	1	1												1								1					1
" Varnish	1	1		1			1																1		1		
Rheumatism	2		2									1				1						2			2		
Septicæmia	10	5	5	1	1	2						3	3			1	1					8	2	1	8	2	
Shock, Electrical	2	2										1	1									2			1	1	
" Surgical	6	1	5	1							1	1	2	2								5	1		6		
Softening of the Brain	10	8	2											6	1	2	1					10			7	3	
Sore Mouth	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Suffocation	1	1		1							1												1		1		
Suicide, Arsenic	1	1													1							1		3	1		
" Cutting Throat	1	1																1				1			1		
" Drowning	2	1	1										1	1								2			1		1

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Suicide, Hanging	1	1															1				1				1	
" Illuminating Gas	1	1										1									1			1		
" Muriatic Acid	1		1										1								1				1	
" Shooting	11	11		1							1	1	3	1	3	2					10	1		5	6	
" Suffocation	1	1											1								1			1		
Sunstroke	2	1	1											1				1			2				2	
Suppression of the Urine	1	1										1									1			1		
Syphilis	2	2													1		1				2				1	1
Teething	13	6	7	6	7	7	6															13	3	13		
Tetanus	4	1	3		2	1			1			1		1							2	2		4		
Tumor of the Kidneys	1	1														1					1		1	1		
" " Neck	1	1												1							1				1	
" " Uterus	1		1											1							1			1		
" " Ovarian	1		1														1				1					1
Ulceration of the Bowels	3	1	2									1			1			1			3			3		
" " Stomach	1	1													1						1			1		

Interments, June, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Uræmia	22	13	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	5	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	20	2	1	11	11	.....
Whooping Cough	17	12	5	12	5	7	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
Wounds, Gunshot	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1,638	826	812	399	374	448	108	89	64	18	46	114	143	129	134	155	112	68	10	.....	.....	865	773	74	1,289	3 5	24
Premature Birth	.....	43	36	43	36	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	6	79	.....	.....
Still-Born	.....	61	21	61	21	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	4	82	.....	.....

INTERMENTS

DURING

JULY.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia, July, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 – 2	2 – 5	5 – 10	10 – 15	15 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	100 – 110	110 – 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Abscess of the Back	1	1											1									1			1		
" " Lungs	3	3													1	2						3			1	2	
" " Mouth	1	1										1										1				1	
" " Pelvis	1		1												1							1			1		
" " Psoas	1		1											1								1				1	
Alcoholism	6	5	1									1	3	1		1						6			3	2	1
Anæmia	3	1	2	1						1					2							2	1		1	2	
Aneurism of the Aorta	4	4												2	1		1					4			4		
Apoplexy	69	30	39									1	8	6	18	17	11	8				69			36	30	3
Asthma	4	4												1	1		2					4			1	3	
Bright's Disease	52	31	21	1	2			2			1	3	9	6	10	9	10	2				49	3	3	30	22	
Burns and Scalds	7	3	4	3	4	2		2	3														7	1	7		
Casualties	45	37	8	10	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	6	6	8	3	4	5	1				33	12		26	17	2
Carbuncle	2	2													1		1					2					
Cancer	5	2	3													3	2					5		1	3	2	
" of the Bladder	1		1												1							1			1		

Interments, July, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer of the Bowels	3	1	2										1	1			1					3			2	1	
" Breast	7		7										1	2	3	1						7		1	3	4	
" Face	2	1	1												1			1				2			1	1	
" Foot	1		1													1						1				1	
" Groin	1	1												1								1			1		
" Jaw	1	1													1							1			1		
" Liver	5		5													5						5			3	2	
" Mouth	1	1											1									1			1		
" Neck	1		1																1			1					1
" Pancreas	1	1											1									1				1	
" Pylorus	1	1														1						1			1		
" Rectum	3	1	2												2		1					3			2	1	
" Scrotum	2	2													1	1						2			2		
" Stomach	26	16	10											1	10	10	4	1				26		1	10	16	
" Tongue	2	2													1	1						2				2	
" Uterus	11		11										1	5	4		1					11			6	5	

Interments, July, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Child Birth	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Cholera Infantum	479	244	235	244	235	386	83	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	12	479	.....	.....
" Morbus	19	13	6	8	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	16	3	.....	10	8	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	5	11	.....
Congestion of the Brain	32	14	18	13	18	20	7	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	2	31	1	.....
" " Liver	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Lungs	9	6	3	5	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	7	2	.....
Consumption of the Bowels	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
" " Lungs	234	117	117	11	19	3	2	4	1	2	18	71	49	44	24	9	5	2	.....	.....	.....	204	30	26	195	43	6
" " Stomach	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" " Throat	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Convulsions	92	39	53	39	52	72	12	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	91	8	92	.....	.....
" Puerperal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Croup	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
" Membranous	11	8	3	8	3	1	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....
Cyanosis	17	11	6	11	6	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....

Interments, July, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Debility	27	11	16	11	11	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	22	1	25	2	.....
Diabetes	13	9	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	8	5	.....
Diarrhoea	28	14	14	5	9	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	14	14	1	21	7	.....
Diphtheria	53	21	32	21	30	5	6	21	15	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51	2	52	1	.....
Disease of Bladder	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Heart	108	52	56	6	6	3	.....	.....	4	3	2	6	17	11	15	16	23	7	1	.....	.....	96	12	10	70	35	3
" Kidneys	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
" Spine	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....
Dropsy of the Brain	8	6	2	6	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	8	.....	.....
" Chest	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
" Throat	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
Drowned	8	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	5	3	.....
Dysentery	20	8	12	3	3	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	1	11	8	1
Epilepsy	4	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Erysipelas	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	4	4	.....

Interments, July, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 Year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Fever, Intermittent																										
" Puerperal	1		1									1									1				1	
" Remittent	5	2	3	1				1				1			1	1		1			4	1	1	3	2	
" Scarlet	5	2	3	2	3		1	2	2													5		5		
" Typhoid	31	20	11	4	7	2			3	2	4	11	4	1	2	2					20	11		21	7	3
Gangrene	2		2															2			2			1	1	
" Bowels	1	1		1		1																1		1		
Hemorrhage, Umbilical	3	2	1	2	1	3																3		3		
" Uterine	1		1									1									1			1		
Hernia	3		3									1				2					3			2	1	
Homicide	3	3										2				1					3		1	1	1	1
Inanition	108	53	55	53	54	100	6	1							1						1	107	6	107	1	
Influenza	2		2										1				1				2				2	
Inflammation of the Bladder	3	3		1			1										1	1			2	1		2	1	
" Brain	86	42	44	33	37	46	11	10	1		2	4	5	2	2		3				16	70	6	83	2	1
" Bronchi	32	17	15	8	7	7	4	3	1			1		1	2	7	5	1			17	15	2	19	13	

Interments, July, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 20				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Inflammation of the Caecum	14	10	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	12	2	.....
" Heart	12	5	7	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	9	3	.....
" Kidneys	42	18	24	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	6	8	7	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	39	3	3	25	14	3
" Larynx	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
" Liver	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	3	.....
" Lungs	90	51	39	31	20	18	15	15	2	.....	1	8	11	6	4	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	39	51	3	74	16	.....
" Nerves	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Pericardium	4	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	.....
" Peritoneum	26	11	15	2	3	.....	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5	.....	17	8	1
" Pleura	6	1	5	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....
" Spine	6	6	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	6	.....	.....
" S. & Bowels	171	89	82	67	49	86	17	5	3	1	4	4	10	5	13	9	10	4	.....	.....	.....	55	116	6	149	22	.....
Insanity	8	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.. ...	7	1	.....
Intussusception	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Jaundice	6	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	4	.....
Leucocythemia	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

Interments, July, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Locomotor Ataxia	1	1													1						1			1		
Malformation	3	3		3		3																3		3		
Mania-a-Potu	1	1												1							1			1		
Marasmus	178	88	90	88	90	165	11	2														178	6	178		
Measles	9	2	7	2	7	4	5															9		9		
Monopause	1		1											1							1			1		
Necrosis of Vertebra	1	1		1						1												1	1	1		
Neuralgia of Heart	3	1	2											1	1	1					3			3		
Obstruction of Bowels	9	3	6	1					1				1			4	2	1			8	1		5	4	
Old Age	78	31	47												1	5	33	29	9	1	78		3	46	29	3
Ospthalmia, Monatorum	1	1		1		1																1		1		
Paralysis	46	19	27	2	2			1	2		1	1	2	3	9	15	7	5			42	4	1	29	16	1
Poisoning, Ammonia	1		1											1							1			1		
" Strychnine	1	1		1			1															1		1		
Purpura Hemorrhagica	1		1									1									1			1		
Pyæmia	8	5	3	1	2	1		1		1		2			2	1					5	3		6	2	

Interments, July, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unknown
Rheumatism	7	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	3	4	.....
Sclerosis, Spinal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Scurvy	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Septicæmia	14	3	11	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	1	10	2	2
Shock, Surgical	10	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	4	6	.....
Softening of the Brain	14	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	8	6	.....
Sore Mouth	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Stricture of Œsophagus	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Suffocation, Illuminating Gas	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Sunstroke	8	6	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	5	3	.....
Suppression of Urine	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Suicide, Cutting Throat	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Hanging	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
" Shooting	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Syphilis	3	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Teething	23	12	11	12	11	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1	23	.....	.....

Interments, July, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Tetanus	4	3	1	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Tumor	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" of the Brain	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....
" " Bladder	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Uterus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Abdominal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Ovarian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ulceration of the Leg	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Stomach	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Uræmia	32	21	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2	4	5	6	7	2	.....	.....	.....	30	2	3	17	11	4
Whooping Cough	28	13	15	13	15	18	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2	28	.....	.....
Wounds, Gunshot	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	2,689	1,370	1,319	764	732	1044	209	115	51	24	50	169	191	165	206	195	176	78	12	1	.....	1,193	1,496	125	2,190	460	39
Premature Birth	85	59	26	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	85	.....	.....
Still-Born	102	52	50	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	102	.....	.....

INTERMENTS

DURING

AUGUST.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia, August, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Abortion	2		2									1	1									2			2		
Abscess of the Brain	3	1	2	1	1	1		1											1			1	2		3		
" " Liver	2		2		1			1							1							1	1		1	1	
" " Lung	2		2		1					1					1							1	1		1		1
Alcoholism	8	7	1									1	3	2	1	1						8			4	3	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	3	1	2		1	1							2									2	1	1	3		
Apoplexy	59	28	31										3	7	13	17	14	4	1			59			34	23	2
Asphyxia	1	1		1				1															1		1		
Asthma	4	3	1											1	2		1					4			1	3	
Bright's Disease	24	15	9	1							1	3	4	2	2	8	2	2				23	1	2	15	8	1
Burns and Scalds	15	5	10	5	6		1	6	2		2	1		1	2							4	11		14	1	
Cæsarian Section	1		1										1									1		1	1		
Cancer	1	1														1						1			1		
" of the Breast	4		4												2	1	1					4			2	2	
" " Face	2	2												1		1						2				2	
" " Kidneys	1		1												1							1			1		

Interments, August, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer of the Liver	7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	5	.....
" " Neck	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Rectum	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" " Stomach	18	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	2	11	7	.....
" " Throat	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Uterus	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	6	7	.....
Casualties	40	33	7	10	1	.....	1	4	1	2	3	8	5	4	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	29	11	1	23	13	4
Child Birth	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Cholera Infantum	292	149	143	149	143	217	67	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	18	292	.....	.....
Cholera Morbus	16	11	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	8	7	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of the Liver	13	9	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	1	5	8	.....
Colic	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Congestion of the Brain	9	5	4	4	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	8	1	.....
Congestion of Kidneys	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Liver	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Interments, August, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Congestion of Lungs	7	3	4	3	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	5	2	.....
Consumption of Bowels	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
" Lungs	162	82	80	7	10	1	1	2	3	1	9	44	43	28	17	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	17	16	139	21	2
" Throat	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Convulsions	52	20	32	20	32	40	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52	.....	.....
Croup	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
" Membranous	7	4	3	4	3	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Cyanosis	10	6	4	6	4	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Debility	20	10	10	8	7	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	.....	17	3	.....
Diabetes	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Diarrhœa	13	3	10	2	5	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	9	2	2
Diphtheria	27	12	15	2	14	2	4	13	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	26	1	.....
Disease of Heart	89	36	53	2	6	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	5	7	14	18	22	10	5	.....	.....	.....	81	8	3	52	32	5
" Kidneys	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....
" Liver	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
" Spine	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....

Interments, August, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Dropsy	6	2	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	5	1	.....
" of the Brain	4	2	2	2	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
" " Chest	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Drowned	21	18	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	7	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	.....	15	4	2
Dysentery	24	8	16	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	20	4	1	15	9	.....
Epilepsy	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Erysipelas	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Extra Uterine Fœtation	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Fever, Catarrhal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Gastric	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
" Malarial	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
" Scarlet	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
" Typhoid	38	23	15	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	20	9	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	5	1	24	12	2
" Urethral	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gall Stone	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Interments, August, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Gangrene	2		2													1	1					2				2	
Hemorrhage, Post Partum	1		1									1										1			1		
" Umbilical	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Hernia	2	1	1														2					2				2	
Homicide	3	3												1	1		1					3			2	1	
Hydrophobia	1	1													1							1				1	
Influenza	1		1														1					1			1		
Inflammation of the Bladder	1	1														1						1					1
" " Brain	63	31	32	26	30	33	11	4	3	3		1	3	1		2						7	56	4	61	2	
" " Bronchi	11	5	6	3	4	4	2			1		2			1		1					4	7		11		
" " Cæcum	9	7	2	4					1	2	1	4					1					5	4		5	4	
" " Heart	4	2	2									2				2						4			3		1
" " Kidneys	32	15	7	2	2		1		2		1	3	2	5	3	8	7					28	4	1	18	11	3
" " Liver	4	3	1	2		1					1		1			1						2	2		2	2	
" " Lungs	60	39	21	26	11	15	11	4	4		2	3	6	4	6	2	1	1				23	37	4	48	7	5
" " Peritoneum	22	5	7	1	1				1	1		6	4	3	4	2		1				20	2	2	14	7	1

Interments, August, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States	Foreign.	Unkno'n
Inflammation of the Pleura	2	2										1				1						2		1	2		
" Spine	3		3		1		1						1				1					2	1		3		
" Stom. & Bowels	91	51	40	28	26	33	13	5		2	1	3	2	2	6	11	10	2	1			37	54	2	69	22	
Inanition	63	35	28	35	27	60	2										1					1	62	6	62	1	
Insanity	6	4	2										1	2	1	1	1					6			4	2	
Intussusception	1	1											1									1			1		
Jaundice	3		3		2	2						1										1	2		2	1	
Locomotor Ataxia	2	2													2							2			1	1	
Malformation	3	2	1	2	1	3																	3		3		
Mania-a-potu	2	2												2								2			1	1	
Marasmus	132	66	66	66	65	113	11	6	1					1								1	131	12	132		
Measles	2		2		2		2																2		2		
Neuralgia of Heart	3	2	1											1		1	1					3			3		
Obstruction of Bowels	3	1	2													2	1					3			1	2	
Old Age	66	22	44													6	31	23	5	1		66		5	29	34	3
Paralysis	29	14	15	2	1	1		1	1				1	5	4	7	7	2				26	3		19	7	3

Interments, August, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Poisoning, Morphia	1	1														1						1			1		
Pyaemia	1		1										1									1			1		
Rheumatism	6	3	3	1			1					1			2	1		1				5	1	1	4	2	
Sclerosis	1		1												1							1			1		
Septicæmia	11	3	8	3	2	2				2	1	1	4	1								6	5		6	5	
Shock, Surgical	4	1	3	1	1				1		1	1						1				2	2		4		
Softening of the Brain	17	7	10										2	2	6	2	3	2				17		2	11	6	
Sore Mouth	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Stricture of Urethra	1	1												1								1				1	
Suffocation	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
" Illuminating Gas	2	2											2									2			2		
Suicide, Arsenic	1		1											1								1			1		
" Carbolic Acid	1		1									1										1			1		
" Hanging	1	1														1						1				1	
" Illuminating Gas	1	1													1							1			1		
" Laudanum	1	1												1								1				1	

Interments, August, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Suicide, Shooting	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Sunstroke	222	131	91	12	19	20	8	2	.....	.....	1	17	42	34	41	26	18	9	4	.....	.....	191	31	.....	124	87	11
Syphilis	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....
Teething	17	12	5	12	5	8	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
Tetanus	5	4	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	1	.....
Tumor of the Brain	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
" " Kidneys	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Jaw	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
" " Liver	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Spine	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Uterus	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....
" Abdominal	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
" Ovarian	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Ulceration of Stomach	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....

Interments, August, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Uræmia	29	18	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	4	3	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	27	2	4	17	11	1
Whooping Cough	19	8	11	7	11	10	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	19	.....	.....
Total	2,066	1,061	1,005	501	471	613	179	83	37	31	38	148	176	165	203	179	152	58	12	1	.....	1,094	972	96	1,583	430	53
Promature Birth	67	36	31	36	31	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	67	.....	.....
Still-Born	105	70	35	70	35	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	105	.....	.....

INTERMENTS

DURING

SEPTEMBER.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia for September, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Abortion	2		2									2									2			1	1	
Abscess of the Brain	3	3		3		2					1											3	1	3		
" " Kidneys	1	1										1									1			1		
" " Liver	1		1										1								1			1		
" " Lungs	1	1										1									1			1		
" " Neck	1		1		1	1																1		1		
" " Ovaries	1		1									1									1				1	
" " Prostate Gland	1	1												1							1			1		
" " Rectum	1		1									1									1			1		
" " Stomach	1	1													1						1				1	
Alcoholism	1	1											1								1			1		
Anæmia	6	3	3										2		1	9					6			2	4	
Aneurism of the Aorta	6		6										1	3	2						6			3	3	
Apoplexy	67	33	29									1	5	9	16	16	14	6			67		1	36	30	1
Asphyxia	2	1	1	1	1	2																2		2		
Asthma	6	2	4									1			1	1	1	2			6			3	3	

Interments, September, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.														Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Bright's Disease	30	17	13	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	7	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	28	2	.....	17	13	.....
Burns and Scalds	9	3	6	3	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	6	3	.....
Cancer	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Cancer of the Bladder	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" " Bowels	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
" " Breast	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	4	.....
" " Colon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Eye	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Face	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Kidneys	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Larynx	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Liver	12	6	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	6	6	.....
" " Neck	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Nose	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Omentum	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Pancreas	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Interments, September, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Under 1 year.	AGES. 1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer of the Rectum	3	2	1											2	1							3			1	2	
" " Stomach	13	7	6										2	3	2	4		2				13			6	6	1
" " Uterus	10		10										2	1	5	1	1					10			4	5	1
Carbuncle	3	1	2										1	1			1					3			1	2	
Caries of Vertebra	1	1											1									1			1		
Casualties	57	48	9	15	3	2		4	4	5	3	11	11	7	4	4		1	1			39	18		31	20	6
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	3	2	1	2	1	1	1			1													3	2	3		
Child Birth	3		3									2		1								3		1	2	1	
Cholera Infantum	89	52	37	52	37	72	17																89	5	89		
" Morbus	3	2	1											2		1						3			1	2	
Cirrhosis of Liver	20	14	6									1	3	9	3	2	2					20			7	11	2
Collapse of Lungs	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Concussion of Brain	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Congestion of Brain	11	7	4	4	4	4	4					1		1	1							3	8	1	10	1	
" Lungs	14	7	7	4	4	4	2	1			1			3			2	1				6	8		11	2	1
Consumption of the Bowels	3	2	1	1			1							2								2	1		3		

Interments, September, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Consumption of the Larynx	1	1											1									1			1		
" " Lungs	239	121	118	10	13	2	2	1		1	17	80	65	38	17	10	6					216	23	18	181	49	9
Convulsions	63	33	30	33	26	42	10	5	2			4										4	59	4	61	2	
" Puerperal	1		1											1								1			1		
Croup	2	1	1	1	1	1	1																2		2		
" Membranous	21	10	11	10	11	2	3	11	5														21		21		
Cyanosis	19	13	6	13	6	19																	19		19		
Debility	17	8	9	4	6	9	1					1				4	2					7	10	2	13	4	
Diabetes	12	8	4	1	1				1	1				2	3	3	1	1				10	2	1	8	4	
Diarrhœa	11	5	6	4	4	8									1	2						3	8	1	9	2	
Diphtheria	73	32	41	32	40	5	6	44	13	2							1					1	72		71	2	
Disease of the Brain	2	1	1													1	1					2			2		
" " Heart	100	54	46	9	6	3			4	2	6	8	13	14	12	21	10	6	1			85	15	6	59	38	3
" " Liver	5	1	4										1	1	2	1						5			2	3	
" " Spine	2		2		2	1					1												2		2		
Dropsy	3	2	1	2	1	2				1													3		3		

Interments, September, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Dropsy of the Brain	1	1		1					1														1		1		
Drowned	4	4											3				1					4			1	2	1
Dysentery	13	4	9	2	3	2	2				1		1	1	1		2	2	1			8	5		9	4	
Epilepsy	7	3	4	1	1				1	1			2	2	1							5	2		6	1	
Erysipelas	2		2		1	1							1									1	1		2		
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	9	7	2											2	4	1	2					9			5	4	
Fever, Puerperal	1		1									1										1				1	
" Remittent	1	1		1				1															1		1		
" Scarlet	5	1	4	1	4		2	1	1		1												5		5		
" Typhoid	34	18	16	7	2				2	2	5	13	4	4	3	1						25	9		25	9	
Gangrene	2	1	1		1	1												1				1	1		2		
" Foot	1		1														1					1		1	1		
Gall Stone	1		1														1					1					1
Glanders	1		1												1							1				1	
Hernia	5	3	2												3		2					5			1	3	1
Hemorrhage	3	2	1	2	1	2				1													3	2	3		

Interments, September, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 Year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Hemorrhage of the Brain	5	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	2	2	1
" Lungs	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" Stomach	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Internal	3	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
" Umbilical	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	.....	.....
Homicide	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Inanition	49	21	28	21	28	44	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	3	49	.....	.....
Indigestion	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Inflammation of the Bladder	6	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	4	2	.....
" Brain	64	28	36	25	30	27	12	9	4	2	1	4	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	55	3	61	3	.....
" Bronchi	22	9	13	3	6	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	13	9	.....	17	4	1
" Caecum	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	1	.....
" Colon	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
" Ear	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" Heart	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....
" Kidneys	59	35	24	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	4	10	13	13	7	2	.....	.....	.....	57	2	2	32	23	4

Interments, September, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 20				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Inflammation of Larynx	3	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....
" Liver	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
" Lungs	132	74	58	32	19	27	11	6	6	1	.....	13	9	14	19	12	12	2	.....	.....	.....	81	51	12	96	36	.....
" Parotid Gland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Peritoneum	20	5	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	5	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2	.....	13	7	.....
" Pleura	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	3	.....
" Prostate Gland	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Stomach & Bowels	62	32	30	19	19	26	7	2	1	1	1	2	5	3	5	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	24	38	.....	45	15	2
" Spine	10	7	3	4	3	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	1	8	2	.....
" Tonsils	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
" Uterus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Insanity	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1
Jaundice	4	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	2	.....
Locomotor Ataxia	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Malformation	4	3	1	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Marasmus	120	57	63	57	62	106	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	119	11	120	.....	.....

Interments, September 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unkno'n
Measles																										
Necrosis of Sacrum	1	1										1									1			1		
Neuralgia of Heart	3	2	1											1			1	1			3			1	2	
Obstruction of Bowels	1	1													1						1			1		
Oedema of Lungs	1	1												1							1			1		
Old Age	69	25	44												1	6	24	29	9		69		4	39	27	3
Paralysis	32	15	17	1	2	1			2			1	1	2	10	7	5	3			29	3	3	18	13	1
Poisoning	1		1		1			1														1		1		
" Arsenic	1		1										1								1				1	
" Phosphorus	1	1		1				1														1		1		
Purpura Hemorrhagica	2	1	1	1				1									1				1	1		2		
Pyaemia	2	1	1									1			1						2			1	1	
Rheumatism	7	2	5										2	2	1	1	1				7			2	5	
Rupture of Uterus	2		2									1	1								2			1	1	
Sclerosis	3	3														3					3			1	2	
" Liver	1		1												1						1				1	

Interments, September, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unknown
Septicæmia	11	5	6	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	6	5	.....
Shock, Exposure	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Surgical	7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Softening of the Brain	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	4	2	2
Suffocation	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Suicide, Cutting Throat	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Gun Shot	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Hanging	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Illuminating Gas	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Shooting	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	2	2
Sunstroke	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Syphilis	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Tabes Mesenterica	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Teething	6	2	4	2	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	6	.....	.....
Tetanus	4	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	.....
Tumor of the Brain	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	1

Interments, September, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Tumor of the Bowels	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Kidneys	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Knee	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Neck	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
" " Uterus	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Abdominal	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
" Ovarian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ulceration of the Stomach	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Uræmia	26	15	11	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3	1	16	2	1
Whooping Cough	25	10	15	10	15	16	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....
Total	1,921	990	931	419	391	470	109	110	55	24	41	189	190	178	183	157	138	68	12	.....	.....	1,115	809	58	1,422	454	48
Premature Birth	72	33	39	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	4	72	.....	.....
Still-Born	127	67	60	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	11	127	.....	.....

INTERMENTS

DURING

OCTOBER.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia, October, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Abscess of the Back	1	1														1					1			1		
" " Kidneys	1	1											1								1				1	
" " Liver	1	1													1						1					1
" " Lung	1		1										1								1			1		
" " Pelvis	1		1									1									1			1		
" " Ovaries	1		1										1								1				1	
Alcoholism	4	3	1									1		1	1	1					4				2	2
Anaemia	4	3	1	1		1							1			2					3	1		2	2	
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	1												1							1			1		
Apoplexy	65	32	33										5	2	14	21	21	1	1		65		1	40	25	
Asphyxia	2	1	1	1	1	2																2		2		
Asthma	3	3											2			1					3			1	1	1
Bright's Disease	32	19	13	2		2						5	1	2	9	8	4	1			30	2	2	23	8	1
Burns and Scalds	7	3	4	3	2		3	2				1				1					2	5		5	2	
Cancer	1		1													1					1				1	
" of the Arm	1	1															1				1			1		

Interments, October, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer of the Breast	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	6	.....
" Hand	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Intestines	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Liver	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
" Neck	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Œsophagus	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" Penis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Rectum	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Stomach	15	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	8	7	.....
" Throat	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Trachea	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Uterus	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	2	1
Caries of Spine	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Casualties	32	27	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	5	5	6	4	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	27	5	.....	20	11	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Cholera Infantum	28	17	11	17	11	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3	28	.....	.....

Interments, October, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cholera Morbus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of the Liver	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	7	3	.....
Congestive Chill	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Congestion of the Brain	10	7	3	3	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	8	2	.....
" " Liver	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
" " Lungs	13	7	6	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	10	3	.....
Consumption of the Bowels	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	1	1
" " Lungs	159	72	87	6	12	.....	.....	3	1	.....	14	50	43	28	10	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	141	18	15	121	35	3
Convulsions	34	19	15	17	11	21	5	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	28	.....	34	.....	.....
" Puerperal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Croup	3	2	1	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
" Membranous	31	15	16	15	16	1	3	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	.....	.....
Cyanosis	8	5	3	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Debility	19	7	12	5	11	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	1	17	2	.....
Diabetes	6	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	4	2	.....
Diarrhœa	6	.....	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	4	2	.....

Interments, October 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Diphtheria	78	37	41	37	41	3	13	29	26	7													78	1	78		
Disease of Bladder	1	1		1						1													1		1		
" of Heart	87	46	41	1	4	2					3	6	8	14	27	14	10	3				82	5	3	60	26	1
" of Hip	1		1		1						1												1		1		
" Uterus	1		1										1									1			1		
Dropsy	4	1	3											1	2		1					4			1	2	1
" of the Brain	2	1	1													1	1					2		1	2		
" Chest	1		1															1				1			1		
Drowned	5	5		2					1	1		2		1								3	2		4	1	
Dysentery	6	2	4		1			1				2		1			2					5	1		3	3	
Emphysema	1	1														1						1			1		
Epilepsy	2	1	1									1	1									2			1	1	
Erysipelas	1		1												1							1					1
Exophthalmic Goitre	1	1										1										1			1		
Extra Uterine Foetation	1		1									1										1			1		
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	8	3	5									1		2		4	1					8			5	3	

Interments, October, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Fatty Degeneration of Liver	1		1													1						1			1		
Fevers, Intermittent	2	1	1		1		1							1								1	1		2		
" Malarial	3		3		1				1			1		1								2	1		2	1	
" Puerperal	2	1	1									1		1								2			1	1	
" Scarlet	3		3		3		1	2															3		3		
" Typhoid	17	11	6	5	2				3	1	3	3	4	3								10	7	1	14	3	
Gall Stone	1		1												1							1			1		
Gangrene	3	1	2	1				1								1		1				2	1		1	2	
Hemorrhage	1		1									1										1			1		
" from Bowels	2	1	1	1	1	2																	2		2		
" " Uterus	1		1									1										1				1	
" Post Partum	1		1									1										1			1		
" Umbilical	2	2		2		2																	2		2		
Hernia	3	1	2	1					1							2						2	1		2	1	
Homicide	3	3										1		2								3			1	2	
Influenza	34	17	17	17	17	32	2																34	5	34		

Interments, October, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Inflammation of Bladder	5	5											2				1	2				5			2	3	
" Brain	39	20	19	10	16	14	3	4	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	1					13	26		36	3	
" Bronchi	33	17	16	11	3	9	3	1			1	3		1	3	7	2	3				19	14	1	20	12	1
" Cæcum	5	3	2	2	1					1	2	1			1							2	3		3	2	
" Head	7	2	5		2				1	1			1	1		1	1	1				5	2		3	4	
" Kidneys	40	26	14	5	3	1		1	3	2	1	3	4	2	10	5	8					32	8	3	25	12	3
" Larynx	3	1	2		1			1						1		1						2	1		2	1	
" Liver	3	1	2											1		2						3			1	2	
" Lungs	106	54	52	26	24	27	11	4	4	1	3	5	9	10	7	14	8	3				56	50	8	80	23	3
" Pericardium	1	1												1								1				1	
" Peritoneum	21	8	13	2	2				1	1	2	3	7	1	3	2		1				17	4	1	14	6	1
" Pleura	6		6		2		1				1		1			2	1					4	2		4	2	
" Spine	1		1										1									1			1		
" Stomach & Bowels	46	25	21	13	9	23	1	2	1			1	5	2	6	4		1				19	27	2	37	8	1
" Tonsils	1	1										1										1			1		
Indigestion	1	1		1			1																1		1		

Interments, October, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Insanity	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Intussusception	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Jaundice	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Leucocythemia	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Locomotor Ataxia	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Marasmus	73	38	35	38	35	66	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	5	73	.....	.....
Malformation	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Necrosis of Vertebra	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Neuralgia of Heart	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	2	.....
Obstruction of Bowels	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Œdema of Lungs	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Old Age	56	16	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	23	24	4	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	31	23	2
Paralysis	21	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6	7	4	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2	16	5	.....
Poisoning, Nitrate of Silver	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" Opium	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Purpura Hemorrhagica	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....

Interments, October, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
P æmia	1		1											1								1				1	
Rheumatism	4	3	1										1	1		1	1					4			1	1	2
Rupture of Uterus	1		1										1									1			1		
Sclerosis	1	1														1						1					1
" Arterial	1	1															1					1				1	
Scrofula	1	1		1				1															1	1	1		
Septicæmia	10	3	7	1	1	1					1	4	3			1						8	2		8	2	
Shock, Surgical	6	1	5		2				1		1	1	1	1	1							4	2	1	3	2	1
Softening of the Brain	11	5	6									1	2	1	1		4	2				11			7	4	
Sore Mouth	1	1		1			1																1		1		
Suffocation	3	3		3		1		2															3		3		
" Illuminating Gas	3	2	1											1	1	1						3			1	2	
Suicide	1	1													1							1				1	
" Carbolic Acid	1		1									1										1			1		
" Cutting Throat	1	1												1								1				1	
" Hanging	2	2													2							2				1	1

Interments, October 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Suicide, Laudanum	1	1										1									1		1	1		
" Shooting	2	1	1									2									2			1	1	
" Sulphuric Acid	1	1												1							1				1	
Syphilis	10	8	2	4		4							1	2	2	1					6	4	3	6	3	1
Tabes Mesenterica	1		1		1	1																1		1		
Teething	4	3	1	3	1	3	1															4		4		
Tetanus	6	4	2	2	1	3						1		1	1						3	3	1	4	2	
" Traumatic	1		1												1						1				1	
Tumor	1	1													1						1			1		
" of Brain	1	1												1							1				1	
" " Mesentery	1		1												1						1			1		
" " Neck	1	1		1				1														1		1		
" " Pelvis	2		2										1	1							2		1	1	1	
" " Spleen	1	1											1								1			1		
" " Uterus	2		2										1		1						2			2		
" Abdominal	1	1															1				1				1	

Interments, October, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Tumor, Ovarian	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
Ulceration of Bowels	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Uræmia	30	15	15	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	2	.....	1	.....	28	2	1	17	11	2
Vomiting, during Pregnancy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Pernicious	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Whooping Cough	7	5	2	5	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Wounds, Stab	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	1,456	736	720	293	262	282	73	77	64	19	40	127	143	125	156	150	129	63	7	1	.....	901	555	69	1,094	327	35
[illegible]maturo Birth	61	34	27	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	4	61	.....	.....
[illegible]-Born	86	50	36	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	2	86	.....	.....

INTERMENTS

DURING

NOVEMBER.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia, November, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Abscess	1		1									1										1		1	1		
" of Brain	1	1										1										1				1	
" " Lung	1		1													1						1				1	
" " Pelvis	1		1									1										1				1	
Abortion	2		2									1	1									2		1	2		
Alcoholism	5	4	1									1	2	1			1					5			3	2	
Anaemia	5	2	3		1						1	2				1	1					4	1		3	2	
Aneurism of the Aorta	4	3	1									1	1	1	7	1						4		2	3	1	
Anthrax	1	1											1									1			1		
Apoplexy	50	27	23	1							1	1	3	7	3	12	14	3	2			49	1	1	30	19	1
Asthma	1		1														1					1			1		
Bright's Disease	30	14	16	2				1	1			2	3	4		7	9					28	2	1	20	9	1
Burns and Scalds	15	4	11	3	5		1	4		2	1	3	2	2								7	8		13	2	
Cancer	2		2										1				1					2			2		
" of the Bladder	1	1															1					1			1		
" " " Breast	3		3										1	1				1				3			1	2	

Interments, November, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cancer of the Face	2	2											1			1						2			1	1	
" " Glands	1		1													1						1			1		
" " Liver	6	1	5											2	3	1						6			4		2
" " Lungs	2		2										1	1								2				2	
" " Omentum	1	1												1								1			1		
" " Pancreas	2	1	1									1				1						2		1	2		
" " Rectum	2	2											1			1						2			2		
" " Stomach	8	5	3										1		3	3	1					8		1	6	2	
" " Throat	1	1														1						1				1	
" " Tongue	1	1														1						1				1	
" " Uterus	12		12										2	3	3	3	1					12			12		
Caries of the Spine	1		1		1					1													1		1		
Casualties	41	37	4	4	1	1		1	1	1	1	7	6	9	7	4	3					36	5		29	9	3
Child Birth	2		2									1	1									2			1	1	
Cholera Infantum	15	10	5	10	5	11	4																15		15		
" Morbus	1	1										1										1				1	

Interments, November, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	5	2									2	1	2			1	1				7			2	5	
Collapse of Lungs	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Cyanosis	13	9	4	9	4	13																	13		13		
Chlorosis	1		1													1						1			1		
Congestion of Brain	11	7	4	5	3	7		1						1				2				3	8		11		
" Liver	3		3									1		1		1						3			3		
" Lungs	11	2	9	1	4	4		1				1				3	1		1			6	5		9	2	
Consumption of Bowels	2		2		1						1		1									1	1		2		
" Larynx	3	2	1	1							1			2								2	1		3		
" Lungs	161	86	75	10	5	2	1	1		3	8	56	42	19	16	11	1	1				146	15	8	131	28	2
Convulsions	47	29	18	29	17	36	7	3						1								1	46	3	47		
" Puerperal	1		1									1										1				1	
Croup	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	2															4		4		
" Membranous	36	14	22	14	22	2	5	11	16														36		36		
Debility	11	5	6	4	3	7				2				1	1	1		1				4	7		9	2	
Diabetes	5	3	2										1	1		1	2					5				4	1

Interments, November, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Diarrhœa	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diphtheria	80	37	43	37	43	3	13	34	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80	.....	.....
Disease of the Brain	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Heart	100	48	52	3	6	2	.....	.....	4	3	.....	4	6	17	18	18	20	8	.....	.....	.....	91	9	1	62	35	3
" " Hip	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Kidneys	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" " Liver	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
" " Spine	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....
Dropsy of the Brain	4	2	2	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....
" " Chest	8	3	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	2	6	.....
" " Liver	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " Throat	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Drowned	7	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	3	3	1
Dysentery	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Erysipelas	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	12	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	7	5	.....

Interments, November, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Fatty Degeneration of the Liver	2	1	1												1	1						2			1	1	
Fever, Intermittent	1	1															1					1			1		
" Scarlet	2	2		2			1	1															2		2		
" Typhoid	28	18	10	3	3				1	1	4	13	5	3		1						22	6	2	20	8	
Fracture of the Spine	1	1		1							1												1		1		
Gangrene	3	2	1												1		1	1				3			2	1	
Hemorrhage of the Bowels	1		1													1						1				1	
" " Uterus	1		1			1						1										1		1	1		
" Umbilical	1		1		1																		1		1		
Hernia	7	1	6										1	2	3	1						7			5	2	
Homicide	2	1	1									1	1									2		1	2		
Inanition	36	16	20	15	18	31	2								1	1	1					3	33	1	33	3	
Intussusception	4	2	2	2				1	1							1	1					2	2	1	3	1	
Insanity	6	5	1										2		1	2	1					6			3	2	1
Influenza	2	1	1	1	1	1		1															2		2		
Inflammation of the Brain	36	21	15	15	19	10	4	3	4	4		1	3	3		4						11	25	4	30	6	

Interments, November, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 20	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Inflammation of Bladder	2	2															1	1				2			2		
" Bronchi	45	25	20	15	12	24	4					1	1	2	2	3	5	2	1			17	28		35	9	1
" Cæcum	4	3	1	2	1				2		1				1							1	3		3	1	
" Heart	9	4	3	2	1			1		2		1	2	1	1		1					6	3	1	8	1	
" Kidneys	55	25	30	2	2	2		1	1			5	4	9	6	14	11	1	1			51	4	4	28	25	2
" Larynx	1		1		1				1														1		1		
" Liver	1	1														1						1				1	
" Lungs	177	82	95	38	44	41	17	16	5	2	1	11	18	15	19	14	13	5				95	82	8	139	34	4
" Parotid Gland	1		1		1				1														1		1		
" Pericardium	4	3	1									1		1	1		1					4		1	3	1	
" Peritoneum	21	7	14	3	1		1	1		1	1	4	7	3	2	1						17	4	2	16	4	1
" Pleura	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	1				1	1	1		1			1			5	3		4	3	1
" Spine	2	1	1												1	1						2			1	1	
" Stomach & Bowels	44	17	27	13	17	16	6	5	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	1				14	30	4	38	6	
" Uterus	1		1											1								1			1		
Malformation	4	2	2	2	2	4																	4		4		

Interments, November 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unkno'n
Mania a Potu	1	1											1									1			1		
Marasmus	43	24	19	24	19	35	6	2														43		43		
Measles	1	1		1				1														1		1		
Necrosis of Jaw	2		2		1			1				1									1	1	1	2		
Neuralgia of Heart	4	1	3											1		3					4			2	2	
Laparotomy	1		1											1							1			1		
Leucocythemia	1		1		1		1															1		1		
Locomotor Ataxia	1		1											1							1				1	
Obstruction of Bowels	10	2	8	1		1						2		3	2	1	1				9	1	1	5	5	
Old Age	65	28	37												1	3	22	29	10		65		1	35	28	2
Paralysis	22	11	11									1		1	3	3	11	3			22		2	8	12	2
Poisoning, Carbolic Acid	1	1												1							1				1	
" Opium	1	1														1					1				1	
Rheumatism	4	2	2									1		1		2					4			3	1	
Rupture of Bladder	1	1												1							1					1
" " Heart	1	1													1						1				1	

Interments, November, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States	Foreign.	Unknown
Septicæmia	7	2	5	2	1	2			1			1	1	1	1							4	3		5	2	
Shock, Surgical	3		3		1						1	1				1						2	1		3		
Stricture of the Urethra	1	1													1							1			1		
Stone in the Bladder	1	1															1					1			1		
Suffocation	3	1	2		2	2							1									1	2	1	3		
" Illuminating Gas	4	1	3		2			1			1					2						2	2		1	3	
Suicide, Carbolic Acid	1		1											1								1				1	
" Cutting Throat	1	1											1									1				1	
" Hanging	1	1													1							1			1		
" Illuminating Gas	2	2													2							2			2		
" Shooting	4	4											1		1	2						4			4		
Softening of the Brain	8	4	4										1	2	1	2	1	1				8			7	1	
Syphilis	3	2	1	2		2								1								1	2		2	1	
Tabes Mesenterica	1		1		1	1																	1		1		
Tetanus	3	2	1	2		2								1								1	2		2	1	
" Traumatic	1	1														1						1		1	1		

Interments, November, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Tumor of Brain	1	1												1								1			1		
" Liver	1		1										1									1			1		
" Lung	1	1											1									1				1	
" Neck	1	1																1				1				1	
" Thyroid Gland	1	1											1					1				1				1	
" Uterus	4		4									1		2				1				4			1	1	2
" Abdominal	1	1										1										1			1		
" Ovarian	1		1											1								1			1		
" Multiple	1		1										1									1				1	
Ulceration of Bowels	1		1															1				1				1	
" Stomach	2		2											1				4				2			1		1
Uræmia	22	11	11		3	1			1		1		2	5	3	5	3	1				19	3		15	6	1
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	1	1	2																	2		2		
Wounds, Knife	1	1										1										1			1		
" Pistol	1	1											1									1			1		
Total	1,521	762	759	292	279	273	78	79	68	26	27	146	144	151	127	155	142	69	16			950	571	58	1,149	338	34
Premature Birth	45	28	17			45																	45	45	45		
Still-Born	112	55	57			112																	112	112	112		

INTERMENTS

DURING

DECEMBER.

Interments in the City of Philadelphia for December, 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Abscess of the Brain	1	1		1						1												1		1		
" " Chin	1		1		1	1																1		1		
" " Kidneys	1		1										1								1			1		
" " Liver	2	2										1	1								2			1	1	
" " Lungs	2		2									1	1								2		1	2		
" " Psoas	1		1									1									1					1
Alcoholism	9	8	1									2	3	1	2		1				9			4	4	1
Anæmia	3	3											1	2							3			2	1	
Aneurism of the Aorta	4	3	1											3	1						4		2	3		1
Apoplexy	80	40	40	1					1			1	6	12	17	21	15	6	1		79	1	1	40	38	2
Asphyxia	1	1		1		1																1		1		
Asthma	3	2	1														3				3			1	2	
Bright's Disease	43	27	16		1					1		5	3	6	14	5	8	1			42	1	2	25	18	
Burns and Scalds	14	6	8	4	4		1	5	2			1	1	2	1		1				6	8	2	10	3	1
Cancer	1		1												1						1				1	
" of the Breast	3		3												1	1	1				3			1	2	

Interments, December, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 Year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Cancer of the Colon	2	1	1										1		1							2			1	1	
" " Face	1	1															1					1			1		
" " Gall Bladder	1		1											1								1			1		
" " Larynx	1	1														1						1				1	
" " Liver	9	1	8										1		4	2	1	1				9			3	5	1
" " Neck	1		1											1								1				1	
" " Pancreas	2		2												1	1						2			1	1	
" " Rectum	3	2	1											1		2						3			1	2	
" " Stomach	23	13	10										1		6	5	7	4				23			13	10	
" " Throat	2	2													1		1					2				2	
" " Tongue	1	1													1							1			1		
" " Uterus	13		13										3	4	3	2	1					13		1	8	4	1
Caries of the Spine	1	1		1				1															1		1		
Casualties	38	33	5	4	2				2	3	1	7	6	4	5	7	3					32	6	1	20	17	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1		1		1				1														1		1		
Child-birth	1		1										1									1			1		

Interments, December, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Cholera Infantum	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of Liver	25	14	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	.....	11	13	1
Collapse of Lungs	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Concussion of Brain	7	1	6	.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	7	.....	.....
" Liver	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" Lungs	19	9	10	6	2	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	11	8	.....	14	5	.....
Consumption of Bowels	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1
" Lungs	214	119	95	11	14	4	.....	2	1	4	14	62	63	32	19	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	189	25	7	168	41	5
" Throat	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Convulsions	62	30	32	29	29	43	8	5	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	58	4	60	2	.....
" Puerperal	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Croup	11	7	4	7	4	2	1	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	11	.....	.....
" Membranous	41	22	19	22	19	4	9	21	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1	41	.....	.....
Cyanosis	24	14	10	14	10	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....
Debility	8	4	4	3	4	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	7	1	.....
Diabetes	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	1

Interments, December, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown
Diarrhœa	1	1		1		1																1		1		
Diphtheria	117	61	56	60	56	9	15	53	34	3	2		1									1	116	1	117		
Disease of Brain	2	1	1		1	1											1					1	1		1	1	
" Heart	124	60	64	4	10	2	1	2	5	1	3	12	16	13	23	16	26	4				110	14	7	77	45	2
" Kidneys	1		1									1										1			1		
Dropsy of Brain	2	2		2		1	1																2		2		
" Chest	4	3	1	1			1						1	1				1				3	1		2	2	
" Throat	1	1		1					1														1		1		
Drowned	3	3											2			1						3			1	2	
Dysentery	3	1	2	1		1							1			1						2	1		2	1	
Epilepsy	3	3		1						1		1		1								2	1		3		
Erysipelas	4	3	1	1				1					1		1			1				3	1		3	1	
Extra Uterine Fœtation	1		1										1									1				1	
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	12	8	4									2	2		4	1	3					12			10	2	
Fever, Catarrhal	1	1														1						1			1		
" Malarial	2	1	1									1				1						2			2		

Interments, December, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.															Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Fevers, Puerperal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
" Scarlet	12	4	8	4	6	.....	.....	6	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	11	1	.....
" Typhoid	63	43	20	9	9	.....	.....	1	3	4	10	19	20	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18	5	55	7	1
Gangrene	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Goitre	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hemorrhage from operation	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Umbilical	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Hernia	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Homicide	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Inanition	43	25	18	25	15	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1	43	.....	.....
Infanticide	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Inflammation of Bladder	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	3	.....
" Brain	54	35	19	27	13	16	16	5	2	.....	1	4	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	40	3	54	.....	.....
" Bowels	68	29	39	15	31	24	15	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	22	46	3	57	10	1
" Caecum	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
" Heart	10	6	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	7	3	.....

Interments, December, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Inflammation of Hip Joint	1	1		1						1													1		1		
" Kidneys	48	25	23	3	1	1		1	1	1		2	4	7	9	13	8	1				44	4	2	29	17	2
" Larynx	4	1	3		2			2				1	1									2	2		4		
" Liver	6	3	3										3		1	2						6			3	3	
" Lungs	343	192	151	97	71	82	29	34	15	4	4	18	23	39	24	32	29	10				175	168	15	281	53	7
" Pericardium	2		2										1			1						2			2		
" Peritoneum	27	10	17	2	2	1		1			2	7	9	2	4			1				23	4	1	19	7	1
" Pleura	3	1	2									1			1	1						3			1	2	
" Spine	2	2											1		1							2			2		
" Stomach & Bowels	48	29	19	18	7	16	5	3			1	2	6	1	4	5	4	1				23	25	2	39	7	2
Influenza	1	1															1					1				1	
Insanity	2	2												1				1				2			1	1	
Intussusception	3	3		2		2											1					1	2		2		1
Jaundice	5	3	2	3	1	3					1				1							1	4		4	1	
Leucocythemia	1		1									1										1			1		
Locomotor Ataxia	3	3											1	1	1							3			2	1	

Interments, December, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Malformation	2		2		2	2																	2		2		
Mania a Potu	2	2										1	1									2			1	1	
Marasmus	31	12	19	11	19	27	3							1								1	30	2	30	1	
Measles	1	1		1				1															1		1		
Neuralgia of Heart	4	2	2												2	2						4			3	1	
Obstruction of Bowels	3	2	1	1	1	1			1						1							1	2		2	1	
Old Age	61	16	45													5	17	24	12	3		61		3	29	31	1
Paralysis	28	14	14	2				1	1			2	1	2		8	5	8				26	2	1	18	8	2
Poisoning, Ammonia	1		1											1								1				1	
" Corrosive Sublimate	1		1		1		1																1		1		
" Oil of Vitriol	1		1										1									1			1		
" Morphia	3	3		1				1				1	1									2	1		2	1	2
Purpura Hemorrhagica	1		1										1									1				1	
Pyæmia	3	1	2		1						1				1		1					2	1	1	2	1	
Rheumatism	10	7	3										1	2	2	3	2					10		1	5	4	1
Sclerosis Arterial	1	1														1						1				1	

Interments, December, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES.																Adults.	Minors.	People of Color.	NATIVITY.		
						Under 1 year.	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 30	30 40	40 50	50 60	60 70	70 80	80 90	90 100	100 110	110 120				U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Sclerosis, Spinal	1		1														1					1			1		
Septicæmia	10	2	8	1				1				4	3		1	1						9	1		5	4	1
Shock, Electric	1	1		1							1												1		1		
" Surgical	1		1										1									1			1		
Softening of the Brain	10	8	2									1	1	2	2	2	1	1				10			4	6	
Sore Mouth	3	1	2	1	2	1		1	1														3		3		
Stricture of Osophagus	1	1														1						1				1	
" Urethra	1	1															1					1				1	
Suffocation	2	1	1	1	1	2																	2		2		
" Illuminating Gas	4	2	2									1		1	1	1						4			2		2
Suicide, Cyanide of Potassium	1	1											1									1			1		
" Arsenic	1		1									1										1				1	
" Hanging	4	3	1									1		2	1							4			3	1	
" Illuminating Gas	2	2											1		1							2			2		
" Laudanum	1	1											1									1			1		
" Shooting	5	4	1									1	2			1	1					5			3	1	1

Interments, December, 1896—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	Adults.	Minors.	People of color.	NATIVITY. U. States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Suppression of Urine	1	1																1				1			1		
Syphilis	5	4	1	3	1	4								1								1	4	2	5		
Tabes Mesenterica	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Teething	9	7	2	7	2	5	3	1															9		9		
Tetanus	1	1		1		1																	1		1		
Tumor of Brain	1	1											1									1			1		
" Humerus	1		1												1							1			1		
" Uterus	6		6									1	2	1	2							6		3	5	1	
" Abdominal	3	1	2		1	1						1	1									2	1		3		
Ulceration of Stomach	3	1	2									1				2						3			1	2	
Uræmia	37	20	17									7	4	5	5	9	5	2				37		3	18	17	2
Whooping Cough	18	8	10	8	10	9	4	4	1														18	1	18		
Wounds, Gunshot	3	2	1	1						1		1		1								2	1	1	3		
Total	2,049	1,096	953	435	371	358	116	172	85	35	42	198	223	185	198	187	163	73	13	3		1,243	806	82	1,859	415	45
Premature Birth	60	37	23			60																	60		60		
Still-Born	134	74	60			134																	134		134		